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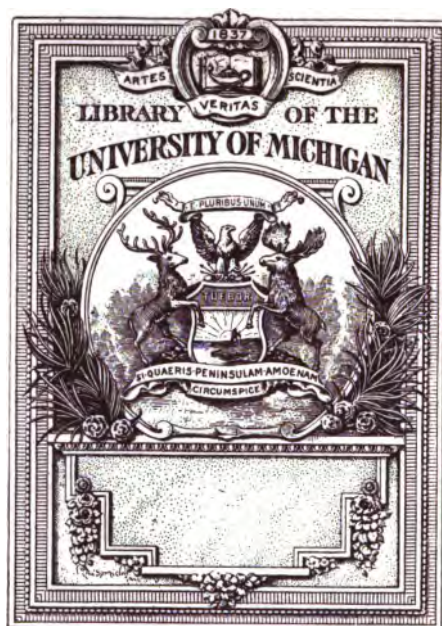
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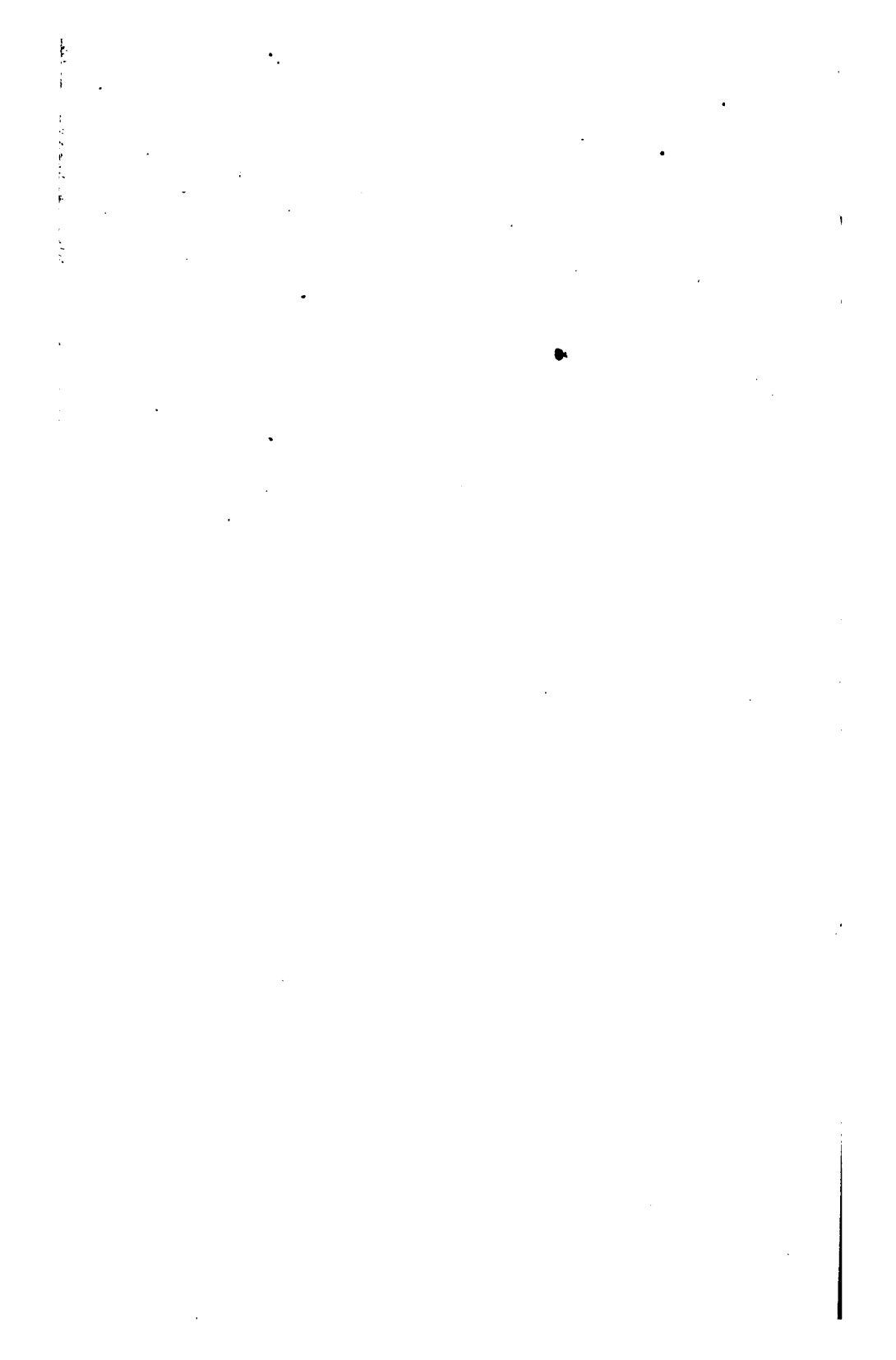
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

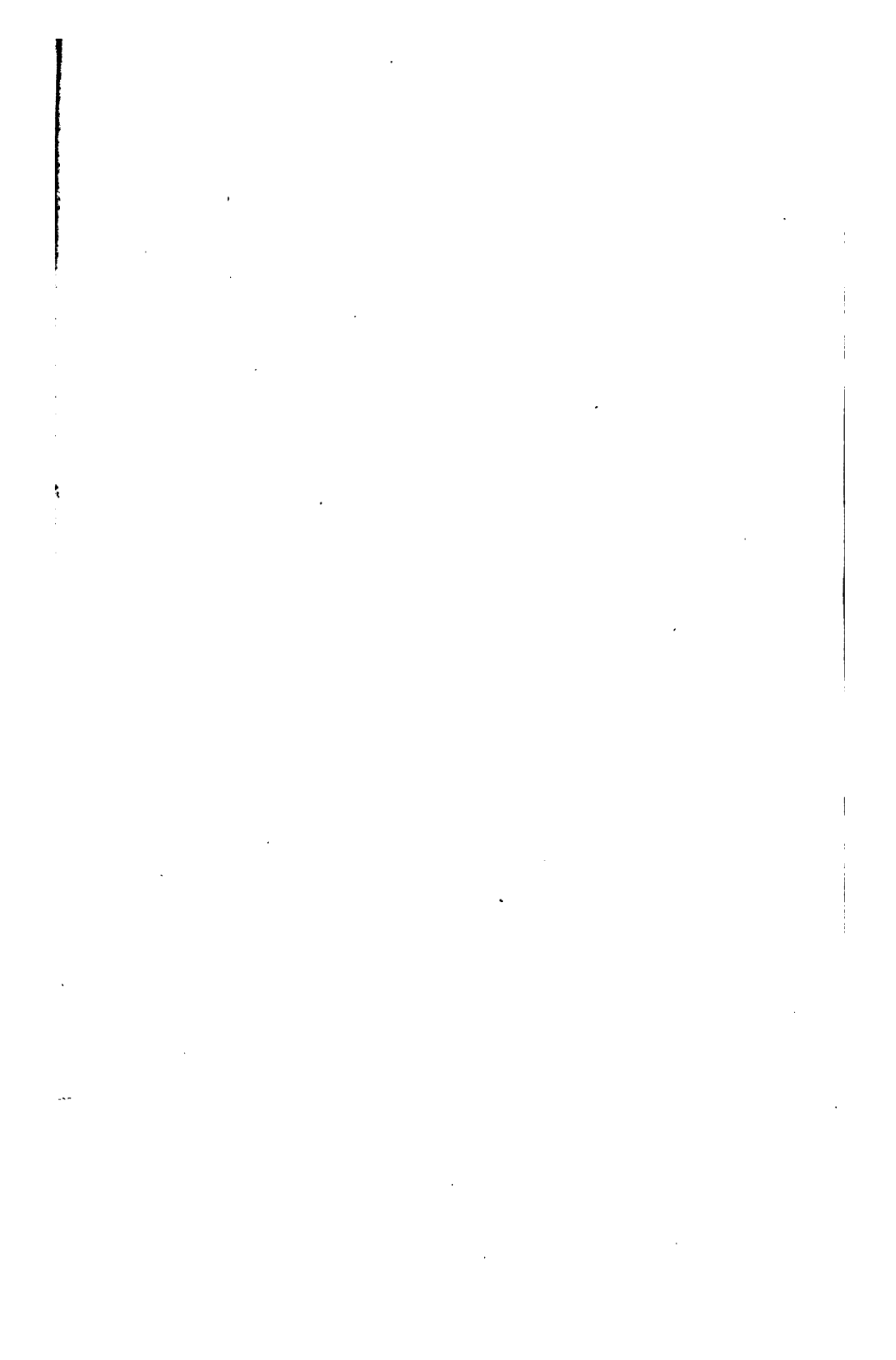
A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY
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INTRODUCTION.

NINE years ago, when I first projected "THE RELIQUARY," I announced my intention of making it "not only a serial of local interest, but one which shall be of real value and service to the general historian, the archæologist, the biographer, the genealogist, the artist, and the topographer, and to men of science and letters in every walk of life; and shall at the same time afford entertainment and instruction to every class of readers." I took Derbyshire, for many cogent reasons, as my centre, and through it determined upon illustrating as far as might be, the kingdom at large—I considered that county to be in fact but like a stone thrown in the water, and so to become at once the centre and the cause of constantly increasing and expanding circles. As time has gone on those circles *have*, year by year, and month by month, been increasing, until now at the close of my EIGHTH volume, I find them touching the banks—the very confines of the kingdom—on every side, and embracing within their radius every county, and every nook and corner in our land. Derbyshire was, as I have said, the original groundwork of my design, but as time has gone on, and my plans have become more and more developed, the articles have illustrated every county in the kingdom, and thus my aim ultimately to make the "RELIQUARY" the leading Archæological Journal of the day, has been to a large and satisfactory extent carried out; and it is with no little pride and satisfaction that I point to the eight volumes now completed, as evidence of the faith with which I have kept my promises in the past, and as earnest of what I trust in the future to do.

Since the completion of my last volume the "Gentleman's Magazine"—the oldest and most venerable of journals, and for an almost incredible time the only antiquarian magazine in existence—has changed its stately, dignified, and courtly dress of solid and substantial reading, for the 'daub and tinsel' of fiction and sensation. Sylvanus Urban, that delightful mythic personage, whose name is dear to every historian and every antiquary, has ceased to exist as of old, and has become but a subordinate of the lowest order where once he ruled supreme.

This lamentable change—lamentable in every way, and one which is deplored by no one more than by myself—leaves it open to me to make the “RELIQUARY” even more general still in its objects, and in the subjects it is intended to embrace, and thus, while still maintaining its own characteristics, to take the place of its venerable friend, and to engraft his best features upon its stock.

THE RELIQUARY has the proud distinction of being the *only* quarterly antiquarian Journal in existence, and I am determined, with the help of the kind friends who have hitherto aided it so generously, so nobly, and so well, and of others who may in the future be induced to contribute to its pages, to make such improvements in its arrangement that it may be acceptable to all, and be a worthy receptacle for all matters relating to the high and noble science of archæology in all its varied branches.

It remains for me only to thank—which I do in the most hearty and cordial manner—all my past contributors for the many valuable articles from their pens which have graced my pages. Without their aid the “RELIQUARY” could never have attained its present high position, could never have taken rank as it has done among the most successful publications of the age, and could never have hoped to be the recognised archæological medium which it has happily become; and thus, while thanking my friends and contributors to past volumes, I may be allowed to express a hope that the aid they have hitherto so effectually given may be continued, and that for a long number of years their valued names may be seen in its pages, still mixing up with those of newer contributors, and still adding the weight of their reputation and of their talents to the furtherance of the object I have in view.

THE EDITOR.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire, June, 1868.

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All Communications, and Books, Prints, &c., for Review, are requested to be addressed to the Editor, Mr. LLeuwellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1867.

THE LEGEND OF THE DISGUISED KNIGHT.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

THERE are some half mythical traditions which appear to be a good deal cleverer than Sir Boyle Roach's proverbial bird, they are not only capable of being in two places at once, but are able to establish themselves firmly in half-a-dozen different localities.

Of this character are the legends of William Tell, the dog Gellert, and others, which Mr. Baring-Gould in his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," has removed from veracious history. Many more of this nature are floating about unwritten, or lie scattered in various books, whence it is very desirable they should be drawn forth to the broad daylight.

"How many have stumbled upon footprints of 'St. Catherine's Mare and Foal' on the old red sandstone, which they would be glad to have set side by side, in accessible literature, with the 'Friar's Heel' at Stonehenge, 'Kybe's Foot' at Holyhead, 'Father Cuddy's Knee' at Killarney, and 'Buddha's Foot' at Ceylon, before these traditions vanish away in the clearer light of geology. Who would not rejoice in a review of all the giants' wives who in Wales, in Cornwall, and no doubt in all the lands, have dropped huge stones (green, grey, or whatever colour was most obnoxious to their spouses), out of their aprons upon the sand, where they remain unto this very day. Or of the cities submerged 'between Land's End and Scilly rocks,' 'all down the lonely coast of Lyonesse,' or under Llangorse Lake in Brecknockshire, or wherever else a deep, dark, solitary expanse of water has suggested to untutored fancy, the superstition that men and men's haunts have been engulfed by the water flood! Or of such devils tricks as are called up by the legend attaching to the parish church of Churchdown (vulgo Chosen) which men's hands would have reared upon the level plain, had not the Archfiend's busy fingers carried off to the top of the hill, which overlooks the vale of Gloucester-

ter, night after night, what the workmen built in the day. [This legend is also narrated of Rochdale Church, Saddleworth Church, and of Vale Royal Church.] These look at first like local superstitions, but if grouped by loving research and intelligent parallelism, they would help to dispel the mists of ignorance even while providing food for fancy.*

These words may fitly form the apology for the present imperfect attempt to collect the various versions of a legend which formed one of the pleasures of our childhood, and to which we have listened with rapt attention in the sad and solemn autumn gloamings, or in the long winter evenings. The story is one calculated to captivate the young imagination, and there can hardly be any need to apologise for this endeavour to bring together the parallelisms of a story which has charmed the fancy of Boccaccio, Tieck, and Scott.

I.

THE NOBLE MORINGER.

The Ballad of the noble Moringer was translated by Sir Walter Scott in 1819, from a collection of German popular songs published by Busching and Von der Hagen. It commences with the noble Moringer informing his wife that he has vowed to make a pilgrimage to St. Thomas'-land, and desiring her to await his return "seven twelvemonths and a day." The lady does not appear to have any great objections to her liege lord departing for the somewhat vague Saint Thomas'-land, but being of a practical nature, she inquires what business arrangements he proposes to make before his departure.

"Now tell me true, thou noble Knight, what order takest thou here,
And who shall lead thy vassal band, and hold thy lordly sway,
And be thy lady's guardian true when thou art far away?"

The noble Moringer thinks there will be little difficulty in getting some competent person to undertake these charges, and the chamberlain coming in just in the nick of time, he requests that cautious individual to undertake the office.

"The chamberlain was blunt and true, and sturdily said he,
'Abide, my lord, and rule your own, and take this rede from me;
That woman's faith's a brittle trust—Seven twelvemonths didst thou say?
I'll pledge me for no lady's truth beyond the seventh fair day.'"

This ungallant speech somewhat disheartens the Baron, but he makes the same request to his youthful Esquire, "who was Marstetten's heir," and that young gentleman at once accepts the trust, and puts to rest the cares of the noble Moringer. The Baron sets out upon his pilgrimage, and wanders in St. Thomas'-land seven twelvemonths and a day.

* *Quarterly Review*, April, 1867, p. 449.

It was the noble Moringer within an orchard slept,
 When on the Baron's slumbering sense, a boding vision crept
 And whispered in his ear a voice, "'Tis time, Sir Knight to wake
 Thy lady and thy heritage another master take.

Thy tower another banner knows, thy steeds another rein,
 And stoop them to another's will thy gallant vassal train,
 And she the Lady of thy love, so faithful once and fair,
 This night within thy father's hall, she weds Marstetten's heir.

In this extremity the Baron appeals to St. Thomas for aid, and by the kind permission of that most obliging of patron saints, he falls into a deep sleep and awakes safe and sound in the neighbourhood of his own castle. His pilgrim attire procures him admittance into the hall, where the marriage festivities of the widow (!) of the noble Moringer with the heir of Marstetten are being celebrated.

Then up the halls paced Moringer, his step was sad and slow,
 It sat full heavy on his heart, none seemed their lord to know;
 He sat him on a lowly bench oppressed with care and wrong,
 Short space he sat, but ne'er to him seem'd little space so long.

* * * * *

"Our castle's wont," a bridesman said, "hath been both firm and long,
 No guest to harbour in our halls till he shall chant a song."

* * * * *

"Chill flows the lay of frozen age," 'twas thus the pilgrim sung
 Nor golden meed nor garment gay, unlocks his heavy tongue;
 Once did I sit, thou bridegroom gay, at board as rich as thine,
 And by my side as fair a bride with all her charms was mine.

But time traced furrows on my face, and I grew silver-hair'd,
 For locks of brown, and cheeks of youth, she left this brow and beard.
 Once rich but now a palmer poor I tread life's latest stage!
 And mingle with your bridal mirth the lay of frozen age."

The lady touched with his sadness sends her cup-bearer with a beaker of wine for the poor Palmer.

It was the noble Moringer that dropped amid the wine
 A bridal ring of burning gold so costly and so fine;
 Now listen, gentles to my song, it tells you but the sooth,
 'Twas with that very ring of gold he pledged his bridal truth.

He requests the cup-bearer to return the beaker to the Lady, nor is his request denied.

The ring hath caught the Lady's eye, she views it close and near,
 Then might you hear her shriek aloud, "The Moringer is here!"
 Then might you see her start from seat, while tears in torrents fell,
 But whether 'twas for joy or woe, the ladies best can tell.

* * * * *

It was Marstetten then rose up, his falchion there he drew,
 He kneel'd before the Moringer, and down his weapon threw;
 "My oath and knightly faith are broke," these were the words he said,
 "Then take, my liege, thy vassal's sword, and take thy vassal's head."

The noble Moringer he smiled, and then aloud did say,
 "He gathers wisdom that hath roamed seven twelve-months and a day;
 My daughter now hath fifteen years, fame speaks her sweet and fair,
 I give her for the bride you lose, and name her for my heir.

The young bridegroom hath youthful bride, the old bridegroom the old,
 Whose faith was kept till term and tide so punctually were told;
 But blessings on the warder kind that oped my castle gate,
 For had I come at morrow tide, I came a day too late."

"In the German Editor's notice of the ballad, it is stated to have been extracted from a manuscript Chronicle of Nicolaus Thomann, Chaplain to Saint Leonard in Weisenhorn, which bears the date 1533; and the song is stated by the author to have been generally sung in the neighbourhood at that early period. Thomann, as quoted by the German Editor, seems faithfully to have believed the event he narrates. He quotes tombstones and obituaries to prove the existence of the personages of the ballad, and discovers that there actually died, on the 11th May, 1349, a Lady Von Neuffen, Countess of Marstetten, who was, by birth, of the house of Moringer. This lady he supposes to have been Moringer's daughter, mentioned in the ballad. He quotes the same authority for the death of Berckhold Von Neuffen, in the same year. The editors, on the whole, seem to embrace the opinion of Professor Smith, of Ulm, who, from the language of the ballad, ascribes its date to the 15th century."*

This ballad suggested to Tieck the plot of one of his dramas, and it has just lately been made the subject of an opera by Mr. Marcellus Higgs.

II.

THE LEGEND OF MAB'S CROSS.

In the Standish gate of Wigan, there stood some years ago the remains of an ancient stone cross, commonly known as Mab's Cross. Whether the rapid march of modern improvement has removed this memento of the past we cannot say.

Connected with it was a legend relating to the ancient family of the Bradshaighs of Haighall. Haighall descended by the distaff to the Earls of Balcarras, and the story was related by Lady Balcarras to Sir Walter Scott, very early in the life of the great Magician of the North.

Scott with his great love of legendary lore, could hardly fail to be struck by it, and accordingly we find that it became deeply impressed upon his mind, and when *Waverley* appeared, "being at that time profuse of legendary lore, he inserted it in the shape of a foot-note" to that novel.†

He observes with characteristic humour, that "had he known then the value of such a story, it is likely that as directed in the inimitable receipt for making an epic poem, preserved in the *Guardian*, he would have kept it for some future opportunity."‡

* Scott's Poems. (Translations from the German).

† Introduction to the *Betrothed*.

‡ *Ibid*.

However the incident proved of further service, for the Bradshaigh tradition, and the ballad of the noble Moringuer, suggested to him the plot of the *Betrothed*.

"I am permitted," says Sir Walter, "by my noble friends the Lord and Lady of Haighhall, to print the following extract from the family genealogy :—

Sir William Bradshaigh, 2d.
Sone to Sir iohn was A
great traeller and A
Souldyer and married
Co

Mabell daughter and
Sole heire of Hugh
Floris de Haghe and
Blackrode and had issue
J. H. 8. & 2.

of this Mabel is a story by tradition of undoubted verity that in Sr William Bradshaigh's absence (beinge 10 yeares away in the wares) she married to a Welch kt Sr William retorninge from the wares came in a Palmer's habit amongst the Poore to haghe. Who when she saw & congetringe that he favoured her former husband wept, for which the kt chasticed her at which Sr William went and made him selfe knowne to his Tennants in wch space the kt fled, but nere to Hewton Parke Sr William over-tooke him and slue him. The said Dame Mabel was enioyned by her confessor to doe Penances by going onest ebery weck bare fott and bare legg'd to a Cross ner Wigan from the haghe wilest she lived & is called Mabb T to this day; and ther monument lyes in wigan Church as you see ther Portrd.

An: Dom: 1315."*

Mr. Roby, who has a charming tale on this subject in the "Traditions of Lancashire," quotes the above incorrectly (beinge 10 yeares away in the *holy* wares), and then proceeds to show that as the last Crusade concluded ten years before Sir William's birth, he could not reasonably be expected to have taken any part in it. The discrepancy it will be seen, is wholly of Mr. Roby's making. The wars, as he observes, "were nearer home. The machinations of that powerful noble, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, together with the disastrous campaign of Edward II. against the Scots, are sufficiently important events to account for the long absence of Sir William Bradshaigh, who is supposed to have been taken prisoner during these unhappy troubles."

Of the monument to Sir William Bradshaigh and his lady, Mr.

* Introduction to the *Betrothed*.

Roby states that "their effigies on the tomb now exist but as rude and unshapely masses; time and whitewash, the two great destroyers of our monumental relics, having almost obliterated their form, the one by diminishing, the other by adding to their substance." This monument is engraved in *The Betrothed*, and a drawing of Mab's Cross accompanies Mr. Roby's version of the legend in the "Traditions of Lancashire."

III.

THE LEGEND OF BRETTON HALL.

Bretton Hall, the seat of the Wentworth Blacketts, was erected in 1720, when the old family mansion and chapel adjoining it were pulled down. According to an old Yorkshire ballad,* Sir William Wentworth Blackett possessed—

"A roving breast,
His lady and his home he left behind,
Says he the end of this wide world I'll find,
The earth's extensive, but you may depend on't
Before e'er I return I'll find the end on't."

And so he goes roaming through the world for twenty-one years.
Then perhaps he thought

Good lack the world is round,
The end is nowhere so it can't be found,
And as I am weary of this wild-goose chase,
At home again ere long I'll show my face.

Meanwhile his loving wife, not having the constancy of Penelope, has listened to a gallant suitor, and Sir William hears of her intended marriage as he nears home. He presents himself at his own hall door in the disguise of a beggar, soliciting alms, and forces himself into the dining-rooms where the marriage-feast is being held. His conduct appears so strange that the company make up their minds to expel him.

"The deuce is in the beggar-man they cried,
He either means to beg or steal the bride."
"No, no," says he, "I claim her as my own,
He smiled and then he did himself make known.

The bride did her first bridegroom recognise,
With joy transported to his arm she flies;
Sir William freely did forgive his wife,
They lived together till the end of life.

The author of this ballad appears to be afraid that his strange story would be received by some individuals with doubt and incredulity, and he therefore concludes his performance with this incontrovertible testimony to the historical accuracy of his narrative:—

† Ballads of Yorkshire, Edited by Dr. Ingledew, p. 300.

But Sirs, the boots in which Sir William went,
 Are kept in memory of that event ;
 The very hat he wore preserved has been
 At Bretton Hall, where they yet may be seen.

IV.

THE LEGEND OF ROE'S CROSS.

In December, 1866, the Rev. Dr. Hoare contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* a very interesting paper on the ancient Cheshire manor of Stayley, which lies between Mottram and the now large and flourishing town of Staleybridge. One of the oldest monuments in Staley is an old cross, familiarly known as Roe Cross, and in Mottram Church is a mutilated sepulchral monument, which is commonly called Roe and his wife. Connected with these relics, says Dr. Hoare, is the following tradition :—

"Sir Ralph [De Stayley] accompanied Richard I. to the Crusades, where he was taken prisoner and held captive many years. At length he was allowed to return to his native land. Travelling in disguise he arrived near his home, where he met an old servant accompanied by a dog, which had been a favourite with his master. The dog recognises Sir Ralph, who learns that his lady is about to be married next day. He hurries forward and requests to see her ladyship, but this is denied ; he then begs a cup of metheglin, and after drinking it he puts a ring into the vessel, and sends the maid with it to her mistress. Lady Stayley is convinced of the identity of her long lost husband, and the intended bridegroom, who had in those lawless days used threats to obtain her hand for the sake of her estate, had to disappear."

Roe Cross was erected where Sir Ralph met his old servant ; and further to perpetuate the event, the Knight and his Lady in their monument are represented sleeping with a dog at their feet. A drawing of this monument, as it then appeared, is engraved in Aikin's *Country round Manchester*, and a woodcut, representing its present condition, accompanies Dr. Hoare's paper.

V.

Another version of this curious tradition we find in no less a book than the famous *Decameron* of Boccaccio (tenth day, Novel ix.), it varies considerably from the two preceding, as will be seen by the following abstract :—

Immediately before the commencement of the Crusades, Saladin and two of his nobles, disguised as merchants, travelled through some portion of Europe, and having accidentally met with Messer Torello d' Istria, were entertained by him with an hospitality alike generous and magnificent. Torello afterwards joins the Crusades, and desires his wife to remain single a year, a month, and a day ; he is taken prisoner by the Saracens, and becomes falconer to Saladin, by whom he is at

length recognised and honoured in a manner worthy of his former conduct. He sends a letter for his relations at Pavia, but it never arrives, as the vessel to which it was entrusted suffers shipwreck. Torello learns this fact only three days before the expiration of the time enjoined upon his wife. Saladin, however, assures him that he shall be in Pavia at the appointed time, and he is conveyed by art-magic through the air whilst sleeping on a magnificent bed, whose splendours are detailed with all the minuteness of an upholsterer's advertisement, and deposited in the Church of San Pietro, greatly to the astonishment of the Holy Fathers. The Abbot, who is Torello's uncle, is at length convinced of his nephew's identity, and tells him that his wife is being forced against her wish into a second marriage. Torello accompanies his uncle to the marriage-feast, and having drunk a portion of a cup of wine, he drops into it a ring, and on pretence of it being customary in his own country, he sends the half-emptied wine-cup for the bride to drink. As soon as she sees the ring, she recognises her husband, who is at once restored to his former position.

VI.

THE LEGEND OF SIR FRANCIS LEKE.

Another version is related of the Lekes, of Derbyshire, but here the scene is laid in the time of the great Civil War; it bears great resemblance to those already narrated. The hero, who has been cast upon a lonely island, is conveyed to his own land again by a miracle similar to the one related in the ballad of the noble Moringer, and the method which he employs to make himself known is the one adopted by the German knight. This tradition has been made the subject of the very beautiful ballad by Richard Howitt, which originally appeared in the "RELIQUARY." As it has so appeared already in the "RELIQUARY,"* and is also given, with an introductory notice of the Leke family, in Mr. Jewitt's admirable and most valuable volume of "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire,"† it will not be necessary to reproduce it here.

The writer does not suppose that he has succeeded in detecting all the varying forms which this legend has taken, but he hopes that the present attempt may lead to further investigation of this curious subject. Some of the versions appear to have an air of veracity about them, and it would be curious to know whether any of them rest upon unassailable historical evidence, and if they are purely mythic it would be no less curious to learn how this novel of Boccaccio's should have become localized in three out-of-the way corners of Old England.

Strangeways.

* "RELIQUARY," Vol. I.; p. 43.

† "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire," page 210.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE REGISTER OF CHESTERFIELD PARISH CHURCH.

BY FREDERICK BRADLEY.

THE venerable calf-bound folio of vellum, from which the following pages are compiled, is in excellent preservation, considering the centuries of thumbing to which its "sere and yellow" leaves have been subjected. In many places Time has capriciously blackened the character of the writing, while in others he has less amiably turned it so woefully wan that, here and there, it has wholly given up the ghost, or rather left nothing but its ghost behind.

Generally, however, the entries are remarkably legible, in spite of an occasional folio of spectral ink, or where the writer's fingers appear to have been cramped by an unusually acute attack of that chronic rheumatism which, judging from the crabbedness of their penmanship, must have afflicted the scribes of the period.

The following is a transcript of its title:—

"Registrum in Ecclesia de Chesterfeild, de omnibus Commaritatibus baptizatis, et sepultis, a coronatione serenissimæ Reginæ nostræ Elizabethæ, decimo septimo videlicet die mensis Nouembris in Anno Domini 1558, usque ad annum domini præsentem et."

The subjoined extracts include all the entries relating to Foljambe, Durant, Ireton, Hunloke, and Gower, and the earliest occurrences (distinguished by an asterisk) of other names of any note or frequency in the Register.

The first entry is a burial:—

November, Anno 1558.

Johannes Cocker sepultus fuit xvij^o. die novembris.

Under the same month and year:—

Godfridus ffiliambe filius Godfridi ffiliambe de Waltone, bapt. fuit xxv^o. die.

Agnes filia Richardi *Ashe baptizat. fuit xvij^o. die novembris.

Petrus *Fletcher et Alicia Hurst, commaritat. essent xxvj^o. die.

December. Nicholas *Eyre sepult. fuit primo die decembris.

" Elizabetha filia Thomæ *Ingman bapt. fuit vij^o. die.

" Radulphus filius Johannis *Cluworth bapt. fuit ix^o. die.

" Margreta *Heathcot vxor Georgij Heathcott sepult. xvj^o. die.

Januarie. Margret(1) filia Willimi *Knyvesmith baptizat. iij^o. die.

" Johannes Thornell et Jane *Lache nupt. erant xv^o. die.

" Thomas *Stubbing et Margreta Marshall copulat. eadē die.

" Richardus Newton et Maria *Clarke nupt. erant xxj^o. die.

" Jacobus *Watkinsone de Calow sepult. xxvj^o. die.

ffebruaria. Henricus filius Alani *Somsall sepult. fuit xvj^o. die.

" Johannes *Woodward filius Johannis Woodward baptizat. fuit xxvj^o. die.

Marche. Willis Delacrist sepult. fuit vj^o. die.

(1) The Compiler of Ford's "History of Chesterfield," asserts that cutlery was anciently manufactured in the town, and thus accounts for the name of one of its oldest streets—Knifsmith Gate. But in the absence of any proof of his assertion, which may have been simply grounded upon the name itself, I think it is quite as probable that the street was called after the respectable family of Knifsmith, which was settled for many generations in the parish; just as Wheeldon Lane, and Soresby Street, perpetuate the names of families locally extinct.

- Marche. Elena *Humlocke (Hunloke) sepult. ix^o. die.
 " Godfridus filius Radulphi Heathcott de Chesterfeild, bapt. fuit xxj^o. die.
 " Margreta filia Johannis *Worth baptizat. xxix^o. die.
 " Robertus Baxter de Chesterfeild sepult. fuit ultimo die.
 April, Anno 1559.
 Johannes *Cley baptizat. fuit v^o. die Aprilis.
 Isabell *Hownsfeild sepult. fuit vj^o. die.
 Robertus filius Thomæ *fforthe baptizat. eade die.
 Nicholaus *Townrowe sepult. fuit x. die.
 Johannes fillypott de Chesterfeild sepult. xj^o. die.
 Johan filia Roberti *Cade de Chesterfeild sepult. xij^o. die.
 May. Nicholaus Legh de Chesterfeild sepult fuit xv^o. die.
 Julius. Willus Staley et Elizabetha Blythe copulat. xxv^o. die.
 September. Richardus Johnstone Alderman de Chesterfeild sepult. ij^o. die.
 " Willms *Boler et Elizabetha Heathcott nupt. fuerunt iij^o. die.
 " Johannes *Dyker (Dowker ?) sepultus fuit vj^o. die.
 October. Godfridus filius nicholai Clarke de Chesterfeild baptizat. fuit xxvij^o. die.
 Nouember. Willms Dawker de newarke et Maria michell de Chesterfeild nupt. xix^o. die.
 Ianuarie. Georgius *Webster et Grace Bundell de Chesterfeild nupt. fuerunt xxvij^o. die.
 februarie. Robertus ffuxe de Hathersidge et Isabella Tippinge de Brakinfeld nupt. iij^o. die.
 Alicia vxor Johis *Stansall de Chesterfeild sepult. fuit xvj^o. die.
 March. Emott *Shawe de Chesterfeild sepult. fuit xvij^o. die.
 April, Anno 1560.
 Edmundus Swifte de Waltone sepult. fuit xj^o. die.
 Godfridus *Lingard de Waltone et margreta Pearse de Chesterfeild bapt. (sic) eade die.
 Johannes Crosley de Chesterfeild sepult. fuit xxvj^o. die.
 Margeria Abell de Newbold sepult. fuit xxvij^o. die.
 Iune. Marion filia Johis Heyre de Dunstone baptizat. fuit xij^o. die.
 " Richardus Spawforth et margreta *wagstaffe de Chesterfeild nupt. xvj^o. die.
 August. Agneta Beynbrigg de Chesterfeild sepult. fuit iij^o. die.
 September. Georgius Sylvester et margreta watts nupt. fuerunt primo die.
 " Georgius *Tatersall de Chesterfeild baptizat. xxij^o. die.
 October. Hugo wheelewright et Mawde Hodgkinsone nupt. xij^o. die.
 " Johannes Rollyaley de Darley et Margreta *Shakerley de Spittle nupt. xxix^o. die.
 -Nouember. Elizabetha filia Nicholai *Shershaw de Chesterfeild bapt. fuit xxij^o. die.
 Ianuarie. Henricus Steynch de Kilnyngtone in Com: Nott: et Gracia Michell de Chesterfeild nupt. xxvj^o. die.
 April, Anno 1561.
 Ricus Thompstone et Agneta *woode de Sheffield nupt. xxvij^o. die.
 Radus Clarke et Jana Lee nupt. fuere xxix^o. die.
 Maie. Jane filia Radi *Rotheram de Newbold baptizat. fuit xij^o. die.
 Iune. Agnes Plumtree de Taptone baptizat. fuit vij^o. die.
 " Margery *Awood (Allwood) de Normantone sepult fuit xvij^o. die.
 " Lucia *Newbold de Newbold sepult. fuit xvij^o. die.
 September. Radus Smith de bayliesmithies baptizat. fuit vij^o. die.
 " Robertus filius Henrici *Dikons baptizat. fuit xxix^o. die.
 Nouember. Elizabetha filia Thomæ Marpulse de Ekintone baptizat. xvj^o. die.
 " Jacobus Waltone et Agneta flolliambe de Waltone nupt. xvij^o. die.
 December. Radulphus Juslarde de Hasland sepult. fuit vij^o. die.
 " Elizabetha filia Albani *Leake baptizat. xxvij^o. die.
 februarie. Humfridus *Barley et Grace Shakerley, nupt. fuere ij^o. die.
 April, Anno 1562.
 Robertus Johnstone of Chesterfeild et Elena Renshaw de Whittington nupt. xij^o. die.
 Richardus *Penistone et Alicia Darwen nupt. fuere xxvij^o. die.
 Maie. Nicholaus Benett de Brimington et Arable Somersall de Brampton nupt. iij^o. die.
 " Willms Raggisdall et Johana Tapitur de Chesterfeild nupt. vltimo die.
 August. Willms *Huit de Newbold baptizat. fuit primo die.
 September. Willms *Kingstone et Elizabetha Cowrt nupt. fuere xxix^o. die.
 October. Mawde filia Johis Otes de Chesterfield bapt. fuit x. die.

- October. Georgius filius Thomæ *Standley de waltone baptizat. fuit xxxj^o. die.
 Nouember. Robertus Pearsonse et Alicia Dearnily nupt. viij^o. die.
 „ Radus filius Nicholai Shershawe de Chesterfeild baptizat. fuit eade^o die.
 Ianuarie. Johannes Grubber et Johna Oxley nupt. fuere xxiiij^o. die.
 „ Agneta filia Willmi Gibbon de waltone baptizat. fuit eade^o die.
 March. Nicholus filius Jacobi *Teyler bapt. fuit xxv^o. die.
 April, Anno 1563.
 Thomas ffanshawe et Elena ffanshawe fil. coloni ffanshawe de Brimington baptizat.
 fuere x^o. die Aprilis.
 ffranciscus filius Rolandi *Durant de Taptone bapt. fuit xij^o. die.
 Iuly. Edwardus Newbold et Dorothea foliambe nupt. fuere xix^o. die.
 October. Margreta Staveley (filia or uxor omitted) Willmi Staveley de Brimington
 sepult. vj^o. die.
 „ Willms Wortley de Chesterfeild sepult fuit xxv^o. die.
 December. Alicia *Colley filia Ric: Colley de Chesterfeild bapt. fuit xj^o. die.
 Ianuarie. Elena ffrayle de Bramptone sepult. fuit xxv^o. die.
 being the new yeare's gifte for that yeare.
 April, Anno 1564.
 Godfridus Durantt filius Rolandi Durantt de Taptone bapt. fuit ix^o. die.
 Nicholas frith (another spelling of Firth or Forth) et Elizabetha fletcher de Chester-
 feild nupt. fuere xvj^o. die.
 Rodgerus Pilkington et Elizabetha Ragge nupt. fuere iiij^o. die.
 Iuly. Willms Clarke de Chesterfeild et Agneta Bower de Ashover nupt. xxx^o. die.
 October. Robertus Stansall et Christian *Rawlinson nupt. fuere primo die.
 March. Renoldus Durant filius Rolandi Durant de Tapton bapt. x^o. die.
 Ianuarie, Anno 1565.
 Radus *wildone et Alicia Lee nupt. fuere xxj^o. die.
 februarie. Ricus Stubbings de Ashover et Johna vicars de Barley nupt. fuere vj^o. die.
 May, Anno 1566.
 Robertus *Boote de Blackwell et Elizabeth Reyson nupt. fuere xvi^o. die.
 October. Edwardus Steare de ffarley et Anna Halowes de Chesterfeild nupt. vj^o. die.
 „ ffaith Durantt filia Rolandi Durant de Taptone bapt. fuit. xx^o. die.
 December. Tho: Riddocke de Chesterfeild a tanner sepult. fuit x^o. die.
 April, Anno 1567.
 Johnes Hoole et Margreta Turner nupt. fuere xvij^o. die.
 Iune. Oliverus *Caltone et Jone Rodger nupt. fuere viij^o. die.
 „ Robertus Berydye de sutton in lee dale et Brigitta smyth nupt. xxij^o. die.
 Iuly. Ambrosius Smyth filius Ric: Smyth pson of Sutton sepult. x^o. die.
 October. Johnnes Verney et Elizabeth vicars nupt. v^o. die.
 „ Troath Eyre filia Tho: Eyre de Dunstone bapt. fuit xj^o. die
 December. Georgius Durantt filius Rolandi Durantt de Tapton bapt. fuit xiiij^o. die.
 March. Ricus, the mother's name Ashe, a bastard gotten in London, bapt. xiiij^o. die.
 August, Anno 1568.
 Michell Ashworth de Edinshawe et matilda Eyre de hope nupt. xxiiij^o. die.
 September. Johnes Busbie de Chestfeild sepult. fuit xiiij^o. die.
 October. Robertus Shawe de Chestfeild deacon of the church sepult. fuit xvij^o. die.
 November. Rolandus Durant lord of Tapton sepult. fuit xxvij^o. die.
 March. ffrances Durant filia Rolandi Durant de Tapton bapt. fuit v^o. die.
 September, Anno 1569.
 Johannes butcher filius Henrici butcher de bakewell, sepult. fuit xxvj^o. die—being
 slayne by one of Sr. ffancis Leak's men the xvijth. of September.
 A poore child whose mother did dwell in the church lane, whose name I knowe not,
 beinge a woman child was buried the last day of September.
 October. Alanus Lache de grange pochias de barley sepult. fuit vj^o. die.
 August, Anno 1570.
 Robertus Shakerley de spittle sepult. fuit viij^o. die.
 October. Robertus Shakerley et Jane Rowdes nupt. fuere ix^o. die.
 „ ffranciscus Heathcott filius Radi heathcott brasier bapt. fuit x^o. die.
 februarie. Agnes *Bretland vxor Reginaldi de Chestfeild sepult. fuit xxvj^o. die.
 Iuly, Anno 1571.
 Alicia Charles et margreta Charles filia Lucæ Charles de newbold, bastardes, bapt.
 fuere xxiij^o. die. Stephen Lee father as she sayth.

- September. Willms Knyftone et Matilda (2) Rowlesley nupt. xvij^o. die.
 „ Johnes Alwood de hasland et Elizabeth Poyntone de Dunstone nupt. xxx^o. die.
 „ Johnes Beckingham et Anna Shakerley nupt. xvij^o. die.
 October. Tho: *Milnes filius Tho. Milnes sepult. fuit xij^o. die.
 April, Anno 1572.
 Johnes Hamlett filius Tho: hamlett de normanton bapt. vij^o. dié.
 June. Elizabeth Leeke vxor Radi Leeke de hasland sepult. xv^o. die.
 September. ffayth Eyre vxor Tho: Eyre de Dunstone sepult fuit xvij^o. die.
 October. Johnes Stronggearme et Alisia Teyler de Chestfeild nupt. xxvij^o. die.
 Nouember. Izabella Heathcott dyer de Chestfeild sepult. fuit xvj^o. die.
 Januarie. Johnes Heyn et Agnes woodward de Chestfeild nupt. xxiiij^o. die.
 July, Anno 1573.
 Troth Iretone filia Ric Iretone de walton bapt. vj^o. die.
 August. Troth foliamb filia georgii foliambe de holme bapt. xxij^o. die.
 October. Carolus *Calver (Carver ?) et maria Crosley de Chestfeild nupt. xxv^o. die.
 June, Anno 1574.
 Johna Calver filia Jacobi Calver de Chestfeild bapt. xx^o. die.
 Aprill, Anno 1575.
 Matilda commonly called haltinge mawde sepult. fuit iij^o. die.
 July. Bartholomeus ffretwell et Elizabeth Hadfield nupt. xxiiij^o. die.
 October. Tho: Eyre generosus de hope et margret Dand de maunsfeild nupt. fuere x^o. die.
 „ Anthonius Syrkby de Hartill et gartrudes Leeke de hasland nupt. xxiiij^o. die.
 Nouember. Radolphus Leeke de Hasland sepult. xvij^o. die.
 Januarie. The Christmas offeringe of Bramptone this year of oũ 1575 receaved on new yeares even of f. Richard curate there—v^s. iiij^d.
 „ Godfridus Lee vnus ex musicis de Derby sepult. xvij^o. die.
 „ Jacobus Oke alter ex musicis de Derby sepult. eade die.
 ffbruarie. Elizabeth Bore filia Edmundi Bore clarke de Chestfeild, sepult. fuit xxvij^o. die.
 March, Anno 1575.
 Petrus filis Joan: haule de vteri campo (Oldfield) bapt. iij. die.
 May. Marcus menwell generosus de hogsonhaule pochias de South Wingfeild inter vias suas mortuus et hic sepult. xiiij^o. die.
 July. Johna Benisone paupcula de Chestfeild incurvata p. omne vitam tam erecta posita est in sepulchro, ut a multis p. miraculo haberetur, j^o. die.
 Nouember. ffranciscus *Burtone et anna Masone de Chestfeild nupt. xvij^o. die.
 March, Anno 1576.
 Radus Heathcott bell founder de Chestfeild sepult. xxxj^o. die.
 May, Anno 1577.
 Dns. Ricus Hardwicke presbiter pentionarius in hasland sepult. fuit ij^o. die.
 Nouember. Jo: Jo: et John tres filioli Tho: wariner de Chestfeild bapt. et sepult. xxiiij^o. die.
 June, Anno 1578.
 Radus filius Tho: Heathcott Dyer bapt. ix^o. die.
 July. Anna filia Tho: Heathcott m'cer bapt. v^o. die.
 September. Willms Willey apprentici Caroli Calver sepult. xxj^o. die.
 December. Maria Dighbie filia Rolandi Dighbie bapt. xvij^o. die.
 Januarie. John Willey et Margreta vxor eius vni sepulti fuere xix^o. die.
 ffbruarie. Radus Houlden de Chestfeild vocatus dives houlden sepult. xxiiij^o. die.
 March. Sara filia Richardi Rathbond balivi de Chestfeild bapt. fuit in die dñico passionis anno dñi 1579.
 Aprill, Anno 1579.
 Robertus ffletcher genosus hio mortuus sed sepult. in nott.
 Nouember. Margreta filia Jo: Higson clerici de Chesterfeild bapt. fuit xvij^o. die
 July, Anno 1580.
 Maria filia Nicholai Browne gensi de holme sepult. j^o. die.

August. Gilbertus filius Willmi Knivetone genosi sepult. xxx^o. die.
 September. Myles Cocks svus francisci Leeke armigeri sepult. xvj^o. die.
 March. Georgius *Seele paup. de Chestfield sepult. xxj^o. die.
 September, Anno 1581.
 Radus Clarke Tanner sepult fuit xx^o. die.
 April, Anno 1582.
 Tho: filius Radi Heathcott tanner bapt. fuit primo die.
 June. Henricus Shakerley et Alicia Knythsmith nupt. x^o. die.
 July. Anna vxor Nicholai Clarke de Somsall sepult. xxi^o. die.
 September. Matheus *Alsopp de Asburne sepult. fuit xxix^o. die.
 July, Anno 1583.
 Godfridus filius Willmi Archedayle de walton bapt. xxviii^o. die.
 September. Henricus Seele et Elizabeth West nupt. viij^o. die.
 October. Jo: Heathcott Butcher sepult. xxvij^o. die.
 December. Jo: filius Rici Cade tanner bapt. x^o. die.
 „ Jana vxor Willmi Arthington sepult. xxvii^o. die.
 februarie. Helen *Yowle vidua sepult. xxvii^o. die.
 April, Anno 1584.
 Albanus Leeke et Alicia Boler nupt. xxvij^o. die.
 Nouember. Alicia filia Tho: Heathcott fishmonger bapt. xxvij^o. die.
 April, Anno 1585.
 Deia Anna Herye vxor Willmi Towns genosi de hasland sepult. xvii^o. die.
 July. Maria Kniveton filia incogniti patris et matris nutrita in domo Richardi More de Holme sepult. xxv^o. die.
 „ Alicia waynewright fulmine confecta sepult. xxvj^o. die
 „ Elizabeth Ireland filia Rici advenæ in capella de Newbold bapt. vitimo die.
 Nouember. Edmundus filius Willmi Mymott Alderman bapt. xxx^o. die.
 December. Godfridus ffoliambe miles de walton sepult. fuit xxiii^o. die.
 May, Anno 1586.
 Roger Schorer et Katherina whitworth nupt. vij^o. die.
 June. ZOWCHE filius Davidis Allen bapt. vj^o. die.
 September. Margreta vxor francisci Cade et John filius eiusde sepult. fuere ij^o. die
 Octobris 1586.

“hic incepit pestis.
 “2 plague in 1603-9.”

In the margin is this memorandum: “Here began the great Plague in Chesterfield.” From the large increase in the number of burials from this date to November in the following year, the Plague here recorded must have made sad havoc with the then small population of the Borough. Like the visitation at Eyam, it appears to have carried off whole households. Of a family named Harry, Humphrey and Robert, sons of Robert, were buried on the 24th and Robert himself, and Elizabeth his servant, on the 30th October, '86; Jane Harry was buried on the 2nd, the wife of Robert on the 5th, John, son of Nicholas, on the 12th, and Nicholas on the 25th of November. In the same month, Margaret, the wife of Reginald Shershaw, was buried on the 9th, Nicholas, his son, on the 18th, and Frances, his daughter, on the 20th.

We meet with many similar instances of the ravages of the pestilence between October '86 and November '87, when its virulence abated; the rate of interments, after the latter date, declining to the usual average.

November, Anno 1587.
 Hugo Leigh et Elizabeth wildon nupt. vj^o. die.
 December. Margret filia Willmi Kniveton de Spittle bapt. x^o. die.
 August, Anno 1588.
 Alicia filia Johis Sheyfeld clerici de Newbold bapt. viij^o. die.
 March. Georgius ffoliambe armiger sepult. xv^o. die.
 April, Anno 1589.
 Willms Heathcott de Sheiffeild sepult. xx^o. die.
 June. Robertus Shakerley sepult. fuit v^o. die.
 „ Margret filia Willmi Knyveton genosi bapt. xv^o. die.
 November. Whildon Sleyghe bapt. xvj^o. die.
 „ Edmundus Bore diaconus huius Eccle sepult. xxix^o. die.
 January. francisca Shakerley generosa sepult. xxi^o. die.
 „ Vxor Somersall the new yeare's gift of Brampton sepult. xxj^a. die.

October (1590).

Alicia vxor Radi Reysbie generosi sepult. j^o. die Octobris.

franciscus Cower et Elizabeth Hyde nupt. xxj^o. die.

Aprill, Anno 1591.

Radus full et Anna Rodes nupt. xxij^o. die.

May. Jana filia Willmi Kniveton de Spittle bapt. ix^o. die.

October. Jo: Gefferson et Maria Ashe nupt. ij^o. die.

Aprill, Anno 1592.

Jo: filis Johis Pilgryme bapt. vij^o. die.

Godfridus Clarke et Elizabetha Bowne nupt. xj^o. die.

May. Anna vxor Jo: *Bradley sepult. vltimo die.

October. Jo: Ashe et margeria Bowlls nupt. ij^o. die.

December. Sara filia francisci Gowre sepult. j^o. die.

„ Alicia filia Roberti Wagstaffe bapt. xxj^o. die.

februarie. Willms slater et Elizabeth Bowman nupt. xxvj^o. die.

March. Vrsula filia Edwardi Bellingeyne generosi bapt. x^o. die.

May, Anno 1593.

Tho: Eyre de Dunstone sepult. fuit primo die.

October. Hugo Cleworth glover sepult. primo die.

„ Nicholas filius Georgij Vowxe sepult. xij. die.

December. Elizabeth filia Radi Wolsoncroft bapt. xiiij^o. die.

March. John filius margretæ ford pegrina in domo Jo: Stephenson de olde feild, went away vnc churched.

„ Humfridus Stansall tanner sepult. xxvij^o. die.

Aprill, Anno 1594.

Barbara filia Roberti Bassyldyne de normanton bapt. j^o. die maij.

July. Jo: Bradley sepult. fuit vlt. die.

October. Willms webster et Elizabeth Stanley nupt. xij^o. die.

November. Jo: ffuxe Clerke et Elizabeth haslam nupt. xx^o. die.

June, Anno 1595.

Godfridus ffoliambe de Walton armig^r sepult. xiiij^o. die.

November. Jo: filius Johis woodleafe sepult. xij^o. die.

februarie. Jacobus Pendleton et Margreta ffentone nupt. iiij^o. die.

„ Elizabetha filia m. Genisone de Spittle sepult. xxvij^o. die.

September, Anno 1596.

vsily filia francisci Durant sepult. xxj^o. die.

Januarie. Hercules filius Jo: Garde sepult. ix^o. die.

„ Edwardus Buntinge et maria cley nupt. xxiiij^o. die.

July, Anno 1597.

Henricus ffonshaw et Ellena Calton nupt. xj^o. die.

Alban Leake sepult. vltimo die.

September. Radus Boote de Brampton et Elizabeth Selliocke eiusde^r pochis nupt cū licent: primo die octobris.

November. Humfridus Daken et Johⁿa Turner nupt. xxj^o. die.

februarie. Lawrence Blummeley et Johⁿa Swifte nupt. iiij^o. die.

Aprill, Anno 1598.

Ricus newbold de newbold sepult. fuit ———.

May. Tho: Knowls sepult. iiij^o. die.

October. francisca filia Johis wood clericⁱ bapt. fuit xxij. die.

November. Ricus Steynrod et Anna Sellers nupt. xvij^o. die.

December. Robertus Eyre genosus sepult. p. violentiam ab Hercule ffoliambe xv^o. die.

Upon the buriall of the said Robert Eyre, beinge an excommunicate recusant, our buriall was interdicted; in the tyme of the inhibitions, before it was released these psones followinge dyed, and were buried at other churches as followeth:—

Henricus filius Anthony Bagshaw als Buckley de walton sepult. fuit xxvij^o. die at Brampton.

Jacobus filius Willmi Holmes als milner de newbold sepult. fuit xxx^o. die at Barlow.

Januarie. Thomas Daken a stranger dyed at John Lander's and was buried at Whittingtone ij^o. die.

Susan filia Elizabeth Heathcott vidua was buried at Whittington eade^r die.

Elizabeth filia Willmi Hardie sepult. fuit viij^o. die at Wingarworth.

Maria vxor Anthonij ffoxse sepult. ix^o. die at Whittingtone.

Ricus Arthur sepult. eade die et eade loco.

Vxor Johis Calow de waltone sepult. x^o. die at Brampton.

The xiiijth day of Januarie the interdiction was released.

John filius Jacobi Soarsbie bapt. fuit xvj^o. die.

June, Anno 1599.

John woodward Alderman of Chestfeild sepult. xxvj^o. die.

November. Robertus *Addie et Elizabeth wighawe nupt. xxvj^o. die.

Franciscus Durant et Alis Davemport nupt. xxvj^o.

April, 1600.

Isabell Tayler widowe drowned her selfe in a well and was buried vij^o. die.

July. Constance ffoliambe de Aldwarke sepult. fuit xxij^o. die.

August. Ambrose filius Roberti Whyte genosi de Hasland bapt. xxxj^o. die.

September. franciscus ffoliamb de Aldwarke armiger sepult. vltimo die.

December. Elizabeth filia Robert addie de brimington bapt. xxiiij^o. die.

„ Anna filia Radulphi ffrith als mournsodale sepult. xxix^o. die.

februarie. Mattheus et Johannes Gemelli Jo: wood clerc bapt. ij^o. die.

March. Isabella filia Tho: Clarke recorder de Chesterfeild bapt. xxij^o. die.

„ Standley filis franc. Gowre de Spittle bapt. xxix^o. die.

May, Anno 1601.

A child tabled at Drabble's of Dunstone sepult. xxvj^o. die.

July. John Inman et Anna Spenser nupt. xxvj^o. die.

December. Alice fletcher gentlewoman sepult. xxx^o. die.

Januarie. Anna filia Godfrey Shaw tanner bapt. xxx^o. die.

March. frauncis whytefote de Hasland sepult. tertio die.

„ Hephzibah filia Georgij Tuke p̄dicatoris bapt. vij^o. die.

April, Anno 1602.

John filius Tho: Renshawe alderman sepult. iij. die.

David Allen de Chesterfeild surgeane sepult. vj^o. die.

May. Tho: Gilman de ashburne et maria Dowker de Chestfeild nupt. ij^o. die.

„ Thomas Inman alderman sepul. xxij^o. die.

June. Margreta filia Tho: Gilman de ashborne bapt. xvij^o. die.

July. Isabell vxor Arthur *Gratton sepult. ix^o. die.

November. Thomas wright horse ryder sepult. xx^o. die.

April, Anno 1603.

Margreta filia Thomæ Gilman de Ashburn sepult. ij^o. die.

May. Georgius Teyler de Chesterfeild sepult. ij^o. die.

„ Beulah filia Georgij Tuke p̄dicatoris bapt. xvj^o. die.

„ Tho: ffreake de Calowe sepult. xix^o. die.

August. Elen vxor Jo. watkinson tanner sepult. xiiij^o. die.

„ Georgius Longley et Anna Saynt nupt. xxvj^o. die.

„ Hugh Becket was buryd at the hiefeild xxx. die.

September. George filius Willms Lee coverlett weaver sepult. xxvij^o. die.

„ Margreta filia Johis Wilkes bapt. xxix^o. die.

October. Jo. paul et Luca Ashe nupt. ix^o. die.

„ Leonard filius Thomæ manifould coverlet weaver bapt. xij^o. die.

„ Under this date is the parenthesis:—(“plague at Brimington.”)

November. Tho. Gibson et Elizabeth Auker *alias* Glossopp both of Brampton were maryed here by a certificate from Mr. Walker of the bannes askinge, the seaventh day.

„ Thomas Sleigh et Elizabetha Heathcote nupt. xiiij^o. die.

December. Henrie mercer the yonger was buryd wt. out the sanctuarie xiiij^o. die.

Januarie. John filius Petri Boler bapt. at Tapton bridge ij^o. die.

februarie. Richardus Ashe tanner sepult. xxvj^o. die.

March. Richardus Cade tanner sepult. iiij^o. die.

„ Richardus Cade tanner sepult. fuit eade die.

„ Robertus Cocke servant to Sr. Willia Bowlls sepult. xx^o. die.

June, Anno 1604.

Thomas Heathcott mercer sepult. xij^o. die.

July. Jo. filius anthonij wagstaffe de spittle nat. et sepult. viij^o. die.

„ Godfridus Gouldwell de walton hall sepult. xvij^o. die.

Januarie. Thomas ffoliambe sepult. fuit xvj^o. die.

June, 1605.

Ricus Bradley et Joana Calver nupt. xxix^o. die.

Julius. Annar (*sic*) vx^o. m. Godfrey Heathcott Alderman sepult. xxv^o. die.

August. Robt^e Doolphin of Tapton castle sepult. xxi^o. die.

Noueber. Mr. Richard Crumpton sepult. xv^o. die.

This folio is signed : "Willus Mason, Curat."

Aprill. A^o. Dni. 1606.

Mr. Anthony Latham sepult. iiij^o. Die.

Maij. Edmund Stevenson de ovenstone in poch. de Dranfeild, Intersecte apud Chesterfeild et sepult. xv^o. Die.

Julij. Raphe filius Godfrey Smyth Glouer bapt. v^o. Die.

August. Dom Anthonie Birke de Burgwalles sepult. xxj^o. Die.

December. Anne filia John Markham gent. bapt. viij^o. Die.

" John Normanvell et Cathrin hamane nupt. ix^o. Die.

ffebruarie. Anna filia George ffoliambe de walton gent bapt. xvij^o. Die.

Marche. Allen Marshall a Scotchman Dyed at John Heathcott's the tanner & was buried the v^o. Day.

Janij, 1607. Hamnet worsley de Shefeild et margreta ffox nupt. 13^o. Die.

Julij. Willus Tabott et Sibella Robinson nupt. iiij^o. Die.

August. John Stansall Roper et Elizabeth Rodger nupt. xxvij^o. Die.

December. Willus Bowes et Clarence Pockley nupt. primo Die.

Januarij. Domin Thomas Clarke sepult. ij^o. Die.

" John Greensmyth de Southwingfeild et Elizabeth morton vidua istius poc. nupt. xix^o. Die.

ffebruarij. John Webster Tanner sepult. xxi^o. Die.

Aprill, Anno Dni. 1608.

John filius Johanni Somersall de Brampton the New yeare's gift sepult. xxiiij^o. Die.

Maij. Dom Nicholau Harvie de Newbould intersect. Decimo primo Die et sepult. xij^o. Die.

" Robt^e Addie De Brimington sepult. xxj^o. Die.

June. Raphe Bretland et Elizabeth Heathcott nupt. 29th Die.

Julij. James Lingard et Maria Maden nupt. ij^o. Die.

" Alexander filius ffrancis Leake sepult. xxj^o. Die.

August. John Longe gent. De holme sepult. xv^o. Die.

September. Richard Tealer et Charitie woodward nupt. v^o. die.

" Henry *North et margret Stansall nupt. xxvth. Die.

" frances (*sic*) Burton et Elizabeth Tealer nupt. eade Die.

November. George Smith & Joan Eayre nupt. xxj^o. Die.

" Jarvis Marckham gen. sepult. xxvij^o. Die.

ffebruarie. Cutbert Hutchenson vicar sepult. quinto Die.

" Lawrence Alsop bayliue sepult. xxvij^o. Die.

Marginal note :—"Heere began the latter Plague (3) in Chesterfeild. 1 Plague in 1586."

March, Anno dni 1609.

Richard more of Chesterfeild webster sepult. xxvj^o. Die.

Aprill. ffrancis (*sic*) filia Georg Haulie de westbars baptzata fuit xxvij^o. Die.

" Raph wheeldon filius Johs Wheeldon of Rottenrowe sepult. —.

September. John^s woollenhall de London et Bridget Clarke istius poch^{ie} de Chesterfeild nupt. fuerunt x^o. Die.

November. Elizabeth filia Thomas woodward Major bapt. fuit xix^o. Die.

Januarie. Robert Alsop & ffrancis (*sic*) Durand Nupt. xxiiij^o. Die.

See Lyson's *Derbyshire*, p. cxxvi.

ffebruarie. William Nunneley et Rose Eyare nupt. xix^o. die.

March. George Heathcott writer sepult. xxiiij^o. die.

This folio is signed :—"George Gamutt vicar."

Junij, 1610.

Hugonis wheldon alderman sepultus xvj^o. die.

October. Gervas Alatson et Catherin Durant nupt. xxix^o. die.

(3) Two persons named Norman were buried in this month, and three Newtons, two Clays, and four Fowchers in April. Beyond these instances of mortality in particular families, the interments shew no indication of this epidemic being nearly so disastrous as the visitation in 1586-7.

- November. Ratus (4) Clarke alderman sepultus xiii^o. die.
 „ Durant filius Robte Alsoppe bapt. xxv^o. die.
 february. Maria filia Gervasij Alatson sepult. x^o. die.
 Junij, 1611.
 Richus Webster major sepult. xxvij^o. die.
 October. Willus Bowes miles sepultus xxxj^o. die.
 Januarij. Gracia filia Geruacij Alatson bapt. xxj^o. die.
 Martij, 1612. Thoma woodwarde alderman sepultus xxvij^o. die.
 Julij. franciscus Burton sepult. xvij^o. die.
 „ Rogerus filius Edwardi Eyre de Dunston hall bapt. in le peake, xxvj^o.
 Januarij. Willius Talbot sepult. ij^o. die.
 Junij, 1613. Martinus Bretlande altherma sepultus xiiij^{to}. die.
 Novembris. Martinus Seele & Margareta fletcher nupt. xij^o. die.
 Decembris. Bartholameus fretwell de Brymington sepult. ix^o. die.
 february. Georgius (5) Jenkinson et Joanna fletcher nupt. xxvj^o. die.
 Septemb^r (1614). Alis vxor Willi Boote Althermane sepult. xx^o. die.
 Maius, Anno 1615.
 Gulielmus Boote (major) et Alicia Woodward nupti fuere vltimo.
 Augustus. Johannes Criche sepultus fuit xxiiij^o. die.
 October. Johannes filius Mri. Johannis Towne (curati) sepultus fuit xxi^o. die.
 Januarius. Thomas filius Mri. Roberti Allsoppe sepultus fuit xvij^o. die.
 Aprilis, Anno 1616.
 Memorandum quod Mr. Georgius Gamutt vicarius de Chesterfeild obijt mortem intra
 parochiam de stone in Com Stafford et sepultus fuit intra predictam
 parochiam xxvij^o. die Martij 1616.
 Maius. Mr. Matthæus Waddington a Laneham venit Chesterfeldiam et templi pos-
 sessionem habuit xxvj^o. die.
 Augustus. franciscus Vinson (medicus) sepultus fuit ix^o. die.
 September. Godfridus filius Mri. francis ffoljambe baptizatus fuit apud Walton
 xxiij^o. die.
 „ Johannes Lander (medicus) sepultus fuit xxiiij^o. die.
 „ Godfridus filius francisci ffoljambe sepultus fuit eodem die.
 October. — vxor Mri. henerici humblocke sepulta fuit x^o. die.
 „ Thomas Greene (drapier) sepultus fuit xxx^o. die.
 Martij. Samuelus filius Mri. Thomæ Sleighe baptizatus fuit ij^o. die.
 „ Johannes Ireton (generosus) sepultus fuit vltimo die.
 Aprilis, Anno 1617.
 Domina Trothea Malary obijt mortem apud Aldwarke et sepulta fuit intra parochiam
 Chesterfeldiæ xj^o. die.
 Maius. Dominus Johannes Darcæus et Domina Isabella Bowes intra parochiam Ches-
 terfeldiæ apud Walton nupti fuere vij^o. die.
 Aprill, 1618. Franciscus Durrant Armiger sepultus erat x^o.
 November. francisca filia Gilberti Allsoppe pædagogus in Chest. Baptiz. xxj^o.
 „ Nathaniell *large et Maria Woodleyffe de Chester. nupt. ix^o. die.
 „ Robtus Mason (vulgèriter rich Robte) de Chest. sepultus xxiiij^o.
 Januarij. Elena filia Mri. Robarti Allsoppe de Spittle Baptiz. fuit tertio die.
 Februarij. Johannes filius Radolphi Wheldon Maioris Bapt. xv^o.
 Aprilis, Anno dñi 1619.
 Franciscus Heathcott (qui Vicario de Chesterfeilde et successoribus vicciis per annu
 quadraginta solidos in ppetuum dedit, ac pariter, paupibus ibidem
 annuatim tres libros in ppetuu atq. pyramoli Ecclesiæ quadraginta
 solidos annuatim in ppetuum vltimo testamento liberrimè dedit) sepul-
 tus erat xvij^o.
 Martij (1620). Charolus filius Robti Allsoppe Bapt. 21^o.
 Septembris. Matthæus Waddington vic. et Susanna Waddington nupt. 23^o.
 Maij, 1621. Anna filia Mri. Robti Allsoppe Bapt. vj^o.
 Junij. Briget filia Mri. Francisci Kniueton Bapt. ix^o.
 Januarij. Richardus filius Richardi Tayler Alder. sepul^r xiiij^o.

(4) This Ralph Clarke was the first Mayor of Chesterfield (1604), under Elizabeth's charter.

(5) Grandfather of Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, Baronet, 1685; whose father, Richard Jenkinson, had inherited the estate from his uncle, Paul Fletcher.

- Martij. Elizabetha vxor Francisci Gower generosi sepult. ijo. dia.
 Augusti, 1622. Jane filia Guielmi Boote Maioris Bapt. ix^o.
 Octobris. Dorathæa filia Roberti Allsoppe baptiz. 5^o.
 Januarij. Vidua Haruie de Walton ætatis 100 sepulta xxj^o.
 Julij (1623). — Vxor Georgij Foliambe generosi de Walton sepult. xij^o.
 — Vxor Gervasi Allatson sepulta xxx^o.
 Februarij. Thomas Reynshawe Aldermannus sepult. xxvij^o.
 Februarij, 1624. Franciscus Fulwoodde generosus sepult. xij^o.
 August, 1625. Godfredus Heathcott Major et Francisca Crawshawe nupti xxvij^o.
 Februarij. Mr. Cockin et vxor eius sepulti fuere tertio die.
 Maj, 1626. Elizabetha (*sic*) filia Richardi Milnes Maior bapt. xiiij^o.
 September. Lawrance Bradley et Francisca Rawson nupti xxij^o.
 June, 1627. Franciscus filius Mr. Thomas Cudworth bapt. xx^o.
 October. Thomas Ouldam et Maria Mower nupt. fuit xxx^o.
 January. Francisca filia — Foljambe baptizatus (*sic*) fuit ijo.
 March, 1628. Mr. Richardus Milnes Aldermannus sepultus v^o.
 Junij, 1629. Mr. Anthonius Wagstaff de Hasland sepultus ix^o.
 Julij. Johannes (6) Sleigh de Northedg sepultus xxij^o.
 Augustij. Radulphus Hewet et Elena Greene nupti xxix^o.
 September. Georgius *Roothet et Margeria Cham nupti secundo die.
 Nouember. Gulielmus Dixon de Hasland sepultus v^o.
 Maj, 1630. Mr Thomas Pecke sepultus xxvij^o.
 — Christopher Gesling et Juliana Meacocke nup. xxvj^o.
 Augustij. Mr Thomas Foorth et Elizabetha Allwoodd nupti x^o.
 — Edwardus Beighton et Judith Curson nupti xxx^o.
 Decembris. Doritheia filia Mr. Georgij Columbells baptisata xiiij^o.
 — Petrus Watkinson et Elisabetha Heathcote nupt. xxx^o.
 Aprilis, 1631. Mrs. Durant vidua sepult. viij^o.
 — Janea filia Petri Boules de Calow gener sepult. ix^o.
 Julij. Willims filius Mri. Thomæ Forde baptizat. xxvij^o.
 — Richardus Spademan sepult. xxxj^o.
 Augusti. Mr. Henericus Foliambe de Walton sepultus ix^o. Die.
 Nouembris. Margareta Cotes drowned in Durant croft riuer and found vjo.
 Januarij. Petrus Bowes de Calow gener sepultus viij^o.
 Augusti, 1632. Mrs. Webster Alderis sepulta xxvij^o.
 Octobris. Franciscus Morris de Derby et Mellizant Bowes nupti xvj^o.
 — Johannes filis Godfridi Shepley mersus fuit apud Dominica aquimola (7) vicesimo secundo die.
 Decembris. Thomas Sleghe de Northedge sepult. xxxj^o.
 Maj, 1633. Laurentius Lewes in latomia fuit suffocatus apud Stonegravels sepulta xxx^o.
 Julij. Simon Stafford et Anna ffox nupti xx^o.
 Nouember. Tho. Tidman et Helena Tid nupti ix^o.
 — Robertus Statham de Northwinfeild et Elizabetha Roades nupti xxv^o.
 Januarij. Robertus filius Thomæ Cawton peregrini de Dunston pitts sepult. vij^o. die.
 — Gregorius Wilkinson et Elizabetha Youle nupti xxvij^o.
 Aprilis, 1634. Johannes Stafford de Backewell et Elizabetha Rippon nupti xvj^o.
 — Barbara vxor Mr. Willimi Clarke maior sepulta xix^o.
 — Maria filia Henrici Spencer de Holme bapt. xxvj^o.
 Maj. Johes Tidd et Maria Tiddman nupt. j^o.
 — Alicia filia Ricci Wood pottigary sepult. xxvij^o.
 Julij. Franciscus Lache de Brampton & Judith ffoliambe nupt. j^o. die.
 — George Taylor et Dyana Mower nupti xij^o.
 Nouembris. Judith filia Josephe Caslewood de Darbia bapt. xj^o.
 — Thomas Benniston Cardmaker sepult. xiiij^o.
 — Gulielmus Py de Sheffield et Elizebeth Peniston nupt. xxx^o.

(6) Doubtless of the same branch of this ancient Derbyshire family was Samuel Sleigh, who purchased a fourth part of the manor of Ashover, from George Croft, 2 Nov. 13 Charles II. Samuel and Thomas Sleigh conveyed to Sir Gilbert Clarke, in 1699—1700.

(7) This "lord's water mill"—so called perhaps from the lord of the manor—may have been situated on the Hipper, at the bottom of Lord's-mill Street, whence the name of the street. Old Borough assessments prove the origin assigned to the name of this street, in Ford's "History," to be purely imaginative.

- Decembris. Isabla filia Johis Woodward Clothdresser bapt. vij^o.
 „ Robtus Wilcockson De Dunston hammer x^o.
 Januarij. Anna Bilbie relicta Guesli Bilbie de Brimington sepult. xiiij^o.
 — filia Robti Elwes bapt. xvij^o.
 Marchij. Alic filia Jacobi Milnes (Dyer) bapt. iij^o.

The regular entries close as they commenced, with a burial:—

Thomas filius Thome Pursglove sepult. xxiij^o. (Marchij, 1634).

Below this, in the handwriting of the bridegroom, who was Town Clerk, and “Parish Register” of Chesterfield, is the marriage:—

Petrus Needham et Catherina Challenor vid^a. nupt. apud Capellam de Brimington intra pochiam de Chesterfeild. Quarto die Novembris, Anno Dñi 1667.

On the fly-leaf is a memorandum by the Rev. M. Waddington (vicar, 1616—1638), describing the vicarage glebe, and the mortuary and other customary dues, claimed by the vicar of Chesterfield from the chapelries of Brampton, Whittington, and Wingerworth, and many of the neighbouring hamlets, as settled by a Star Chamber decree, 11 November, 7 Charles I. It is unnecessary to prolong my dry-as-dust paper by giving this “Memorandum,” as it has already been printed in Ford’s “History” very faithfully, with the exception of one word (see last note p. 337), which is evidently an abbreviation for *Dominico*

Chesterfield.

RHYMING NOTES OF A TOUR IN NORTH DERBYSHIRE.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est aimable.

To E. P.

With Notes of a Tour through North Derbyshire in the year 1833.

Dear P. T. T., accept, I pray,
 From him who wrote it, this my lay,
 A rhyming version of a journal
 Kept with exactitude diurnal,
 Of all that you and I did see,
 A roaming through the Peak country,
 Heroic, comic, sentimental,
 And various scenes through which we went all.
 If that it pleasantly remind
 Of happy days we've left behind,—
 Yet say not such will cheer no more us,
 For happy days are still before us,—
 I've fully gained my purposed end,
 Pleasing myself to please my friend.
 1836.

THE FRIEND'S REPLY.

Dear Joe, with pleasure I have read
 Thy “deathless epic” on our tour,
 And lived again the life we led
 When rambling o'er the mount and moor.
 We broke our bread and made our bed
 Where God might grant or fancy lure;
 Those times and thou, and eke each spot,
 The absent all, are unforgot.
 The wizard memory o'er those scenes
 Its bright illusion loves to fling,
 And from the past the present gleams
 A solace not without its sting.
 What that may be, not thou, I ween,
 Nor I, may undertake to sing,
 Though I could well describe the curse,
 And thou might'st set it forth in verse.

"Twere useless this,—the time draws nigh
 When we the tourists twain may part, Joe,
 Thou for the busy world, and I
 Where luck may lead me, or my heart, Joe;
 But whatso'er our destiny,
 As once associate, so apart, Joe,
 May friendship still endure,—it hath
 Cheered, and may cheer, our earthly path.

E. P.

BRIGHT was the morning,—and a brighter day
 Succeeded,—when one Joseph and his friend,
 Arcades ambo, in a one-horse-shay,
 Their health and their topography to mend,
 Also their eyes to gladden by the way
 With the sublime and beautiful, to bend
 Began, their chariot-shafts towards a land
 Of rocks, hills, streams, all pretty, sometimes grand.

Their earliest specimen of pleasant places
 Was a deep valley, where, on either side,
 Mingled with wood, like fortress-wall or glacis,
 Or steepled tower's ecclesiastic pride,
 Rock rose, and rock,—but this descriptive pace is
 Faster than may be safe for me to ride,—
 Therefore, in short, the scene was passing fair,
 Each turn a picture, as you wandered there.*

This passed, the wanderers proceeded through
 A sun-burnt, sterile region; swelling hills,
 With nought of pleasantness the sight to woo,
 Nor leafage, broken crags, nor mountain rills,
 But a bleak desolate extent, into
 Which the eye wanders with a glance that fills
 The heart with dulness, and an aching sense,
 After late beauty, of indifference.†

But in this desert there be some remains,
 Huge, massive, rude, of days long passed away,
 Days of barbaric superstition's chains,
 Of dark and dreary ignorance; decay
 Has worn this record of the Druid's pains,
 Yet that hath left, the traveller to repay
 The journey's trouble, and his thoughtful gaze
 To warm untutored into wondering praise.‡

Light there remained, the black horizon's line
 In sudden contrast 'gainst the sky to see,—
 There was no moon, nor sparkling star to shine,—
 When the two picturesquers, after tea,

* Dovedale.

† The country around Newhaven Inn.

‡ Arborlow.

And supper too, refreshed with food and wine,
 Choosing that night-hour quite capriciously,
 To where their land-mark dimly just appeared,
 Their course o'er walls of stone and moorland steered.

And soon they stood within the sacred bound
 Of that Druidic ring, where scathed and white,
 Erect or scattered prostrate, gleamed around
 Its pinnacles of stone ; and in that light
 They grew upon the eye, while the dark ground
 Lent them distinctness, and the falling night,
 The place, the dreariness, and ghostly hour,
 Fell on the mind as with a spell-like power.

For all around the dim outline was seen
 Of undulating hills, and a grey storm
 Spread like a veil upon their summits, keen
 Swept the night-blast, and to the spectral form
 Of each white stone gave utterance, meet I ween,
 In dismal howling ; there was nought to warm
 The heart with thought that kindred man was near,
 But all was left to loneliness and fear.

All this poetical and pretty, but
 This antiquarianizing curious pair
 Could not, while ghosts-imagining, quite shut
 Out some more earthly notions, which night-air
 Promoted much, forthwith themselves to put
 On the road homewards, for to make their lair
 On the damp moor, although quite novel, could
 Not tend particularly to their good.

And so they left the place, and after much
 Climbing of walls, discussion, and some doubt
 As to North, South, East, West, and wanderings, such
 As chance to helmless sailors tossed about,
 Or lame man halting minus stick or crutch,
 Or dogless blind man, they at length found out
 Which way their inn lay, and at its fire-side*
 Were soon considering their next day's ride.

Which was,—they journeyed for an hour or so,
 'Ere breaking fast, and then at Bakewell town
 Broke it, and travelled gaily forward, through
 Pretty and pastoral matters up and down,
 Green hills and trees, and rushing waters, to
 A high hill or small mountain, from whose brow
 They hoped, and rightly too, the scene to hail,
 Scene they were not to miss, but look for, Monsal Dale.

* Newhaven Inn.

It seems that Joseph and companion lost
 Great part of Monsal, yet no lack had they
 Of beauteous scenery,—first a stream they crossed,
 Then toiling upwards took their mountain way,
 Whence, far below, was seen the river, tossed
 'Twixt stony banks, now hidden, then to-day
 Appearing, while above, fell on the eye
 The grey wood-sprinkled rock's declivity.

But of its kind, the fairest scene of all
 Was that they entered next; it was a glen
 Whose sides were hemmed by rocks in like a wall,
 Such, that the traveller halfway wandering, then
 In vain might seek an outlet from the thrall
 His vagrant steps had placed him in, and men
 Had little peopled this fair dale, a blessing,
 To scenery-seekers circumstance refreshing.*

And down this paradise the winding river
 Rushed with harmonious ripple,—if salvation
 Depended on success, alas! I never
 Could write, to merit critic's approbation,
 Of waters, rocks, et cetera, but I'll have a
 Turn at such rhyming now, without evasion
 Or shuffling, therefore prithee don't be vicious,
 Apollo the Far-Darter, but propitious.

So, as I said before, a winding stream
 Rushed down this paradise with tuneful ripple,
 And bright it glittered in the glad sun-beam,
 So hot that sun was, that a little tipple,
 Coolly and moderately mixed, did seem
 Most proper to our heroes,—when the lip all
 Parched is, and strength exhausted, a siesta,
 With pipe and so forth, is the best to rest ye.

And acting on this maxim, straight they took
 Not an exact siesta, but they spread
 Their cloaks on the soft herbage by the brook,
 And from their traveller's wallet brought out bread
 And wine, and ate and drank,—then with a look
 Of placid satisfaction, each the head
 Of a small meerschaum filled with quantum suff,
 And so proceeded quietly to puff.

Where was I?—stream, and paradise, and sun,—
 My thoughts poetical have grown unsteady,
 Beguiled by pipe and indolence, I've done
 With all such fine descriptive rhymes already,

* Millers' Dale.

And seems the muse quite other course to run,
 A course so different from that which led I,
 But may be just as lucky for the reader,
 So back to Millers' Dale I'll not attempt to lead her,

But say,—they journeyed on, and left the dale,
 And cast a long and lingering look behind,
 Doubting their future pilgrimage might fail
 In aught so lovely,—they might nowhere find
 Its equal, and spoiled children, deem all stale
 Flat and distasteful,—yet of other kind,
 Within the next half-hour they found much scenery
 Would have restored their hopes had they been all awry.

Through which, by pleasant road,* ascending and
 Descending, came they to a famed resort
 Of pleasure-and-health-seekers, of this land
 The mountain Baiz, Buxton called in short.
 Scattered, its treeless habitations stand
 On valley and steep hill, where art has wrought
 Much, but of nature's hand what works appear
 But make the place seem desolate and drear.

Yet mirth and revelry and pleasure hold
 At times their gay and brilliant meetings there,
 And in that dismal region, rank and gold,—
 Wasting their sweetness on the desert air,
 As the proprietors thereof uphold
 Doubtless,—are gathered, and some faces fair,
 And people promenade, and dance, and bathe, and play,
 Until they're cured or tired, then take themselves away.

Hence these sight-seeing gentlemen set out
 To view, before they left that neighbourhood,
 Axe-Edge, the highest point the land about,
 But being not just then in clambering mood,
 They merely looked at it, and had no doubt
 It was the highest. But beneath its wood
 Of pines there lay a curiosity
 The which also they'd come thus far to see.

It was a cavern,† stretching far within
 The rock, with many a labyrinthine wind,
 That they who hoped its inmost depths to win
 Must walk with light in hand their guide behind,
 On slippery ledges and rough paths, that in
 The gloom were somewhat difficult to find,
 While from the roof the water dripping slow
 Made many an inconvenient pool below.

* Between Millers' Dale and Buxton.

† Poole's Hole.

All this they saw, and thought it worth the seeing ;
 Then entered on a wild and hilly road,—
 The third day of their pilgrimage,—agreeing,—
 And be it known that this was not their mode
 Always of treating current things, they being
 Inclined to differ on most points, which shewed
 Itself in much profound and fierce debate,
 Subsiding only at the next toll-gate,—

That all they saw was beautiful and bold ;
 For there was moorland, wood, and deep ravine,
 And like a silver serpent, fold on fold,
 In easy-flowing curve the hills between
 Swept the smooth track on which they gently rolled,
 Winding, as purposely, through each fair scene.
 Thus journeying, they found themselves at Dishley,
 A village just the very place they wished nigh.

Here they refreshed, perambulated, and
 Took to the road again. I fear that I
 Cannot describe the features of the land
 Exactly, nor each shade of scenery
 Through which they journeyed. but 'twas sometimes grand,
 And sometimes less had of sublimity,
 And there were mountain pictures, such as might
 Grace artist's canvas well, with shade and light.

But what's deplorable, in all these places,—
 At least in many,—you might chance to meet
 A host of squalid and unhappy faces,—
 The which are not precisely what should greet
 The tourist travelling in search of graces,
 Nor a blank, Bethnal-Green-like-looking street
 The most appropriate object in a scene
 Which once had fair and undisfigured been.

Yet thus it is,—within these mountain vallies,
 Beside these rushing streams, is wretchedness
 With her sad offspring, and but meanly tallies
 With scenes around of nature's pleasantness.
 From her abode here black corruption sallies
 The mountaineer to stamp with her impress,
 And discontent, and townly vice, must there
 Reside, where innocence and gladness were.

At Glossop stayed they for a rest and bed,—
 A place of cotton-mill concomitants,
 Which leaving sans regret, they forward sped
 From man's deformed, to nature's lovely haunts,

And soon her works their downcast fancies led
 From misery and the starved crew of wants
 To Scotland's mountains, heather, grouse, and ptarmigan,
 Till with such pleasing thoughts their hearts grew warm again.

They passed through purpled hills, and rushing streams
 That tumbled foaming down the rocky dells,—
 A good descriptive poet might fill reams
 With all this Scotch-like mountain region * tells,
 But for these stanzas mine it wisest seems,—
 Or rather impotence of pen compels,—
 To say that it was very grand and glorious,
 Such as might make a landscape painter quite uproarious.

Far through the vale a castled crag is seen,
 High as if destined for the eagle's nest,
 Yet there a good knight's feudal towers had been,
 And there had beauty moved, a welcome guest,
 And banners proud and gay, and armour's sheen
 Those walls with martial splendour oft had dressed,—
 They had been Peverel's of the Peak, a name
 Conjoined in story with a master-spirit's fame.

Where frowns this castle o'er its subject town,—
 Like Rhenish landscape picturesque and bold,
 Where some stern massive towers are sure to crown
 The mixture of dark trees and buildings old,
 Looking as tyrants on their victims down,
 Or it may be as shepherds on their fold,—
 Our pilgrims halted, purposing to stay,—
 All things propitious,—there at least one day.

A wondrous cave,† of which they'd heard much talk,
 Had led them to this town of Castleton,—
 To leave unseen its minster when at York
 Would be less foolish than this work undone,—
 I think much praise too often tends to balk
 The expectations that we've built upon,
 But with this cavern they were much delighted,
 And thought that those whose talk they'd heard, the right had.

A rock-built arch of most capacious span,
 Formed a meet vestibule to those strange halls,
 Which left, by light of candles pale and wan,
 Through wonders pent in by the stony walls,
 The two their leader's cautious path began.
 And first, by rough-hewn steps the pavement falls
 Till with reflected light their candles gleam
 On the dark waters of a sunless stream.

 * The Woodlands.

† The Peak Cavern.

Between the rock and water passed they o'er
 On gliding raft, a subterranean lake,—
 Styx and old Charon's ferry-boat once more
 Produced, their classical ideas to wake,—
 And landing, stood as 'twere upon the floor
 Of an old hall,—if fancy chose to make
 It such,—baronial, with vaulted roof on high,
 And then, through passage strait and gallery

They laboured on, and satisfied their gaze.
 I'm thinking, and I've thought sometime, that we
 Had best return with them into the day's
 Light and warmth from that cave's frigidity,—
 So farewell these descriptive rhymes in praise
 Of subterranean profundity,
 And mount we to Sir Geoffrey's tower, which right
 Above the cavern rose in dizzy height.

Once rhymster rhyming in peculiar mode,
 Said Wolfe was brave, uncommon brave, particular,
 And this immortalizing praise bestowed,
 Because the General clomb rocks perpendicular
 Almost; had that mellifluous poet trod
 The path, that, wishing for something vehicular,
 In vain, the two companions panting scaled,
 In epithets had e'en his fertile fancy failed.

Now as they saw it, be it told to you,
 The noted scene of "Peveril of the Peak."
 There were some fragments of old wall, and two
 Towers, and a donjon; but 'twas vain to seek
 The tap'stried chambers and the halls, into
 Which fancy's eye might wander, for the meek
 And placid Alice, or Sir Geoffrey bold,
 Or cavalier-like forms in garb of old.

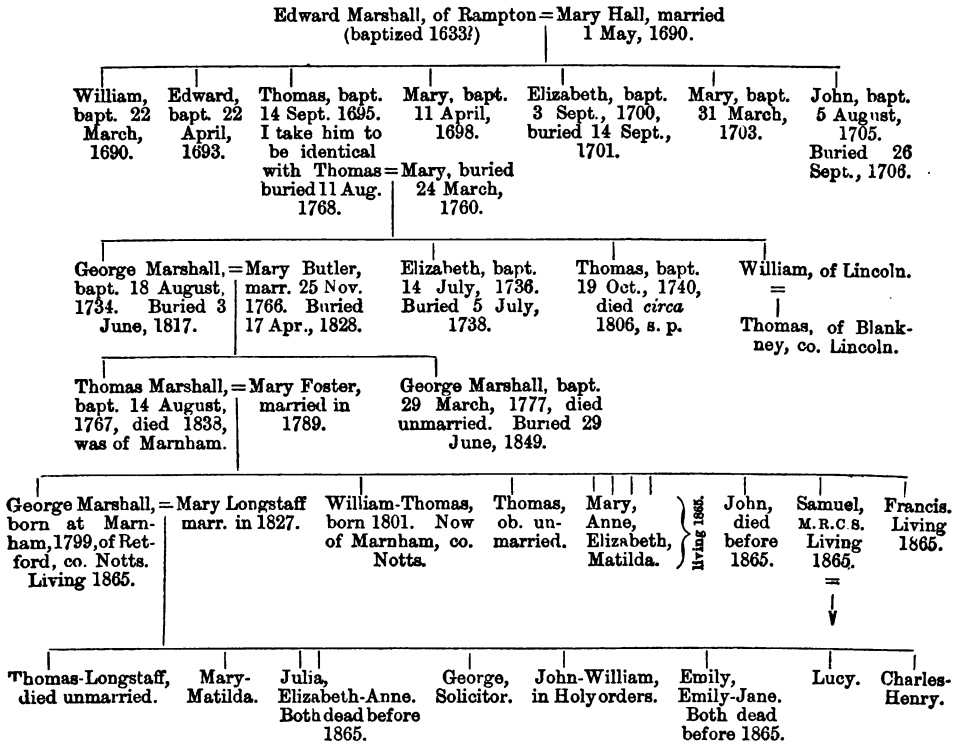
A semicircular and vast extent
 Of hill and valley, river, wood, and town,
 Is seen from these old ruins. As they leant
 Upon them, and in dreamy mind looked down
 On the fair map below, they thought, or meant
 To think, on pleasant things, to crown
 Their day,—a quiet musing, which, to me
 A happy mental occupation seems to be.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE FAMILIES OF MARSHALL, OF RAMPTON AND TUXFORD, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTS., WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THOSE PLACES.

BY GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.M.

I FORWARD the following notes from Wills and Parish Registers for publication in the "RELIQUARY," in the hope that by thus preserving them, some future genealogist may be enabled to trace clearly the connection, which I believe to have existed, between the Rampton and Tuxford Marshalls. The first of the Rampton family of whom I find any mention, is an Augustine Marshall, who appears to have been living in or about the reign of Elizabeth. His descendants, or some of them, probably the elder branch, settled at Fiskerton,* in the co. of Lincoln, *vide* "Gentleman's Magazine," 1865, vol. i. p. 484. Of the later generations of the Rampton branch I annex a brief Pedigree—



* The arms of the Fiskerton Marshalls were: barry of six *argent* and *sable*, a canton *ermine*.

Gervas Mashall (*sic*) and William Marshall, both of Rampton, are mentioned in Harleian MS., 6846, as having voted for a M.P. for Notts. in 1698, as also is Thomas Marshall, of Tuxford. There are no Wills of the Rampton Marshalls in the Probate Court at York, but this is an Administration to the effects of William Marshall, granted to his widow, Elizabeth, in 1677. I take these persons to be the parents of *Gervas* above-named.

Administration of the effects of George Marshall, of Tuxford, was granted to his widow, Jane, in 1674.

Jane Marshall, of Tuxford, in her Will, dated 2 Dec., 1683, mentions her daughter, wife of Thomas Beedham.

George Marshall, the younger, of Tuxford (Will of 4 June, 1688), mentions his wife Mary, sons George and Thomas, and daughters Ann and Elizabeth. Abraham Marshall is a witness to this Will.

Edward Marshall, of Tuxford, in his Will, dated 20 May, 1733, proved 4 Feb., 1733-4, mentions his wife Mary, brother-in-law William Rayan, of Newton, and son Edward Marshall, of Newton, also his (testator's) sons George, William, and Thomas.

ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF RAMPTON, COUNTY OF NOTTS.

Baptisms.

- 1566. George, son of William Marshall, Dec. 9.
- 1595. John, son of Christopher Marshall, Jan. 13.
- 1596. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Christopher Marshall, Nov. 14.
- 1599. Francis and William, sons of Christopher Marshall, Nov. 18.
- 1602. William, son of Robert Marshall, May 13th.
- 1603. Hellen, dau^r. of Christopher Marshall, March 24.
- 1604. John, son of William Marshall, Sept. 12.
- 1605. Margaret, dau^r. of William Marshall, Feb. 9th.
- 1609. Robert, son of Christopher Marshall, June 6th.
- 1609. Elizabeth, dau^r. of William Marshall, Jan. 14th.
- 1609. Anne, dau^r. of Robert Marshall, Feb. 6th.
- 1611. Gertrude, dau^r. of William Marshall, Dec. 8th.
- 1612. Robert, son of Robert Marshall, Oct. 20th.
- 1615. Catherine, dau. of Robert Marshall, Dec. 3rd.
- 1620. Robert, son of John Marshall, Aug. 9.
- 1622. Gervas, son of John Marshall, Dec. 10th.
- 1625. Henry, son of John Marshall, July 22nd.
- 1630. John, son of John Marshall, April 23rd.
- 1631. William, son of John Marshall, Nov. 5.
- 1631. John, son of John Marshall, yeoman, Dec. 25th.
- 1632. Barbara, dau^r. of John Marshall, Sept. 23.
- 1633. Edward, son of John Marshall, by Elizabeth his Wife, March
- 1634. William, son of John Marshall, by Frances his wife, July 11th.
- 1636. Elizabeth, dau^r. of John and Alice Marshall, Aug. 24th.
- 1636. Anne, dau^r. of John and Frances Marshall, Sept. 22nd.
- 1639. John, son of John and Alice Marshall, March 31st.

- 1639. William, son of John and Frances Marshall, Sept. 1st.
- 1642. Mary, dau^r. of John and Frances Marshall, Aug. 28th.
- 1656. Robert, son of John the younger and Margaret Marshall,
July 3rd.
- 1657. Mary, dau^r. of John and Margaret Marshall, Nov. 23rd.
- 1659. John, son of John and Margaret Marshall, Oct. 3rd.
- 1663. William, son of William and Jane Marshall, Feb. 8th.
- 1666. John, son of William and Jane Marshall, June 19th.
- 1668. George, son of William and Jane Marshall, Aug. 8th.
- 1673. Gervas, son of William and Elizabeth Marshall, Aug. 7th.
- 1673. John and William, twins of John and Mary Marshall, Oct. 2nd.
- 1676. Elizabeth, dau^r. of William and Elizabeth Marshall, Mar. 4th.
- 1677. Isabell, dau^r. of John and Mary Marshall, May 13th.
- 1690. William, son of Edward and Mary Marshall, Mar. 22nd.
- 1691. William, son of William and Margaret Marshall, Jan. 1st.
- 1693. Edward, son of Edward and Mary Marshall, April 22nd.
- 1695. Thomas, son of Edward and Mary Marshall, Sept. 14th.
- 1698. Mary, dau^r. of Edward and Mary Marshall, April 11th.
- 1700. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Edward and Mary Marshall, Sept. 3rd.
- 1703. Mary, dau^r. of Edward and Mary Marshall, March 31st.
- 1705. John, son of Edward and Mary Marshall, Aug. 5th.
- 1709. Elizabeth, dau^r. of John and Sarah Marshall, Aug. 22nd.
- 1712. Paul, son of John and Sarah Marshall, May 8th.
- 1734. George, son of Thomas and Mary Marshall, Aug. 18th.
- 1735. William, son of John and Grace Marshall, Sept. 11th.
- 1736. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Thomas and Mary Marshall, July 14th.
- 1737. Margaret, dau^r. of John and Grace Marshall, June 22nd.
- 1738. Margaret, dau^r. of John and Grace Marshall, Sept. 11th.
- 1740. Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Marshall, Oct. 19th.
- 1742. Elizabeth, dau^r. of John and Grace Marshall, March 29th.
- 1767. Thomas, son of George and Mary Marshall, Aug. 14th.
- 1777. George, son of George and Mary Marshall, March 29th.

Marriages.

- 1570. John Marshall and Elizabeth Gully, Feb. 2nd.
- 1571. Oliver Cottam and Sarah Marshall, Nov. 20th.
- 1575. Henry Hurdgon and Joan Marshall, Jan. 27th.
- 1581. Richard Milner and Elizabeth Marshall, Jan. 23rd.
- 1589. Robert Marshall and Helen Salmon, Sept. 30.
- 1590. Christopher Marshall and Catherine Justice, Sept. 28.
- 1603. William Marshall and Sicily Robinson, Nov. 27.
- 1629. William Dickinson and Margaret Marshall, May 30.
- 1633. William Peart and Elizabeth Marshall, July 15th.
- 1639. Robert Walker and Catherine Marshall, July 30.
- 1645. John Rogers and Gertrude Marshall, June 19.
- 1649. Edward Gulley and Elizabeth Marshall, May 2nd.
- 1655. John Marshall and Margaret Ashton.
- 1688. William Sleeford and Alice Marshall, June 12.
- 1690. Edward Marshall and Mary Hall, May 1st.

1692. Richard Salmon and Mary Marshall, April 19.
 1698. Nicolas Hibberd and Gertrude Marshall, Jan. 27.
 1732. John Keyworth and Elizabeth Marshall, July 16.
 1766. George Marshall and Mary Butler, Nov. 25.

Burials.

1568. Nicholas, son of William Marshall, Feb. 6th.
 1578. Hellen Marshall, Feb. 8.
 1587. Originall son of William Marshall, Oct. 13th.
 1588. Hellen, wife of William Marshall, June 8th.
 1600. Francis, son of *Alexander* Marshall, Oct. 6.
 1602. William, son of Robert Marshall, May 19th.
 1606. William Marshall, Husbandman, April 13th.
 1609. William Marshall, Cottager, June 7th.
 1617. Catherine, wife of Christopher Marshall, Sept. 20th.
 1626. William, son of Christopher Marshall, Dec. 9th.
 1630. William Marshall, Aug. 29th.
 1630. Robert, son of Christopher Marshall, Sept. 28th.
 1632. Mary, wife of John Marshall, April 2nd.
 1632. Christopher Marshall, July 4th.
 1635. Robert Marshall, Householder, June 19th.
 1635. William, son of John Marshall, Nov. 1st.
 1645. William, son of John Marshall, Aug. 12th.
 1648. Barbara, daughter of John Marshall, Dec. 5th.
 1651. ———, wife of John Marshall, Oct. 11th.
 1654. Sicila Marshall, Widow, Sept. 19th.
 1657. Mary daughter of John and Margaret Marshall, Nov. 28th.
 1659. John Marshall buried, May 4th.
 1661. John Marshall, June 5th.
 1661. John, son of John Marshall, June 10th.
 1661. John Marshall, Senr., Feb. 9th.
 1662. Jane Marshall, Feb. 26th.
 1673. John, son of John and Mary Marshall, Feb. 23rd.
 1674. William, son of John and Mary Marshall, Oct. 28th.
 1676. William Marshall, Feb. 8th.
 1677. Elizabeth Marshall, Widow, March 16th.
 1678. Isabell, dau^r. of John and Mary Marshall, Feb. 2nd.
 1688. Mary, wife of John Marshall, March 18th.
 1692. William Marshall, son of William and Margaret, Jan. 29th.
 1696. John Marshall, Jan. 27th.
 1701. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Edward and Mary Marshall, Sept. 14th.
 1703. Margaret, wife of William Marshall, Aug. 16th.
 1704. Edward Marshall, March 3rd.
 1705. William Marshall, Aug. 28.
 1706. John, son of Edward Marshall, by Mary his wife, Sept. 26th.
 1726. Sarah, wife of John Marshall, Jan. 20th.
 1727. John Marshall, Senr., Nov.
 1730. George Marshall, May 18th.
 1737. Margaret, Infant dau^r. of John and Grace Marshall, June 25.

- 1738. Elizabeth, dau^r. of Thomas and Mary Marshall, July 5th.
- 1760. Mary, wife of Thomas Marshall, March 24th.
- 1768. Thomas Marshall, Aug. 11th.
- 1817. George Marshall, June 3rd, aged 85.
- 1828. Mary Marshall, April 17th, aged 85.
- 1849. George Marshall, June 29, aged 72.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF TUXFORD, COUNTY OF NOTTS.

Baptisms.

- Ellinor, y^e daughter of Thomas and Barbara Marshall, 18 Dec., 1625.
- Elizabeth, y^e daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Marshall, 1 Jan. 1628.
- George, y^e sonn of George and Elizabeth Marshall, 20 August, 1629.
- Thomas, the son of George and Elizabeth Marshall, 21 Dec., 1631.
- Katherine, the daughter of Thomas and Barbara Marshall, 4 August, 1633.
- , the son of William and Alice Marshall, 13 December, 1634.
- Will^m. y^e sonn of Abraham Marshall, and Elizabeth his wife, 28 Sept., 1634.
- Will^m. the sonn of Thomas Marshall and Barbara his wife, 22 Nov., 1635.
- Elizabeth, the daughter of George Marshall and Elizabeth his wife, 18 December, 1636.
- Elizabeth, the daughter of W^m. Marshall and Alice his wife, 28 Oct., 1638.
- Hester, the daughter of Thomas Marshall and Barbara his wife, 27 March, 1638.
- Thomas, the son of George Marshall and Elizabeth his wife, 5 June, 1639.
- Ann (Amy ?), the daughter of George Marshall and Elizabeth his wife, 6 March, 1641.
- William, the son of William Marshall and Alice his wife, 11, Dec., 1642.
- Ann, daughter of William Marshall and Alice his wife, 23 Feb. 1644.
- Rosamond, daughter of George Marshall and Elizabeth his wife, 4 March, 1645.
- Mary, daughter of James Marshall, 9 July, 1646.
- John, son of William Marshall, 30 July, 1646.
- Thomas, y^e Bastard of Thomas Marshall and Ann Freeman, 28 Nov., 1646.
- Harrald, y^e son of Thomas Marshall and Jane his wife, 26 Dec., 1651.
- Jane Marshall, Jan. 23, 1654 (? Dec. 23, 1653).
- Thomas, son of George Marshall, March (?) 22, 1657.
- Thomas, son of Thomas Marshall and Jane his wife, 27 Sept., 1657.
- Barbara, daughter of Thomas Marshall and Jane his wife, 2 April, 1660.
- Jane, daughter of Thomas Marshall and Jane his wife, 2 May, 1663.

Marriages. †

John Whitworth and Ann Marshall, 21 May, 1649.
 Thomas Sprigge and Elizabeth Marshall, 2 June, 1653.
 George Marshall and Mary Hall, 21 November, 1661.
 Thomas Marshall and Mary Brownley, 16 April, 1667.
 William Marshall and Elizabeth Sowby, 23 April, 1668.
 William Marshall, of Whitwell, and Mary Maior, of Mansfield, 16 June, 1668.
 Thomas Fitchet and Mary Marshall, 30 December, 1669.
 Thomas Beedam and Jane Marshall, 22 April, 1679.
 George Bonnington and Elizabeth Marshall, 25 Nov. 1679.
 Robert Maples and Elizabeth Marshall, 6 March, 1688.
 John Marshall and Anne Robinson, 28 April, 1706.
 Thomas Marshall, of West Drayton, and Elizabeth Cooking, of Tuxford, 11 July, 1730.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF GAMSTON,
 COUNTY OF NOTTS.

1617. James Martiall, the sonn of James, was baptised the xiith of October.
 1620. Denzill Marshall, the sonne of James Marshall, was baptised October the xxith.
 1721. Mary, y^e daughter of Francis Marshall and Mary his wife, was baptized Oct. y^e 15th.
 1624. Ffrancis Marshall, sonne of James Marshall, baptised y^e 29th of June.

† John Rockley, of Ollerton, and Anne Marshall, of Tuxford, were married at Palethorpe, 20 March, 1710.



THE KING'S FOREST OF THE HIGH PEAK.

BY HENRY KIRKE, ESQ., M.A.

I HAVE often thought in the course of my studies, how very partial are the accounts of historians, so diffuse upon some subjects which are of little interest, to the neglect of others which would seem to have a greater claim upon their regard. In the various histories of the County of Derby, where everything has such a great interest for us, we are less likely to feel indignant over the diffuseness of their authors, than regretful if we discover any neglect of an interesting or deserving object. This neglect is peculiarly conspicuous in the subject which I have selected for this paper, a subject which might, I think, have inspired the pens of our county historians, so full of interest and pleasure is it to the patient investigator. I have looked in vain through the several printed accounts of Derbyshire for any description of the Peak Forest. Glover never mentions it, and Lyson dismisses it in half-a-dozen lines. And yet I must say that I don't think that it deserves such neglect. Extending over a considerable area, and embracing some of the loveliest valleys and all the loftiest hills* in the county, it was tended and guarded by a race of bold and hardy men who were the ancestors of many of the most noble families in the county, and who acquired, in many cases, both their names, their arms, and their lands, from the position which they held in the King's Forest. It is not to be despised on account of its size, which was very considerable, though small in comparison with most of the Royal Forests of England. And though it has not been rendered famous by being the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood, that great ballad-hero, yet it can boast of having been the native land of Little John, whose bones now rest in peace within its precincts.†

* Axe Edge, Kinder Scout, Chinley, and Mam Tor.

† He was buried at Hathersage.

The King's Forest of the High Peak, or De Campanâ, as it was invariably called in the old law papers, formerly comprised the whole of the parishes of Glossop, Castleton, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and part of Hathersage, Hope, Tideswell, and Bakewell. In an Inquisition held in the 3rd year of Edward I., it was ascertained that the metes and bounds of the Forest were as follows:—"Beginning at the South side of the river Goyt, and so along that river to the river Ederowe, and so by the river Ederowe to Langley Croft, near Longdendale Head, and so by a certain byeway to the head of Derwente, and from the head of Derwente as far as Mittenforde, and from Mittenforde to the river of Bradwell, and from the river of Bradwell to a place called Rotherlawe, and from Rotherlawe to the great cave of Hazlebach, and from the great cave to Little Hucklowe, and from Hucklowe to Tideswell, and so to the river Wye, ascending to Buxton and the springs of Goyt." It will be seen by this, that in the year 1274 the Peak Forest occupied the whole of the North-West corner of the county, that corner which, as my readers will perceive if they refer to their maps, projects from the irregular parallelogram formed by the rest of the shire. It was divided into three wardships for the purposes of government, called Longdendale, which contained the North and North-Western portion; Edale, which contained the East part; and the Champaign, which contained the South and South-Western portion, and which sometimes, as we have seen, improperly gave its name of De Campanâ (afterwards corrupted into Champion) to the whole extent of the Royal Chase. These divisions were marked out by crosses of stone on the hills, several of which still exist. Ormerod mentions several crosses in the Forest of Macclesfield, which were erected for the same purpose. The division between Longdendale and the other wardships is clearly marked. It is bounded by the river Goyt on the South, and the Ederowe on the West. On the North by a line of crosses from beyond Hayfield, over Kinder and South-head, to Sparrowpit, near Chapel-en-le-Frith (of which the best known is the one called Edale, or the Champion Cross,* engraved at the head of this paper); and on the East by three crosses, one on Paisleys, another at Sittinglow, of which nothing but the base remains, and another on Combs Moss, leading to the river Goyt.

We know not what was the state of the Forest in olden times. If I might hazard a conjecture on an obscure subject, I should say that the country was never very thickly wooded, though in some of the valleys, such as Hope, Edale, and Bowden, there must have been a great amount of timber and that of considerable size.† The tops of the

* The Champion Cross is supposed by some to be so called from a Crusader who ended his life in that spot, having dwelt there some time as a hermit, in expiation of some unknown crime, and who erected the cross that bears his name. This romantic legend is prettily given by Mr. Bennett, in his "King of the Peak." But I think the more probable supposition is, that the Cross took its name from the Forest, which was often called De Campanâ, or the Champion Forest. There is a highly respectable family of the name of Champion, now living in Edale, who evidently acquired their name from the same source.

† "In Hope there is a priest and a church to which belongs 1 car. of land; wood, pasture here and there.

hills were most likely as bare as they are now, their sides clothed with stunted oaks and underwood, and their bases surrounded by treacherous bogs and reedy pools. With such a varied country we may expect a great variety of game, and such was the case. The red deer browsed in great numbers through the sunny glades, sheltered on all sides by the dark woods of oak and pine. The wild boar sharpened his tusks against the rugged bark of the forest trees: whilst from their mountain fastnesses the hungry wolves came howling in search of prey. The wild cat prowled with stealthy tread through the heather, waiting for the chattering grouse or timid hare; and the shriek of the golden eagle was heard from the dark heights of Kinder. In the stagnant pools the otter sank with a sullen plunge, frightening the wild ducks from their home amongst the reedy banks.

But let us turn to the History of the Forest. At the time of the Saxons the Peak Forest was held by several Saxon Thanes,* with strange names which convey no meaning to us, and I shall pass over the mythologic period of British History, and begin with the Norman Conquest, that great starting-point in English History, when, as every one knows, William the Bastard gave to his bastard son, William Peverell, the manor and forest of the High Peak. And in this forest Peverell built his castle, "perched on a rock," as Thierry says, "like the nest of a foul bird of prey." This castle† though it had at first a constable of its own, soon became merged into the Forest, and in fact after the reign of Henry III. the constable of the castle was only a minor officer under the Steward of the Forest. The family of Peverell did not long remain in possession. William Peverell II. being banished the realm for foul conspiracy, his estates were confiscated to the King. Henry II. gave the manor and forest of the Peak to John, Earl of Mortaigne, afterwards King. Edward II. granted this manor and forest to his unworthy favourite Piers Gaveston, at whose death they were given to John, Earl Warren, for his life. In 1328, on his marriage with Philippa, of Hainault, Edward III. granted to her the manor and forest of the High Peak, and at her death in 1372, to John of Gaunt, Earl of Lancaster, and so they became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. From this period the History of the Castle is the History of the Forest, to which we will now return.

We are told on the authority of Giraldus Cambriensis, that King Henry II., in a letter to the Emperor Emanuel, told him that in a certain forest in the Peak the deer were in such plenty that when they were hunted they helped by their numbers to their own destruction. It was this King who made a grant to the Abbot and Convent of Basingwerke, in Flintshire, of "decem libratis terræ in Longdendale

* In Longdendale. The whole of Longdendale is waste. There is a wood there the pasture of which is not fit for deer. The whole is 8 miles long and 4 broad."—*Domesday Book*.

* Gundeborn and Hundine owned the valley of Hope in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

† I believe, myself, that a castle of some kind existed here prior to Peverell's time. It was most likely built at the same time as Bakewell Castle, by King Edmund, when he expelled the Danes from Derbyshire.

scilicet Glossop cum ecclesia que ibi est cum omnibus terris et rebus ad eam pertinentibus sicut Gulielmus Peverell eam plenius habuit tempore regis Henrici avi mei." But in this grant the King reserved the venison, but allowed the grantees to kill hares, foxes, and wolves.

The Forest of the Peak was governed by the same laws as the other Royal Forests, and so came under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Forest North of the Trent. These justices had more power than the justices of oyer in many respects, such as judging by deputy, and their power was more arbitrary and final. They had jurisdiction over all persons dwelling within the precincts of the Forest, and even over those who dwelt without its boundaries but owned any land within. Two great courts were held at Tideswell every year, and the lesser court, called the Swain-mote, was held three times a-year. This Swain-mote was an inferior tribunal, composed of the Stewards of the Forest and not less than twenty foresters, before which offenders were brought, and if the evidence against them was strong, they were committed to the Peak Castle until the great court met, when they were brought before the justices. Besides these two courts, there was a meeting of the foresters every three weeks, when any complaints or informations were brought forward to be inquired into. Any person found offending against "verte or venyson," might be arrested, or attached as it was called, by the forester on duty, if he was caught under any of the following circumstances:—*Stable-stand*—when found with bow drawn or dogs in a leash. *Dog-draw*—when he had wounded a deer and was following with a dog on the scent. *Back-bear*—when he was found carrying a dead deer on his shoulders. *Bloody-hand*—when his hands were found to be bloody as if with killing a deer. But no peer of the realm could, under any circumstances, be arrested by a forester. There were many oppressive laws for regulating the King's forests. Amongst others, the law for disabling dogs which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds from running the deer. This custom was called *lawing*, and was introduced by Henry II. in place of a still more barbarous custom called boxing. The Charter of the Forest designed to lessen these evils, declares that Inquisition or view of lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by lawful men not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be found unlawful shall pay three shillings for mercy, and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, which is that three claws shall be cut off without the base of the right foot. The forests were driven throughout by the foresters twice a-year, once after the beginning of the fence months, and again about Holyrood Day, when the agisters began to take in their cattle. Severe punishments were inflicted upon offenders against the venison, which included the following animals called Beasts of Venery—Hart, Deer of all kinds, Bears, Wild Boars, and Wild Bulls. The hare is called a beast of venery by some old writers, but it was not generally considered so. The following were the King's officers of the High Peak forest:—

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The High Steward. | 10. The Beremaster. |
| 2. The Master Forester. | 11. The Bailiff of the Franchises. |
| 3. The Receiver. | 12. The Bailiff of the Winland. |
| 4. Constable of the Castle. | 13. The County Bailiff. |
| 5. The Surveyor of the Forest. | 14. The Bailiffs Collectors of At- |
| 6. The Lieutenant of the Forest. | tachment and Assessment. |
| 7. The Bowbearer. | 15. Woodmasters. |
| 8. The Ranger. | 16. Keepers and Verderers. |
| 9. Foresters of Fee. | |

The *High Steward* was the King's deputy in the Forest, and its highest officer. There was no High Steward for the Peak alone, but one for the Peak, Duffield Frith, and Needwood Forest. He received £10 in fees from the Peak Forest. It was his duty to preside at the courts of the woodmote, either in person or by the under Steward; and all the foresters and keepers were under his orders. He was appointed by the King, by letters patent under the Great Seal, and the office was personal and not hereditary. The following is a Grant of the Stewardship and other offices to Godfrey Foljambe:—"Rex etc sciatis quod nos pro bono et fideli servicio per dilectum servientem nostrum Godfridum Foljambe militem nobis impensis et durante vitâ suâ dedisse et concessisse eidem Godfrido Foljambe officium *seneschalli* Alti Pecci in com. Derb. et officium Magistri Forestarii Forestæ Alti Pecci et necnon officium vocatum Beremaistership de Alto Pecco." (No date). Not many names of Stewards have come down to us. In the reign of Henry VII. the office was held in turns by two members of the family of Savage, of Castleton. Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, was made Steward by Henry VIII.

Of the *Master Forester* I know little. I think that it was an honorary title given generally to a nobleman or person of considerable importance. In early times it was united with the office of Constable of the Castle, when the combined fees of the two positions amounted to £18 5s. They were afterwards separated, but I am not aware that persons exercised the office of Master Forester, except the Earl of Shrewsbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the Pleas of the Duchy of Lancaster, we find the following:—"Humfrey Barley, Wm. Needham, Thos. Bagshawe, and Wm. Bagshawe, Foresters of Fee, v. The Earl of Shrewsbury, Master of the Forest, for not preserving and taking proper care of the King's red deer."

The *Receiver* was the principal Civil Officer of the Forest. It was his duty to receive all the rents and fines due to the King, and to keep proper accounts of the same. He attended the several courts, to enforce the payment of all taxes and rents. The office was enjoyed for several generations by members of the great family of Eyre.

The *Constable of the Castle* after the merger of the Manor into the Duchy of Lancaster, was an inferior officer, who was in fact the gaoler of the Forest. It was his duty to bring offenders and defaulters into the Castle and keep them there until the sessions, or their discharge in other ways. He was paid 2/4 for every person taken to prison, and fees to the amount of £4 per annum.

The *Bowbearer* was the Chief Huntsman of the Forest. It was his duty to attend the King when hunting, to find the game and arrange the sport. He must warn the keepers when there was going to be a hunt. All the inferior officers of the Forest were under his authority, and it was his duty to present all the defaults of the keepers "as well in the verte as in the venyson," before the woodmotes. He received certain fees from the King, but to what amount I am ignorant.

The *Ranger* was appointed by the King. He collected all the rents and taxes, which he paid to the Receiver. He also seized all waifs and strays; and it was his duty to see that the bounds of the Forest were not encroached upon.

The *Foresters of Fee* were tenants in capite of the King as Lord of the Manor, who held land to themselves and their heirs by the service of guarding the King's Forest of the High Peak.* They were the original landed gentry of the Forest, from which many of our greatest county families are descended. Their office was hereditary, and passed with their lands which they held. Their duty was to walk the King's forest and see that the deer and wood were not destroyed. There are several lists of these Foresters of Fee extant, of different times in English history.

At an Inquisition held at Wormhill in the 11th year of Edward II., the following Foresters of Fee attended to testify on oath:—Thos. le Ragged, Reg. de Meluer, Rich. le Ragged, Rich. Brown, Thos. Foljambe, Rich. Danyel, Rich. le Archer, Nich. Foljambe, Adam Gounfrey, Wm. Hally, Peter de Stratton, Robt. le Eyre, Nicholas de Baggeshaugh." Another list of later date gives the following as Foresters in Fee:—

The heirs of Barley.
The heirs of Woodrofe.
Thomas Needham.
The heirs of Bagshawe.
Thomas Meverell.

Nicholas Eyre.
The heirs of Stanley.
The heirs of Oliver Woodrofe.
The heirs of Walter Hychley.

The frequent mention in this list of the heirs of a deceased forester as forester by right, proves that the office was at any rate at this time hereditary, even if it had not been so from the first, though the use of the word "fee," which means an estate of inheritance, would incline us to think that the office was from the first hereditary.† As all the Foresters in Fee held their lands by virtue of their office, so many of them derived both their names and their arms from the same source.

* 11 Edward III. "Elizabetha quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Meverell tenuit die quo obiit tertiam partem unius mess. et x acras terr. cum ptibus in Wormhull in Com. Derb. de Johanna reginâ Angliæ ut de Castro de Pecco per servitium inveniendi unum hominem cum areu et sagittis in forestâ ipsius reginæ in Alto Pecco." (Reginâ in the above is a mistake, it ought to be principissâ).

† Land was sometimes held in the Peak by petit serjeanty, as in the following grant which I have seen:—"100 acres of waste in Fairfield granted by Edward II., at the request of Isabella, his Queen, to John de Thwait, 'valetto nostro,' on payment of 'unam sagittam barbatam,' at the feast of St. John the Baptist." Appended to this grant by a cord of green and orange coloured silk, is the Great Seal of England.

As examples of names, the families of Archer and Eyre may be mentioned, and as to arms, those of Bagshawe, Needham, Bradshawe, Wadschefe, Kirke, with many others.* At divers Inquisitions at the death of several of these foresters, the tenure by which their land was held is made very evident, *e. g.* "Nicholas Foljambe, 13 Edward II., at his death held one messuage and thirty acres of land by the Serjeanty of keeping the King's Forest de Campanâ in the Peak, 'per corpus suum cum arcu et sagittis.'" "Thos. Foljambe 17 Edward II., held in Wormhill fifteen acres of land by the service of finding a footman with bows and arrows in the Peak Forest to keep it." "11 Edward III., Maria Hansted tenet Blackbrooke,† Fairfield, Hope, Bowden, Chapell in the Frith, per servicium custodiendi wardam de Hopedale in fforestâ de Pecco." "32 Edward I., Adam de Gounfrey died possessed of one messuage and fifteen acres at Wormhill, 'per servicium custodiendi pecci forestam.'" "34 Edward I., Walter de Nevil died possessed of thirty acres of land at Wormhill, which he held per servicium custodiendi forestam." "5 Edward I., Michael de Burton died possessed of land in Blackbrook and Fairfield, 'et custodiam Foreste de Pecco concessam sibi et hæredibus.'" "et custodiam Foreste de Pecco concessam sibi et hæredibus."

By a plea mentioned before, we know that Humfrey Barley, Wm. Needham, Thomas Bagshawe, and William Bagshawe, were amongst the Foresters of Fee in the reign of Elizabeth. And in another plea, Geo. Meverell and John Bagshawe, are mentioned as Foresters in Fee. In a scarce Roll preserved in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, there is the following interesting account of the Foresters of Fee in the 17th year of Henry VIII. :—

Altum Peccum. } Ff. Cur̄ magn̄ attachiamēt̄ dn̄i Reg. Campanie
foreste sue ibm̄ tent̄ apud Tydd̄ primo die Augusti
anno regis Henrici viij. xvij^o.
Esson. Nutt.

Forestij de } Georgius Meverell armiger p Thomam Revell dep	} Jur.
Campanâ. } sū.	
Georgius Barker armig. p Rog. Wryght deput sū.	
Thurston Woodrofe p William Bagshawe deput.	
sū.	
Hugo Needham in ppriâ psonâ.	
Heredes Petri Bagshawe p Thoma Bagshawe deput.	
sū.	

* Bagshawe, a bugle horn between three roses; the rose being the King's badge. Wadschefe, three swords erect argent, from his office as constable and bailiff. Needham, Argent, a bend engrailed azure, between two bucks' heads cabossed sable. Buxton, Sable, two bars azure, on a canton argent, a buck trippant sable. Bradshawe—Crest—a stag at gaze under a tree. Kirke—Crest—a wild boar passant sable.

† Blackbrook was a subordinate though independent Manor in the Peak Forest. It is situated about a mile distant from Chapel-en-le-Frith, South-East. It is in a little valley, nearly opposite the bottom of the inclined plane made for the use of the Peak Forest Canal, and between the old and new turnpike roads made from Sparrow-Pit to Chapel-en-le-Frith. There is now only a house or two upon the estate. Black-

Forestij de Ashoppe et Eydale.	{	Nichūs Eyre de Hope in p̄priā p̄sonā. Arthurus Eyre p Rob. Hall dep. sū. Hæred. Radī Shyrley Mil. p Henricū Slakke dep. sū. Georgius Woodrofe p Otywell Balgye deput. sū. Hæredes Walteri Halle in Manu dñi Regis. Hæred. Thome Meverell p Radū Slakke dep. sū. Eligeus Staley in p̄priā p̄sonā. Georgius Woodrofe p Hen. Halle dep. sū.	} Jur.
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Forestij de Longdendale.	{	Abbas de Basingwerke p Thomā Johnson deputat sū. Hæredes Rob th Leigh p Thomā Kyrke deput. sū. Robt. Ratclyffe p. Will Ratclyffe deputat sū. Joh ^{es} Garleck p Edmundū Hollingworth et Wm. Orme. Arnoldus Kyrke in p̄priā p̄sonā.	} Jur.
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Psent. jurat. { Qui dicunt sup. sacrum suū qđ Radus Armesfeld Ed-
mundus Knolles Radus Armesfeld filius Thome sūt cōes
transgressor in succindend virid̄ arbor in Johns Hollows,
etc.

The *Bailiff of the Forest* was a name given to one of the King's Chief Officers in the Forest, but I cannot exactly say what were his duties. I think that the exact nomenclature was not in all cases preserved, and that in a small forest like that of the Peak, several offices, such as Ranger, Bowbearer, etc., were comprised under the name Bailiff. Thomas Foljambe was Bailiff of the Forest in 1272. He paid four hundred marks for the fines of the Castle of the Forest for nine years, and held an oxgang of land by the serjeanty of keeping the King's Forest de Campanā, himself serving on horseback and his servant on foot. Anthony Tunsted, of Tunsted, was the Queen's Bailiff 6 Elizabeth.

The *Beremaster* was made by the King by letters patent under the Duchy Seal. He received no fee from the King, but had certain profits at the weighing of the ore. It was his business to look after

brook appears to have belonged to Michael de Burton, 5 Edward I. ; to Michael de Hockleye, 7 Edward I. ; Maria de Hansted, 11 Edward III. ; Nicholas Treulove, 18 Edward III. ; Robert Legh, 16 Henry VIII. ; and Thomas Legh, 7 Edward VI. These Leghs formerly lived at Whitfield, in Glossop, and afterwards at Eggington, having married a daughter and co-heiress of Lathbury, of Eggington, and they were descended from the Leghs of Adlington.

the King's rights in the mines,* and see that the King and the Church had their duties paid, and also to provide the dish in which the ore was measured. The Beremaster also sat at the inquest over every miner that was killed, instead of the Coroner. He held two great courts every year at Easter and Michaelmas, at which all mining disputes were settled. The miners paid a tax of every thirteenth dish, and 4d. a load to the King.

The *Woodmasters* were appointed by the King by letters patent under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, and each received in the Peak Forest ten marks per annum. They were able to appoint deputies, which they called Lieutenants, who received no fee from the King, but were paid by the Woodmasters. The Woodmasters' office was to oversee the King's game and wood, to serve warrants, and to order the game when any one was hunting; to correct offences done in the forest, and appoint a woodmote when necessary, "and take hunters and men suspected of huntings, that bee bloudie-handed and back-bearinge, or be at the death-place, or suche lyke suspicious." They were also to take a survey of the deer every year at the end of March, and burn those that had the murrain. The Woodmasters' perquisites were "grass for one stoned horse; a deer in the summer and another in winter; a stobbe of wood, or three loads of wood; and all the trees that were broken by the winde."

The *Verderers* and *Foresters* were the inferior officers of the forest, whose duty it was to walk the forest as keepers, the former having particular care of the "vert," the latter of the "venyson." They were formerly very numerous, but became considerably lessened as the forest diminished in size. In the Inquisition before-mentioned, held at Wormhill 11 Edward II., the following Verderers, Foresters, and Freemen were present—Philip de Studleigh, Will. de Gratton, Will. del Hough, Verderers. Rich. de Addeley, John de Smalley, Robt. de Clough, Robert de Wardlowe, Rich. de Buxton, Adam del Hall, Benedictus de Shakelcross, John Brown, John de Bradwell, Robt. de Baggeshaugh, Foresters Will. de Stafford, Hugh de Bradbury, Rich. de Clough, Wm. le Ragged, Rich. de Baggeshaugh, Wm. del Kyrke, Robt. le Tailour, John de Chinley, Rich. de la Forde, Thos. Martyn, Freemen.

To return to our History, the church at Bowden, now called Chapel-en-le-Frith, was built by the foresters about A.D. 1220, which showed that their numbers at this time must have been considerable, and as they increased it was found necessary to pay more attention to farming,† and it was discovered that the Forest wilds, bleak and barren as

* The Mines in the High Peak were very extensive, and the Miners were governed by curious laws and customs, which were said to be derived from the time of Edw. I. All these laws were collected and published in 1734, by Geo. Steer. Many very curious words were used by the Miners, *e. g. Feaigh*, refuse washed from the ore. *Stowes*, marks set in the ground. *Coes*, huts to keep their tools in. *Buddle*, the troughs for washing the ore. *Lot* and *Cope*, the two duties paid on the ore.

† At this time the pastures were of little value. Temp. Edward I.—The pasture of Harold's Hasteads sold for one mark; the herbage of Maystonfield for four marks; of Shelf and Combs for ten marks per annum.

they were, might be occupied to some advantage in breeding young and depasturing lean cattle, which were afterwards fattened in the lower domains. *Vaccaries*, or great upland pastures were laid out for this purpose; booths or mansions erected upon them for the residence of the herdsmen; and at the same time that herds of deer were permitted to range at large as heretofore, lawnds, by which are meant parks within a forest, were enclosed in order to chase and capture the deer with greater facility. A great number of these vaccaries, with booths for the men, were formed in the Peak, of which the names have come down to us; almost the whole of Edale was laid out in this way, which accounts for the number of places in and near that valley being called booth, as Lady booth, Ollerbrook booth, and many others. As population increased the bounds of the Forest were very much encroached upon; and it does not appear that any efforts were made to prevent trespassing. The uncertain possession of the Crown during the wars of the Roses encouraged this state of things, as the foresters knew not who was their master, and the king of to-day might be the exile of to-morrow. Henry VI. granted the manor and forest of the High Peak to his wife Margaret, as her dowry, but he never visited the place, nor did any other king ever visit his Royal forest of the High Peak, except perhaps Edward I., about whose visit to this forest there is a pretty well authenticated legend.* At the accession of Henry VII. a great change took place. The kingly power was now firmly established, and his Majesty raking up all the old rights of the crown, managed to fill his coffers with the fines and exactions imposed on trespassers. In the Pleas of the Duchy of Lancaster, which have been published from the commencement of this king's reign, are a great many prosecutions for encroachments on the King's Forest; and in fact, from this time to the Great Rebellion, there was a continual struggle on the part of the Crown to recover the land and rights which it had lost in the preceding century. In Henry the Seventh's and following reigns, when the Royal Prerogative in England attained its highest pitch, several Commissions were appointed to inquire into the King's rights in the Forest of the Peak. In the Court held at Tideswell before-mentioned, nearly one hundred persons, whose names are given, were fined for trespassing, though the whole amount which they paid was only 33/4. In the reign of James I., a Special Commission was appointed to inquire into the metes and bounds of the King's herbage of Maystonfield or Chinley. "Commission dated 7 James I., certified that they on the 18th October, 7 James I., repaired to his Majesty's said herbage of Maystonfield, and found upon oath of the persons therein named, that the metes and bounds of the s^d. herbage were as follows:—It begins at the end of the hunters Sitch and so to the Mere gutter, from thence to the Dry Clough road, and so following the old ditch through the stoppers, and from thence to the Wein Hills, and so down from the height of

* Edward I. is said to have been hunting in the Peak Forest when he heard of the death of his wife Eleanor.

Chinley Hills, following the Green track to the Over-horse way, etc., etc." Land in Chinley was granted at this time to different persons, amongst others to the Earl of Devonshire, Grace Bagshawe, Ralph and Geo. Lowe, Chas. Ashton, Geo. Bowden, Gent., and Thos. Moulst. In 1634, the King appointed John Shalcross, of Shalcross, receiver and bailiff of the Peak Forest, and ordered him to make a report of the King's rents and dues; which he did, and from which report I have extracted the following:—

Altina Peccum } Computus Johis Shallcross Armigeri receptoris et
1634. } Ballivi ibidem.
Reditus assise. De 70/9½ de redd liberorum tenentium in Bowden
solutis a terris per idem rentale et de £11 de firmâ
de Maystonfield alias vocato Chynley et de £4 7. 5.
de herbageo de Shelf. Et de 47/6 de Molendino
de Tunstead demisso Hen. Bradshawe, Maie 8 Eliz.
per 31 annos. Tolacti stallagii et passagii mereato-
rum et mundinorum in vill: de Chapel-en-le-Frith
demissi Johi Mylward, 30 Eliz." cum multis aliis.

The Forest was much neglected in the Civil Wars, about which time the deer had been all destroyed by a great snow which happened 10 Charles I., and the freeholders petitioned the King to disafforest the same, which he complied with. However nothing was done till the end of Charles the Second's reign, when the High Peak was disafforested, part of the land being given up to the freeholders, and the rest of the Commons, etc., amounting to nearly eight thousand acres, were granted to Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

So the Forest passed away for ever, much to the benefit no doubt of the then existing and future generations; but still we may regret that we have lost altogether the woodland scenery and pleasant associations of a Forest life. But regretting the loss of trees and deer, we must much more bewail the extinction of so many of our old Forest families, descended from Bailiffs and Bowbearers appointed by the Norman Kings, and who, about the middle of the 17th century, disappeared from the roll of our county gentry. From what cause this happened I am ignorant, unless it was occasioned by the Rebellion, that great game on which so many noble fortunes were staked and lost. At the time of St. George's Visitation in 1611, more than thirty families of note and consideration were living within the Forest boundaries: but how many of them are now extinct or unknown in the county the following list will shew* :—

Foljambe, of Walton,	Eyre, of Highlow,	Bagshawe, of Ridge,
Mellor, of Mellor,	Buxton, of Buxton,	Bearde, of Beard,
Ashton, of Castleton,	Bowden, of Bowden,	Legh, of Blackbrooke,
Litton, of Litton,	Meverell, of Tideswell,	Radclyffe, of Mellor,

* We know the ends of many of these families, others left the county and still exist in other places, but some disappeared in the most sudden and mysterious manner; of these were the Bowdens, Tunsteds, Browne, of Marshe, etc.

Shallcross, of Shallcross,	Bradshawe, of Brad-	Browne, of Marsh,
Bradbury, of Ollerset,	shawe,	Ashenhurst, of Beard,
Savage, of Castleton,	Woodrofe, of Hope,	Needham, of Thornsett,
		Tunsted, of Tunsted.

All these are gone, and they have left none to fill their places. Their old halls are levelled with the ground, or used as farm-houses; and instead of exciting the admiration of historians and travellers by the number and nobility of its inhabitants, the Peak Forest is now singularly destitute of resident gentry. But though we have lost so much, let us be thankful for what is still left to us. Our hills and valleys though shorn of their woodland glories, still smile beneath the summer sun, or glisten white and cold clothed in the snows of winter; and few counties in Merrie England can boast of greater beauties in rock and fell* than are even now to be found within the bounds of the King's Ancient Forest of the Peak.†

Chapel-en-le-Frith.

* Perhaps the grandest piece of scenery in the county, and which by-the-bye is not mentioned in any of the Guide Books, is to be found by ascending Kinder Scout from Hayfield, then crossing the Moor and descending on the other side into Edale.

† There was a family called Halley, of considerable note in the Forest. I have proofs of the following short pedigree:—

William de Hally, temp. Edward I.

William de Hally, Bailiff of the Peak Forest, 11 Edward II.

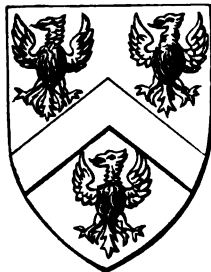
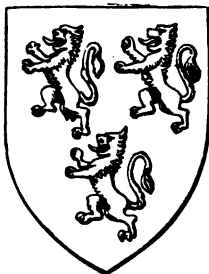
Robert de Hally, living 5 Edward III.

Hugo de Hally, 25 Edward III.

Robert de Hally, 10 Richard II.

FYNNEY OF FYNNEY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.



ARMS (*ancient*).—*Azure*, three lions rampant, *or*.

„ (*modern*).—*Vert*, a chevron between three eagles displayed, *or*, armed and langued, *gules*.

THIS genealogy is principally compiled from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. li. p. 262), from Jacob's *Peerage*, and from Edmondson. It is only fair to state, that on its first appearance in June, 1781, a personal and acrimonious correspondence ensued as to its authenticity. I have endeavoured, as well as I could, to reconcile conflicting statements, and to preserve the most probable lines of descent.

My warm desire is to see from time to time, in the pages of our local *Quarterly*—the “*RELIQUARY*”—an honest series of High Peak and other Pedigrees, tracing each gentle and yeoman family as far back as practicable; and designating each member of it by his real position and calling—and not dubbing all alike the sons of so and so, *Esquire*, as the present absurd fashion runs. By this means we shall get at much that is wanting in existing family histories, and show that the world is not so large but that a connecting link runs through it, uniting us all in one great brotherhood.

The Fynney estate, consisting of a large tract of country in the parish of Leek, in North Staffordshire, was a gift to his “kinsman Fenis,” from the Conqueror; who on the disgrace of his uterine brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, in 1083, made this said John Fenis, or de Fienes, or Fiennes, hereditary Constable of Dover-castle, and Lord-Warden of the Cinque-ports.

This (1) John, Baron of Fienes, had a son (2) James Fienes, who had (3) John de Fienes, who had (4) Allen de Fienes, who had (5) Ingleram de Fienes (slain at the castle of Acre, A. 1190), who, by his wife Sibyl de Fingrée, daughter and heiress of Pharamus (son to William, son to Galfrid, son to Eustace, Earl of Bouloign, brother to Godfrey, king of Jerusalem), had (6) William de Fienes, Sheriff of Somersetshire, 8°. King John (ob. 25°. Henry III.), who by his wife Agnes, daughter of Alberic, 2nd Count of Dampmartus, had Baldwin

de Fienes, and (7) Ingelram de Fienes, Knight of the Bath, and a Baron 32°. Henry III., who by his wife, Mawde, sister of Bartholomew Hampden, lord of Great-Hampden, co. Bucks, had William, eldest son, ob. 30°. Edward I., seized of the manors of Clapham, Surrey; Wendover, Bucks; and Menteck, Somerset; who had an only son, John, who o. s. p. At his father's death he was twenty-six years old, and in a letter King Edward styles him "kinsman." Reginald de Fienes, 3rd son; and a daughter *Maude* (?) wife of Humphrey de Bohun, 3rd Earl of Hereford, Constable of England, 2nd Earl of Essex, and Patron of Lanthony Abbey.

(8) Sir Giles Fienes (second son of Ingelram and Maude), by his wife Sibyl, daughter and heiress of William Filiol, of Old-court, co. Sussex (Essex ?) 7°. Edward II., had (9) John Fienes (ob. 5°. Edward III.), who by his wife, Joan, daughter and heiress of John Jordain, had (10) John de Fienes, who ob. 25°. Edward III., and was owner of Fienes in White-Waltham, Berks; he married Maude, sister and heiress of John Monceaux, of Hurst-Monceaux, co. Sussex, and had three sons; John, o. s. p., William, his heir, and Robert. (11) Sir William Fienes, Knight, succeeded in 1351, and dying abroad A°. 1360, left by Joane, 3rd daughter of Geofry de Say, John Fienes, who ob. 1375; and (12) Sir William Fynes or Fenys, possessed of the manors of Kemsing and Seale, co. Kent; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Batisford, and ob. 3°. Henry IV., leaving Sir Roger; and Sir James, ancestor of the Lord Say and Sele. (13) Sir Roger Fynes, Knight, Treasurer of the Household to King Henry VI., succeeded to Cowdham-manor, co. Kent, on the death of his cousin, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Heron, Knight, obtained a license of Henry VI. to embattle his house at Hurst-Monceaux, which he magnificently rebuilt, and to add six hundred acres to his park. He left, by his wife, Elizabeth, sister to Sir John Holland, of co. Northth. Knight, two sons (14) Sir Richard and Robert, the former having married Joane (ob. 7 March, 1485), grand-daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, became 7th Nov. 37°. Henry VI., Lord Dacre and Constable of the Tower of London. He ob. 12th (25th ?) Nov. 1483; and his daughter Elizabeth, married John, Lord Clinton and Saye: His son (15) Sir John Fenys, Knight, ob. patris vitâ, leaving, by Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, four sons, of whom Sir Thomas Fynes, Knight, Lord Dacre, married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, son of John, Lord Bouchier, of Berners. Their great-grand-daughter Margaret, married Sampson Leonard, of Chevening, co. Kent, and carried into that family lands in Cumberland, Sussex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Essex, and Kent, as also the barony of Dacre. The 2nd son was Richard; 4th, Roger.

(16) William Fynes, third son of Sir John Fenys, inherited the Fynney estate, in Staffordshire, and ob. there 16 January, 1584: in his Will,* he directs that he shall be buried at Chedulton. By Agnes,

* He appears to have been in receipt of £2400 a-year from estates in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire.

his wife, he had five sons (and a daughter), one of whom, William, was seated at Cannock, or Canke,* who by Agnes, his wife, had Anne, married William Colmore, of Birmingham, to whom she brought a large fortune, as is proved by her father's curious Will, dated 24-25 February, 1594.

His second son (17) Thomas, ob. 11th December, 42°. Elizabeth, leaving William, his heir: his 3rd son, John, married Alice, heir of Wittenstall, of Wittenstall, co. Chester, called after him Finney-green; and a daughter, 6th child, married William Whithall. (18) William Fynney, married Alice, heir of John Nix, Nicks, Nytohe, or Knytche, of Warslow, co. Stafford, and had William, nat' 19 June, 1594; James, nat' 2 March, 1596, married Mary, daughter of Ralph White, of Ashford-in-the-Water, co. Derby, and settled at Longsdon-Parva; one of whose descendants, Elizabeth, daughter of William Fynney, married 27 October, 1702, Thomas Longsdon, of Longsdon-Parva; and another Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Fynney, married 22 March, 1761, Joseph Denman, M.D., great-uncle to the first Lord Denman, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

(19) William Fynney, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Brough, or Burgh, of Wynyates, in the parish of Leek, and had Elizabeth, nata 7 March, 1623, married Thomas Baylye, of Bradnope; (20) William Fynney, eldest son, nat' 16 July, 1626; married 5 November, 1646, Mary, daughter of Richard Bateman, of Hartington-hall, co. Derby; and had, 1st, William, nat' 5 October, 1647; 2nd, Richard, nat' 11 April, 1650; 3rd, James Fynney, D.D., nat' 14 February, 1651; married twice; 1st, to — Davison; and 2nd, Jane Newhouse, a widow, who subsequently re-married Anthony Emerson. He o. s. p. A.D. 1727, and was sep. Durham Cathedral, of which he was a Prebendary. By his Will, dated 20 February, 1726, he left £150, and the tithes of Hall-house, or Manor-farm, to Cheddleton-church: as well as £2500 for two £40 Fellowships, and two £10 Scholarships, in Worcester College, Oxon, for such persons only as were or shall be born in that part of Staffordshire called the Moorlands; and in default thereof, then such as are or shall be born in any other part of Staffordshire; and in default of such, then such as are or shall be born in the county of Durham.† 4th son, Thomas,‡ nat' 28

* "Filius Willielmi Finey de Finey, prope Leeke, qui obiit"—on an alabaster slab in the chancel of Cannock Church. A Fynney house still exists in the place.—See Harwood's *Erdeswicke*.

† The Court of Chancery decided, 25 January, 1738, that natives only of the county of Stafford are entitled to the same.—*Liber Scholasticus*.

‡ "I humbly desire that you will be pleased to remember that I, Thomas Fynney, of Leeke, in the co. of Stafford, Lieutenant, doe humbly accept and lay hold of his Majesty's free and general pardon expressed in his gracious Declaration of the 14th day of Aprill, 1660, within the time therein limited, and of his Majesty's grace and favour expressed therein. And I do hereby declare that I return to the loyalty and obedience of a good subject. In testimony hereof I have hereunto subscribed my name the 7th day of June, 1660. (Signed,) "THOMAS FYNNEY."

"Subscribed by the above-named Thomas Fynney, in the presence of Anthony Rudyerd, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Commissioner for the Militia for the said County. (Signed) "A. RUDYERD."

(From the original in possession of Messrs. Challinor, of Leek, Solicitors.)

August, 1654; married Mary Gold; 6th, Anne, nata 8 October, 1659, married Richard Mott (Mort?); 7th, Mary, nata 9 May, 1661, married William Condlyffe, of Gunside, parish of Leek; Josiah, 10th child, nat' 19 October, 1668, was one of the first scholars of his age, and ob. S. John's College, Oxon, 1717. William Fynney, the father, ob. 4 December, 1668; and Mary, his widow, 11 June, 1683.

(21) William Fynney, eldest son, married 3 March, 1679'80, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Machin, of Bucknall, by whom he had Mary, nata 4 February, 1680'1, who married William Mountford, of the Bank, Chedleton; 4th, James, nat' 26 April, 1687, residing at Durham, J.P., married 5 May, 1719, — Burdon, and had Mary, his heiress, who married William Chaloner, of Guisborough-in-Cleveland, with a great fortune; their eldest son was Chairman of the Yorkshire Association. James Fynney, ob. circa 1742, and was sep. in Chaloner-vault at Guisbro'; 5th, Grace Fynney, nata 11 February, 1689, married James Whitehall, of the Ferney-hill, co. Stafford; 6th (22) Samuel, nat' 4 March, 1692 (ob. 2 December, 1753), married September, 1730, Sarah (ob. 7 March, 1781), daughter of Smalbroke Best, of Binley, co. Warwick, who afterwards became entitled to the Goldicott estate, in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, containing 549 acres, as taken by the Earl of Middlesex, A°. 1660. Their son (23) Fielding Best Fynney,* C.M.S., nat' 8 February, 1743 (ob. Notts' æt. 62), married Mary ———, and had four children, of whom three were medical men (24) Smalbroke Best Fynney, married — Ashton, and had (25) Wilhelmina Augusta Victoria Fynney, of Leek, now living innupta; 2nd, Augustus Alfred Fynney, o. s. p.; and 3rd, Georgius Fynney, married Sarah Froggatt, of Whitelee, parish of Sheen, and left two daughters.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

* In Cheddleton church is a brass to his memory, engraved with his coat of arms, and claiming his descent from "Johanne, barone Fenis, consanguineo Gulielmo victori regi, loco supra citato, 1066." From the Nottingham paper of that date, we extract:—"Died at this place, on Friday night last, suddenly, in the 62nd year of his age, Fielding Best Fynney, Esq., Surgeon, C.M.S., and the last son of Samuel and Sarah Fynney, of Fynney, in co. Stafford. He was lineally descended from John, baron Fenis, hereditary Constable of Dover-castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports in 1083. None ever surpassed and but few equalled him as an affectionate husband, tender and dear parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and professional abilities are manifested in the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Philosophical Transactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. And in 1787 he had the honour to be elected a member of the Medical Society. To-morrow his remains will be removed from hence to the family-vault at Cheddleton, to be deposited near those of his ancestors; and will be followed by his four disconsolate children."

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(*Continued from page 232, Vol. VII.*)

BEE (not mentioned by Hotten). The Bee in heraldry is accounted an honourable bearing, and one of meritorious import. It is supposed to imply industry, wealth, bounty, and wisdom in its bearer. As a sign it is not so common as the

BEEHIVE. The Beehive, as an emblem of industry, has long been a favourite, and Watts's beautiful lines—

“How doth the little busy bee,
Improve each shining hour;
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower,”

has tended no little to add to its popularity. A very different verse to this is generally painted underneath the representation of the Hive on public-house signs—

“Within this hive we're all alive,
Good liquor makes us funny;
If you are dry, step in and try
The flavour of our honey.”

Or

“Here's liquor for your money.”

At Grantham, many years ago, a real Hive of live Bees was put up as a sign, with these lines beneath—

“Two wonders, Grantham, now are thine,
The highest spire, and a living sign.”

BIRD. This is the **BIRD IN HAND**—“A Bird in hand is worth two in the Bush,” is an old and particularly truthful proverb. The sign, as formerly painted in Derby, represented a human hand grasping a blackbird, while two other blackbirds were shown perched on a tree close by. At the present time the sign has degenerated into “*the Bird*,” and simply presents a painting of a Pheasant to the view of the wayfarer.

BISHOP BLAIZE. *Bishop Blaize* or *Blase*, Bishop of Sebaste, in Cappadocia, is the Patron Saint of the Woolcombers. He is represented with the instrument of his martyrdom in his hands, an iron comb, with which the flesh was torn from his body in 289. From this implement has been attributed to him the invention of woolcombing. His holiday is celebrated every seventh year by a procession and feast of masters and workmen of the woollen manufacturers in Yorkshire and Bedfordshire. In sheep-shearing festivals also a representation of him used to be introduced—a stripling in habiliments of wool was seated on a milk-white steed with a lamb in his lap; the horse, the youthful Bishop, and the lamb, all covered with a profusion of ribbons and flowers.

The attributes of Bishop Blaize, as shown on mediæval remains, are very various. For instance, on the Rood-screen of St. James's Church, Norwich, he was formerly shown with crozier and book; on the Rood-screen at Hempstead, he is represented as a Bishop only, with mitre and crozier; on coins of Ragusa, and other things, with a woolcomb in his hand; in the *Arbor Pastoralis*, with two woolcards by his side; in the *Lib. Cronicarum*, &c., with a burning torch or taper in his hand; in the *Catalogus Sanctorum*, he is torn with iron combs; in the *Die Attribute*, he has a chorister by his side holding a taper; and in *Callot*, he is represented both as commanding, or healing wild beasts, or with a pig's head near him, or with a bird bringing him food.

In 1761, the *Bishop Blaize*, one of the houses thrown open over the election by Sir Henry Harpur, was in the Corn Market, Derby. It is now, and for many years has been, in the Morledge.

BLACK BOY. The *Black Boy* is a sign of considerable antiquity. This is shown by the following entry in Machyn's Diary:—

"The XXX day of December, 1562, was slayne in John Street, Gylbard Goldsmith, dwellyng at the sime of the Blake boy in the Cheap by ys wyffs sun."

"This Black Boy," says Mr. Hotten, "seems to have been a tobacco-nist's sign from the first, for in Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair' we find—

"I thought he would have run mad o' the Black Boy in Bucklersbury, that takes the Scurvy roguy Tobacco there."—*Act i. Scene 1.*

"In the 17th century it was the sign of a celebrated ordinary in Southwark:—

"Jove and all his household a'ter
Him, went yesterday crosse the water,
To the sign of the Black Boy in southwarke,
To th' Ordinary, to find his mouth worke,
Here he intends to fuddle's nose
This fortnight yet, under the rose."

Homer à la Mode, 1665.

"At the Black Boy in Newgate street, the Calves' Head Club was sometimes held. It was not restricted to any particular house, but moved yearly from one place to another as it was found most convenient. An axe was hung up in the club room crowned with laurel. The bill of fare consisted of Calves'-heads dressed in various ways, a large Pike with a small one in his mouth (an emblem of Tyranny), a large Cod, and a Boar's-head, to indicate stupidity and bestiality.

"One of the early editions of Cocker's Arithmetic was published at the Black Boy. Such was the fame of this work, that even as the Pythagorians *suore in verba magistris*, and αὔρος ἐφῆ settled all questions, so our ancestors proved their points "according to Cocker." The Title of the work we must not abbreviate:—

"Cocker's Arithmetic: being a plain and familiar method suitable to the meanest capacity, for the full understanding of that incomparable art as now taught by the ablest schoolmasters in city and country. Composed by Thomas Cocker, late practitioner in the Art of writing, arithmetic, and engraving. Being that so long since promised to the world. Perused and

published by John Hawkins, writing-master, near St. George's Church in Southwark. By the author's correct copy, and commended to the world by many eminent Mathematicians and writing Masters in and near London. Licensed September, 1677. London—printed by J. B. for J. P., and are to be sold by John Back, at the Black Boy, on London Bridge, 1694, 12°."

A hundred years ago, in Derby, there was a *Black Boy* in St. Peter's Street—or "St. Peter's Parish" as it was then, and frequently now is, called—as will here be seen—

1778.—"At the Florist's Feast, held at Mr. Humber's, the *Black Boy* in St. Peter's Parish, on Saturday, the 25th of April," &c., &c.

This was one of the houses thrown open at the election in 1761, by Sir H. Harpur.

The *Black Boy* of later times (and now) is in Sadler Gate.

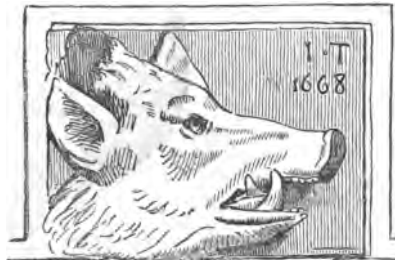
BLACK BEAR. This may not improbably, in this neighbourhood, be derived from the armorial bearings of the Beresfords (*argent*, a bear rampant *sable*, chained, collared, and muzzled, *or*), who held large estates in Derbyshire. (See *Bear*).

BLACK COW. This is, of course, simply one variety of the common run of Signs, such as the *Dun Cow*, *Brindled Cow*, *Durham Heifer*, &c. It is not given in Hotten.

BOAR'S HEAD. At a time when so many houses of entertainment took their signs from dishes brought to the festive board, it is not to be wondered that the "Boar's Head," always a sumptuous dish, should have been almost universally adopted. This sign will at once come into the recollection of Shaksperian scholars that "chief tavern in London," the Boar's Head in Eastcheap. The Inn in Derby, however, takes its name from the fact of the Boar's head being the crest of the family of Evans of Darley, Derby, and Allestree, whose sewing cottons and crochet cottons are known all the world over as "Boar's Head Cotton." The arms of Evans (the head of which family is Thomas William Evans, M.P. for South Derbyshire), are gyronny of eight, *argent* and *vert*, a lion rampant guardant *or*; and the crest a Boar's head in a charger.

The Boar's-head is used as the trade mark, or sign, of the Messrs. Evans' at the present day.

The engraving I here give shows the sign of the "*Boar's Head* in Eastcheap," in 1668, kindly lent to me by Mr. Hotten.



BOAR'S HEAD
(Eastcheap.)

BROWN JUG. The *Brown Jug*, the *Jug and Glass*, the *Foaming Pitcher*, the *Pot*, and other similar signs are very common, and tell their own tale, and all belong to one common family. The ordinary "Ale Pots," or "Pint Jugs" of former days, were of curious form. They were originally imported into England, but were afterwards made in Staffordshire, at Fulham, and in other places. They were usually ornamented with incised lines, scratched into the soft clay with a sharp point, in form of flowers, scrolls, &c., and then washed in with blue colour. Not unfrequently a pattern or device—usually consisting of the head and initials of the Sovereign; a flower; a shield; or scrolls and initials—was impressed, from a mould, on the front, in the same manner as on the Bellarmine or Greybeards, which were also Ale Jugs.



The accompanying engraving shows one of the "Ale Pots" I have been describing, which is in my own collection. It is a remarkably good example of this kind of drinking vessel. The form of the "Bellarmine," to which I have alluded, will be best understood by the accompanying engraving, which



represents one of these interesting vessels. They were called "*Bellar-*

mines" or "*Long Beards*," and were made of stone-ware, with a handle at the back and ornament in front. The neck was narrow and the lower part, or "belly," as it is technically called, very wide and protuberant. They were in very general use at the "ale-houses" to serve ale in to customers, and were of different sizes—the *gallonier*, containing a gallon; the *pottle pot*, two quarts; the *pot*, a quart; and the *little pot*, a pint.

These jugs were derisively named after Cardinal Bellarmine, who died in 1621. The cardinal having, by his determined and bigotted opposition to the reformed religion, made himself obnoxious in the Low Countries, became naturally an object of derision and contempt with the Protestants, who, among other modes of showing their detestation of the man, seized on the potter's art to exhibit his short stature, his hard features,, and his rotund figure, to become the jest of the ale-house and the byword of the people. Allusions to the Bellarmines are very common in the productions of the English writers of the period.

Ben Johnson, among other allusions, says :—

"Whose, at the best, some round grown thing, a *jug*
Faced with a beard, that fills out to the guests."

Again in his "*Gipsies metamorphosed*," he gives the following, which is a somewhat different and more amusing version of the original of these vessels :—

"Gaze upon this brave spark struck out of Flintshire upon Justice Jug's daughter, then sheriff of the county, who, running away with a kinsman of our captain's, and her father pursuing her to the Marches, he great with justice, she great with juggling, they were both for the time turned into stone upon sight of each other here in Chester; till at last (see the wonder!) a jug of the town ale reconciling them, the memorial of both their gravities—his in beard, and hers in belly—hath remained ever since preserved in picture upon the most stone jugs of the kingdom."

In another play is the following :—

"Thou thing,
Thy belly looks like to some strutting hill,
O'ershadowed by thy rough beard like a wood;
Or like a larger jug that some men call
A *Bellarmino*, but we a *Conscience* :
Whereon the lewder hand of pagan workman
Over the proud ambitious head hath carved
An idol large, with beard episcopal,
Making the vessel look like tyrant Eglon."

In the curious play of "*Epsom Wells*," one of the characters, while busy with ale, says :—"Uds bud, my head begins to turn round; but let's into the house. 'Tis dark, we'll have one *Bellarmino* there, and then *Bonus nocuus*."

Numberless other allusions might be quoted, but these are sufficient to illustrate the name of the Bellarmine, and to show its common use, and that the ale-pots, by being formed somewhat on the model of his corpulent figure, and with his "hard-mouthed" features impressed in front, became a popular and biting burlesque upon the cardinal after whom they were named.*

* The vulgar name of "mug" for the human face is most probably derived from this source—the face on the "*ale-mug*," or "*ale-pot*."

In the reign of Elizabeth these "stone pots" were proposed to be made in England, as is shown by the following curious document preserved in the Lansdowne Manuscripts :—

"The sewte of William Simpson, merchaunte—Whereas one Garnet Tynes, a straunger, livinge in Acon, in the parte beyond the seas, being none of her maties subjecte, doth buy uppe alle the pottes made at Culloin, called *Drinking stone pottes*, and he onelie transporteth them into this realm of England, and selleth them: It may please your matie to graunt unto the said Simpson full power and onelie license to provyde transport and bring into this realm the same or such like drinking pottes; and the said Simpson will putt in good suretie that it shall not be prejudiciall to anie of your maties subjects, but that he will serve them as plentifulle, and sell them at as reasonable price as the other hath sold them from tyme to tyme.

"Item. He will be bound to double her maties custome by the year, whenever it hath been at the most."

"Item. He will as in him lieth draur the making of such like pottes into some decayed town within this realm, wherebie manie a hundred poore men may be sett a work.

Note. That no Englishman doth transport any potte into this realm but onlie the said Garnet Tynes, who also serveth all the Low Countries and other places with pottes."

In 1626 a patent was granted to Thomas Rous, *alias* Rius, and Abraham Cullen, for the manufacture of "Stone Potts, Stone Juggs, and Stone Bottells."

The accompanying engraving curiously illustrates the subject of "Ale Pots," as showing from one of the misereres in Ludlow Church, a mediæval tapster drawing ale from a barrel into one of these very pots. The

drinking-cups or "tygs," were of various forms, and were made with one, two, three, four, or more handles. Those with two handles are said to have been "Parting Cups," while those with three or four handles, "Loving Cups," being so arranged that three or four persons drinking out of one, and each using a different handle, brought their lips to different parts of the rim.



Winster Hall,
near Matlock.



(To be continued).

I have a curious Jug, dated 1778, in my own collection, which bears on one side the quaint inscription:

"One pot more and then, why what then, why another Pot."

MEMORIALS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO—AT ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J.P.

"As I approve of a youth that has something of the old man in him, so I am no less pleased with an old man that has something of the youth."—CICERO.

WHATEVER difference in opinion may now exist, or may ever have existed, in the minds of the most profound thinkers of this or any past generation, there appears to me no doubt that every part and parcel of the material universe is made up of atoms, which are linked and bound together, in the varied forms in which we find them, by influences of attraction or affinity, which for ages to come may baffle the most skilful and searching investigations of man properly to understand. Probing and groping after such knowledge, like the attempt to fathom space—infinity!—eternity!—bewilders the human brain. So much is it beyond our finite powers, even to contemplate, that we become giddy and lost in wonder and amazement when we attempt it. Reaching far as we can into the enquiry, we find the end and knowledge we seek eludes our grasp, and we abandon the pursuit with the unsatisfactory and humiliating confession that there are circumstances and phenomena connected with the planet on which we live beyond the comprehension of the most profound philosophers. The order, beauty, loveliness, and grandeur that we observe around and about us in material creation, gives pleasure to the eye, delight to the imagination, and grateful sensations to the heart. This we gather from the surface of things—the great secret and mystery of existence and of our surroundings, is, by the ordering of a good Providence—by an impenetrable veil—hidden from human vision. Now, if such be the case in regard to the nature of physical and material things, and is beset with difficulties so insurmountable, how much more difficult the enquiry into mental and spiritual existences? We know from the lessons of experience that plants and animals exist and by certain modes of treatment one produces flowers and fruits, and the others attain to a certain amount of growth, &c., fitted for the world and the world's requirements; and, although we are unable to explain the particular phenomena, or the process by which certain food and conditions produce certain results, we do know, by observation and experience, that there is a law in nature, universal and unchanging, which gives us assurance of the fact; and the very wisest of our race act in accordance with nature's law as yet developed, and by so acting accomplish the purpose and end sought. Proofs of the unchangeableness of nature's laws instil into the heart of humanity undoubting trust, perfect confidence, and begets that true faith and trust in the wisdom and existing watchfulness of an overruling power, which, whatever may be affected or pretended by some, can never be shaken. But the mental or spiritual power! What of that? That power which man *alone* of all existing creatures lives in the full possession and enjoyment of! That power which enables him to contemplate the beauties and grandeur of the visible universe—to calculate the seasons—to count and admire the stars by night—to feel and

enjoy the sunlight by day—to look back upon the past, and forward to the future ! That power above and superior to instinct, from which spring our greatest enjoyments—our dearest affections—our highest aspirations—our noblest thoughts ! which is indeed the very *life* of life—making up the glory and blessedness of our mortal existence—is in truth, the most distinguishing and most comforting possession of humanity ! How can that great power or principle be fathomed or understood ? “ Who can by searching find out God ? ” says the sacred penman, and the question is equally important and striking—who can by searching find out the nature and essence of man’s spiritual being ? it is past finding out. *He* who doeth all things well has so ordered. Our duty is to use the blessed gift in a manner worthy of our high privilege and destiny—worthy of the Almighty giver ; and as in the material world we sow and plant, and by care and cultivation strive to secure the best fruits from our labours, so in the mental and spiritual of our being, it becomes our duty—a *most sacred one*—to watch with anxious care and attention the spring time of human life, and so to cultivate, control, and guide the elastic powers of childhood and youth that each generation may rise and rank higher than its predecessor in all that is great and good and beautiful in this our nether world, for assuredly “ as the twig is bent the tree is inclined.” To accomplish this most desirable end, that wondrous power, the memory, must have its store of sound true thoughts as its food for life’s journey. Nothing is more delightful and cheering in after life than the supreme pleasure of recalling sayings and circumstances of our early days. My own memorials may not be of the best quality, but I have experienced their influence upon my life’s chequered career, and the publication of them may be so far useful as to call attention to the subject, to those who come after me, and who may have a richer store of them at their command. If evidence was needed to prove the value of such memories, and the influence of early impressions on the mind, I might name the songs of Dibdin, and their influence on sailors ; the songs and writings of Robert Burns, their influence on his countrymen ; the hymns and songs of Watts, how the whole nation learns and enjoys them. These, and many other writers have furnished high, noble, and loving thoughts to the minds of millions, and gained foothold and power which no change of time or circumstances will ever remove. Now for the evidence from my own memory !—my very earliest remembrances. Not one of them have I ever read, however familiar they may seem to your readers. No doubt many of them are known almost universally,* such as “ Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker’s man ; ” “ Bye babby Bunting ; ” “ Cuckoo ! cherry tree ! ” “ The cuckoo is a pratty bird ; ” “ Baa lamb ! black sheep ! ” “ To bed, to bed, says Sleepy Head ; ” “ Little Tommy Linn ; ” “ Robin a Bobbin ; ” and others.

Little Nanny Cock a thaw,
Suppose if I should let her fa’ ?

* These, and some of the others here given, are to be found in Halliwell’s *Nursery Rhymes*. [ED. RELIQ.]

Nine sticks, nine stones,
 Shall be laid upon thy bones,
 If tha' lets Nanny Cock a thaw fa'

This is said on the occasion of a winter evening's amusement among the young, arising from the following performance—a lighted stick is placed in the hand of one of the party, while so held the above words are said, the lighted stick is then passed on to the next, and so on; the one who happens to be holder when the fire dies out pays a forfeit.

Little man, Ling man, Long man,
 Lickpot, Thumper.

This is spoken of the fingers.

On playing at Hide and Seek, the one who has to find the person hidden is required to say these words before starting:—

One a bin, two a bin, three a bin, four,
 Five a bin, six a bin, seven, gi'e o'er.
 A bunch of pins, come prick my shins.
 A loaf brown bread, come knock me down.
 I'm coming!

Of all the trades in England, a beggar's is the best,
 For when he is tired he can sit him down to rest.

So a begging we will go,
 Will go, will go, will go,
 So a begging we will go.

A bag for his oatmeal, another for his rye,
 And a little bottle by his side to drink when he is dry.
 So a begging we will go, &c., &c.

The following is a portion of a song which I have often heard sung. I do not remember more of it, but it was of much local celebrity sixty years ago, and was full of severe reflections on a supposed dishonest man. Perhaps some of your readers may furnish the other portions of the song:—

This owd grey mare is girt about, ous noather thin nor raw,
 Ou often goes to th' rusty pit an rarely ou dus draw;
 When ou comes whoam agen, the folk they all do stare
 To see this owd straw mare to draw so very fair;
 Although ou's kept o' straw, so rarely ou dus draw
 Ber au the folk in Sheldon says ou's hey and corn anaw.

Good morrow my *nee'bors* aw',
 Owd John Tattersall's brokken his fiddle,
 And he desir't me t' caw'.

Jack, gu sell thy Fiddle,
 An' buy thy wife a gown;
 "Oi'll na sell my Fiddle
 For nivver a woif i' th' Town,
 For if oi sell my Fiddle,
 Oi think oi shud gu mad,
 To think what merry courants
 Moi Fiddle and oi have had."

He that can dance with a Bag on his back,
 Need swallow no Physic for none he doth lack ;
 He that is healthy, and wealthy, and cool,
 Yet spendeth his money in Physic 's a Fool.

Among many statements respecting the moon, was one which had great influence on me ; it was said that the face in the moon was the face of a man who had been taken there *because he gathered sticks on a Sunday*. This of course was a first lesson in Sabbatarianism—a sort of Buggaboo to make children keep the Sabbath ; but I hold it to be wise to instruct children by lessons that TIME will not efface.

Who'll gu' to th' wood, says Robbin a Bobbin,
 Who'll gu' to th' wood, says Richard to Robbin.
 Who'll gu' to th' wood ? says Johnny alone,
 Who'll gu to th' wood lads every one ?

What muns do theer ? says Robbin a Bobbin,
 What muns dou theer ? says Richard to Robbin,
 What muns dou theer ? says Johnny alone,
 What muns do theer, lads, every one ?

Gu a shooting tum tits, says Robbin a Dobbin,
 Gu a shooting tum tits, says Richard to Robbin,
 Gu a shooting tum tits, says Johnny alone,
 Gu a shooting tum tits, lads every one.

Good morning to yo, John,
 Pray yo, how dou yo dow ?
 How is au a whoam,
 En hou dus Tom and Sue dou ?

Tom is pratty wehl,
 He sent his sarvice tou yo,
 Sue has burnt her heel,
 Or else owd cum ta' seen yo.

Aigh, wor a day ! I am very surry—

Con yo stop your tea, or are yo in a hurry ?
 Th' duck has brocken her theigh,
 Poor widdle waddle,
 The hen has hatched to dey,
 En ten o' th' eggs are addle.

Aigh, wor a dey ! I am very surry,

Con yo stop your tea, or are you in a hurry ?
 The tits have been i' th' corn,
 Th' geese have been i' th' stubble,
 Th' cow has brocken her horn,
 Wi' jumpin' o'er a grubble.

Aigh, wor a day ! I am very surry.

Con yo stop your tea, or are yo in a hurry ?

Such are some of the fragments with others more universally known, and which have appeared in various publications, which still, after more than sixty years battling with the world, find a place in my memory. They are only of any interest now, like many other

relics of the past, as evidence of the wretched and poverty-stricken aliment the minds of the young at the time had to feed upon; meagre enough truly in moral bearing, or true worth and value. The now acknowledged fact, that *the mind will be fed*, and that the earliest food it receives gains possession of the youthful citadel, impresses itself there, and remains there through every stage of its mortal existence, justifies the publication of this paper, and may, and I hope will, be the means of calling the attention of philanthropists to the subject, who, finding its great importance, will make some efforts towards providing the minds of youth with some code of sound moral axioms, for first impressions which may serve as beacons, guides, and instructors through every phase, trial, and winding of life's journey, giving solacing thoughts and comforting reflections to the heart, "while memory holds a seat" in the mind. Should this paper attract to the subject some warm-hearted, and pious lover of his race, one who, in the spirit of a Watts or a Barbauld, sympathises with the young—with a heart glowing with a benevolent heroism in the desire to rescue them from the husks and garbage with which their minds have hitherto been fed, and a resolution that their early years shall in future be supplied with wholesome and salutary food, I shall feel that I have not lived in the world in vain, but have done something in my day and generation towards benefiting that interesting and important class of the community which were declared by Him who spake as never man spake, truly to represent the Kingdom of Heaven.

London.

Original Documents.

THE following, which is a copy of the Will of the Rev. John Ashe, of Ashford-in-the-Water (and Tideswell), is communicated by William Swift, Esq., of Sheffield, and, taken in connection with the notices of the Ash family, which have already appeared in the "RELICUARY," will be found to be highly interesting:—

July 9, 1733. I, John Ashe, of Ashford-in-the-Water, in Parish of Bakewell & County of Derby, Clerk, being of sound memory & in good health, but apprehensive of the uncertain continuance of this mortal life, do make and constitute this my last will and Testament in manner and form following: *Imprimis*, I surrender my soul into the hands of Almighty God, my Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, humbly hoping for the forgiveness of my manifold offences, and an admission into a state of Glory when I shall be no longer here; and it is my will that my Body be decently interred, either in the chapel yard at Ashford, as near as may be to the Grave of my dear Friend John Harris, decd., or in the meeting place of Protestant Dissenters there, as my Executors hereinafter named shall think fit. And as to the worldly Estate wherewith God has blessed me, I dispose of it as follows: mentions his wife Martha, Daughter Elizabeth Ashton,* Daughter Sarah Stanfield.† *Item*—I bequeath to my nephew John Ashe, the

* Elizabeth was wife of John Ashton, of Attercliffe. Her husband was dead before September 18, 1767, having had daughters, one married to Nathaniel Warren, and another to William Moncrieff, both of whom were living at the date just mentioned.

† Amongst the descendants of the daughter Sarah may be mentioned Mr. John Stanfield, distributor of stamps at Wakefield, and his brother, who is also a stamp distributor at Bradford. Their father was a bookseller and distributor of stamps at Bradford.

summ of Tenn Pounds, to be had when he is fifteen years old, towards putting him apprentice, or laid out in Books for his use if he be brought up a Schollar. To daughter Elizabeth Ashton, the Gold ring that was her Grandmother Swetnam's, and to my Daughter Sarah Stanfield, the Gold ring which was her mother's. *Item*—I bequeath the Interest of Twenty Pounds to the Minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Ashford, and his successors, for Preaching two Sermons every year, the one on the first of January, and the other on the day after Trinity Sunday, and do appoint Mr. Benjamin Mather, of Wirksworth, Mr. Benjamin Mather, Junr., and Mr. Joseph Mather, of Alport, Thomas Goodwin, of Ashford, Dyer, John Fallowes, and John Harris, of Ashford, and John Brount, of Bakewell, Trustees of the said Charity; and it is my will that after the death of four of them the surviving three choose others into their places, and that they have the like power of filling up the number whenever it is so reduced. *Item*—I bequeath to the Rev^d. Dr. James Clegg such a book in Folio as he shall choose out of my Library; to the Rev^d. Mr. John Holland such a book in Quarto as he shall choose; to Richard Bagshaw, of Castleton, Esq., William Bagshaw, of Ford, Esq., and to my dear Brother William Ash, each a Book to be chosen for them by Dr. Clegg. I give to my Successors at Ashford, the Books mentioned in the Catalogue, which I shall leave behind me, and appoint Dr. James Clegg, Mr. Robert Kelsall, Mr. Edmund Fletcher, Mr. John Turner, Wirksworth, Trustees, with power to appoint others as vacancies happen, and that my successors give what security they shall judge necessary for the restoring the said Books to their disposal, according to the direction hereinbefore given, in case he or they remove to any other place. Over and above the Twenty pounds bequeath'd in my will for the use of a Dissenting Minister, I leave Twenty shillings more in the hands of Joseph Mather, of Alport, and desire the Trustees of the former to take care that the yearly produce of the said Summ be apply'd to the same purpose. Its my will that every one that attends my Funeral have a book given them, either one of my discourses of a Public Spirit, or one of them against Profane swearing, or one of them over my closet door, instead of Cakes or biskett.

The marked Catalogue of Mr. Ashe's Books as arranged for Sale is extant, and is the earliest specimen of its kind I have seen. It is headed "Catalogue of Books, To be Sold by way of Auction, or who bids Most, at the House of *John Holme*, in *Tideswell*, the Day of 1736 (being part of the Library of the Rev. Mr. *John Ashe*, late of *Ashford*,) and to continue till all are Sold, beginning at o'clock."

It occupies fifteen pages, and comprises 483 lots.

Calamy says nothing about Ashe, except that he printed a Funeral Sermon and Memoir of the Apostle of the Peak.

December 10th, 1866.

W. SWIFT.

COPY OF THE WILL OF EDWARD EYRE, OF HOPE.

THE Will of Edward Eyre, of Hope, Gent., appears to be sufficiently interesting to be worth reproducing in the "RELICUARY." It was executed upwards of three centuries ago, and is copied from the extensive collection of papers in the British Museum, relating to that ancient and once powerful family, so early connected and intimately identified with a large portion of this part of the Peak. All that now remains to the family are its monuments, its documents, and traditions. The ancient halls, manor-houses, and broad acres, are passed into the hands of strangers, and will probably "know them no more," yet they still bear the impress of the noble race, and may they long remain as landmarks to perpetuate the honoured name of Eyre to the most distant period of time.

It is affirmed that the common ancestor of the Eyres received for his services on the field at Hastings, a grant of land at Hope, from the Conqueror, consequently that place is believed to be the cradle of the family. It also appears that "William le Eyre, of Hope, in the co. Derby, temp. Henry III., held lands of the King in capite, by service of the custody of the Forest of High Peak." Probably the testator was a descendant of the Hastings warrior.

Some of the bequests in the Will are remarkable, "fyfirst I bequeath my soule to my Almightie God and or. Ladye Saynte Marye and all the hollye companye of heaven, and my bodye to be buried in the Parish Church of Hope, in Sainte Nicholas Quere." Much of the aristocrat appears to predominate in his composition, and he is anxious to perpetuate his name and family by giving the lion's share "to my heir," whose future well-being appears to engage his anxious solicitude. He also gives "to my sayd heire," a feyder bed, and my best pott, &c., &c. It is also remarkable that the Will gives the name of the writer, "Francis Langton, Scholemaister," of Hope.

Eyam.

P. FURNESS.

In the name of God Amen. I Edward Eyre of Hope within the Countye of Derby

gentylman sickes in bodye but of a sole & pfht memory thankes be unto Allmightie god do ordayne and make thys my Last Wyll and testament the Sixt daye of May & in the years of ye Lord god a thousand five hundredth fyfthe and nine and in the fyrst year of the Rayne of or Sovarigne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England france and Ireland defender of fayth &c. &c. in manner and forme foloweng fyrst I bequethe my soule to Almyhtie god and or. Ladye Saynte Marye and all the hollye companye of heaven and my bodye to be buriede in the Parish Church of Hope in sainte Nicholas quere and my soule and bodye thus dysposed I will and devise that all my Landes and worldiye goodes and substances shall be ordered in thys wise followinge Imprimis I wyll and devise that all my Landes tentes & hereditaments shall be divid.d in three partes whereof one full parte beinge Lands Liing in Hope prshe in the tenure of John Bradburne of Castleton of the yearly value xxxiij. iiijd. atente (tenement) in hope wth Lands lying to yt in the holdings of Robert Byrley of the yearly value of x^s. atente in hope Liing to yt in the holdings of Thomas Barber of the yearly valew viij. A tent. in Hope wyth Landes lying to yt in the holdinge of John Web.....of the yearly valew xix^s. viij^d. a cottage in hope in the holdinge Holland of the yearly valew of iiii^s. iiij^d. a Cottage in hope in the of James Eyre of the yearly valew of ij^s. A Cottage lyinge at Myrtle Bridge (Mytham Bridge) in Hope tenure of Robert Hulley yearly valew viii^s. iiij^a. Landes in Hope in the tenure of Will^m. Howe of Hope yearly valew vi^s. viij^d. all whych Landes and tent^s. beinge afforesayde a full thyrd parte of all my Landes tent^s. I wyll give and bequethe unto my heire & to his heires of hys Bodye Lawfully begotten for ever after the decease of me the saide Edward Eyre. And two partes of all my sayde Landes and tent^s. I wyll give unto Ellen my Wyfe to have and to holde one p^{te}. of the same unto her for the terme of twenty yeares next and Immediately after my decease for the painge of my debtyes and bringinge up of my Children and marriage of my daughters and the other thyrd parte of all my sayd Landes and tent^s. I wyll give and bequethe unto my sayd wyfe for the time of her lyfe for and in the name of her Joynter Dower and thyrds parts *Provided* always that yt my sayd heyre be not found nard to lye... ..or any other ly any Knyght service or otherwyse as I think wrong & shud not to be. Then my Wyll ys that the sayd Lands and tent^s. before willed given & bequeathed unto my sayd heire shall remayne unto my sayd wyfe for and during the sayd term of xii yeares next ensuinge after my saide decease unto my sayd Ellen payinge my Debts and bringing up of my children & marriage of my daughters and in this case I make my sayd wyfe garden of my sayd heire tyll he come to the age of xxv yeares during the wh. tyme I wyll and devise that my sayd wyfe shall fynde my sayde heire being at home meate drinke & clothes all things necessary to hys degre and ys he go to service at any tyme within the sayd yeare then I wyll that my sayde wyfe shall yearly duringe hys beinge from her in serv. give him fourty shyllings by yeare Also I give unto my sayd wyfe my land and the tithe corne and hey of Thornell untill my sayd heire & shall come to the age of xxvi yeares she payinge the Rent due for the Lande during the sayde terme of her occupation Also I give unto my sayd heire a feyder bede wth all things belonginge thereto with all beds floocke beddes or robbes with all kinde of wodden stuffe belonginge to the house Also I give unto my sayde heire my best pott and my best ark and a payre of gawberddes the rest of all my goodes I wyll and give according to custom And I do ordayn and make my wyfe my trew full and hole Executrix of this my sayd Wyll and Testament and I make John Fitzherbert esquire Roger Barber and Wyll^m. Supervisers of the same In Witness whereof I have subscribed my name the daye and yeare above written these beying Witnesse Will Woodroffe Rycharde Stephenson gent and francis Langton Scholemaister of Hope and writer hereof.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

ADDRESS FROM THE TOWN OF CHESTERFIELD TO RICHARD CROMWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—

The following curious address from the inhabitants of the town of Chesterfield to the son and successor of Oliver Cromwell, styled His Royal Highness Richard, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, &c., concerning whose brief political career so little is known and extant, will, I doubt not, be interesting to most of your readers, shewing, as it does in a remarkable degree, the feelings and sympathies, real or pretended, of several important towns in England, at the time of Cromwell's death, only

a short time before the natural and universal action took place which happily for us re-established Monarchy on the Throne. It is extracted from a weekly paper (sm. 4to- 16 pp.), known doubtless to many of your readers, called "*Mercurius Politicus*" (Num. 440 From Thursday, Oct. 28, to Thursday, November 4, 1658). The paper contains in addition addresses in a similar strain from the inhabitants of Bedford and Devises, as well as much foreign and local information, with a few advertisements. I have preserved the spelling &c., as in the original, which in such cases ought always to be done, an accurate copy being more valuable and acceptable to our antiquarian friends, even though it be but to expose the errors of the careless typographer. I think, in conclusion, it is well to collect and localize every thing of this kind, which illustrates the history or customs of our ancestors, as much as possible, and therefore send you my mite, since much precious and curious information is yearly being lost sight of for want of such a repository as the "*RELIQUARY*" has in so effective a manner proved itself to be for the Midland Counties.

Milnrow, Rochdale.

REV. J. S. DOXEY.

"There hath been lately made to his Highness, an Address of the Town of Chesterfield, which was presented by Captain *Gabriel Waine* in the name of the said Borough, and his Highness was pleased to receive it with a very noble Affection, having a very particular regard to the Fidelity of the persons therein concerned.

To His Highness RICHARD Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging.

The Humble and hearty Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Ministers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Chesterfield, in the County of Derby.

Sheweth,

Their deep sense of the Lords hand gone out against them in the death of His Highness your renowned Father, at such a time when he was eminently engaged in the most considerable undertakings that have been on foot of late against the Enemies of the Kingdom and Government of our Lord Jesus Christ, yet followed with abundant hopes, that he will bless and prosper his great work, in that (to our inexpressible comfort) he hath by his might and wisdom raised up your Highness to promote the Same Common-Interest of his own Syon: Wherefore we seriously considering the hand of our God in these dispensations, and desiring the true welfare of your Highness and the Commonwealth, do as in the Lords sight most cordially and sincerely submit our selves to your Highness as our chief Magistrate, and promise in the strength of Jesus, to be assistant to you, with whatsoever is precious in our eyes, assuring our selves that you will continue to promote and carry on the great affairs committed to your management to the Glory of God, and for the good and safety of his people in the three Nations, which is your only honor. And we shall not be wanting to improve our Interest with the Lord for his gracious and mighty assistance of you in the Prosecution of the great work, unto which he hath called you.

RUDYERD DE RUDYERD.

Mr. C. S. GREAVES, Q.C., has been the first to point out an unfortunate mistake into which I have been led by over-anxiety to render the reduction of the Rudyerd genealogy from a tabulated into a narrative form, easily understandable; a task, I may add, of comparatively more trouble than drawing up the original Pedigree.

Jane Morris was the *second* and Anne James the *third* wife of Thomas Rudyerd, the 17th in descent from Wolfrid, who flourished *temp.* Canute the Dane; and the dates 1602 and 1608'9 against their names, simply imply that they were respectively *living* and not *married* in those years.

Thornbridge.

JOHN SLEIGH.

CRUNDEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to Mr. Thorpe's enquiry as to the meaning of the word "*Crundel*," I can say that it is one of the most obscure words to be found in the Saxon Charters. Mr. Kemble, no mean authority in such matters, is of opinion that it means a sort of watercourse, or else a meadow through which a stream flows. There is a place called Crundels in Hampshire, which is supposed to be derived from this word.

Yours very truly,

HENRY KIRKE.

BOWER OF ASHOVER.

ANENT the family of Bower, of Ashover (see "RELIQUARY," No. 28, p. 241), I have an old Assignment of Lease, dated 3 June, 24 Charles I., of part of a messuage called Hodgefeild, and lands in Ashover, from Richard Hodgkinson and John Farneworth, of Ashover, yeomen, to Francis Bower, of the same place, yeoman. It recites that "St. Thomas Reresby, late of Triburgh, in the county of Yorke, Knight," demised, 16 April, 17 James, to "St. Francis Wortley, Knight and Baronett, St. Robert Mounson, Knight, Anthony Mounson, Esqr., and to one Thomas Lewis, Gentleman, All those severall Manours or Lordships of Ashover, Reresby, and Babington als Cossehall, &c., in co. Derby," for the term of 2000 years, in trust, for the maintenance of his younger children, and for raising portions of £1500 "apeeces" for his two daus.—"Bridgett, who was afterwards married to one Isaac Scott, Gentleman; and Mary, who was afterwards married to one Robert Steward, Esqr." Reciting further, that the interest and terme of yeares of the said St. Francis Wortley, &c., in the said Manour called Babington als Cossehall, were then vested in said Hodgkinson and Farneworth.

The deed bears this curious endorsement:—"This Belongeth To Francis Bower the second, And Francis Bower the third, given by Francis Bower the first To them and there heres during the Time of the entrvt mensioned In this deede. And who doth this hide or convey from them or any of them to whom It doth belong, God surely will hid him from them in they time of there troble and rebvk them for there wicked deed."

On the mural tablet to John Bower, Esq., of Chesterfield and Spital, Solicitor, (died 30 Oct. 1815, aged 64), in the Parish Church, are these arms:—*Sable*, a cross-patée, *argent*, BOWER; impaling *gules*, a chevron between three boars'-heads couped *or*, BRADLEY.

Chesterfield.

F. B.

JACKSON'S MS. BOOK OF DEEDS AND PRECEDENTS, *Temp.* MARY AND ELIZABETH. WILSON'S COLLECTIONS.

HUNTER, in his *History of South Yorkshire*, several times refers to this book, which he states had been seen by him amongst the collections of Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead, near Sheffield. At page 120 of Vol. II. he speaks of it as "a large volume of precedents and drafts still existing" [*i. e.* circa 1828.]

Can any one say where it is now? Address by letter, Charles Jackson, Doncaster.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, STAPLEHURST, KENT.

THE Registers of this Parish are peculiarly curious, from the many singular entries that appear in them. Most registers were re-copied at Elizabeth's accession, that all remains of popery in her sister's reign might be obliterated, but the original has here been preserved as well as the copy.

Among the peculiarities are the words "whose soul Jesu pardon," attached to the items at burials. The names of the sponsors at baptism are added to the notices of christenings, agreeably to Cardinal Pole's injunctions; and under the date 1555, are several entries of women that have been "Churched."

Here, too, we find children baptized by "women of good report," who, like the Roman Catholics, often baptized the infant before the birth, and that by the name of "creature," an appellation that constantly occurs when a baptism at "Home" is mentioned. It is probable that this name was changed either at or before Confirmation; though there is one instance, in 1578, of a woman being "married" by her baptismal name of "Creature." Still-born children are also registered; and several "licenses" to those who were sick to "eat meat in Lent," or for some part of that season.

The better to distinguish the different persons recorded, the respective trades are not only given, but also the extraordinary additions of "infant," "child," "youth," "lad," "wench," "maiden," "an old innocent man," "a poor old maiden," "a poor old wench," "a poor old man with a stiff leg," "an honest wyfe full of Alms and good works," "an honest man and good householder," "an honest matron," &c. In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, such as were buried "sine crucis signo," occur in different items; and illegitimate children are sometimes called the children of God.

Many particulars of the parochial Clergy and of others who occasionally preached here, are also recorded. The Rev. Henry Kent, A.M., who was instituted in Decem-

ber, 1645, and afterwards deprived by the reigning powers in the time of the Commonwealth, died here through the troubles he underwent, in July, 1650.

F. W. JENNINGS.

ENGLISH DOLLAR FOR HONG KONG, A.D. 1866.

ENGRAVED BY LEONARD CHARLES WYON, OF HER MAJESTY'S MINT.

THE issuing of this Dollar by our Mint for Hong Kong, reminds the Numismatist of our great Queen Elizabeth, "of famous memory," who, towards the close of her reign, granted a charter to certain merchants to trade with the East; and when on enquiry, being informed that the required medium for mercantile transactions was the Spanish Dollar, ordered an English coinage to be struck, A.D. 1600, of equivalent value, representing the Dollar, the Half, the Quarter, and the Eighth; having on them her name, titles, and the armorial bearings of England, between the crowned letters "E" "R," on one side; with a crowned portcullis, inscribed "Posui," &c., as on her English coinage, on the reverse side. Specimens of this coinage are of course met with in collections. (The four coins cost me £10 17s., shewing that they are not common, nor very dear). And now, after an interval of more than two hundred and sixty years, Queen Victoria, to meet similar mercantile requirements, issues also an Eastern coinage for a dependancy of hers, which but very recently was a part of the Celestial Empire of China, an earthly portion of the brother of the Sun and the Moon!

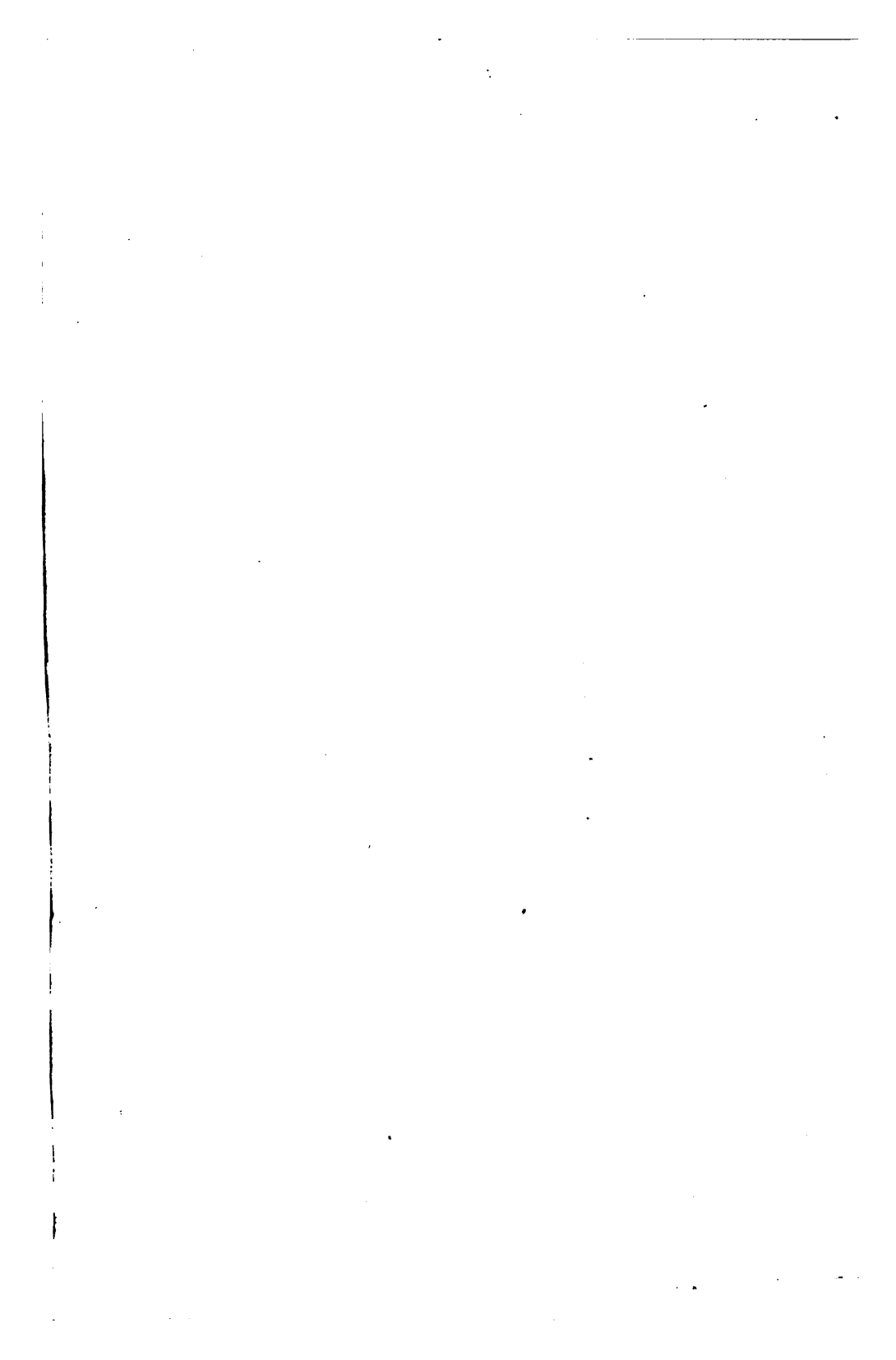
This splendid production of Her Majesty's Mint is the same in size as our own coin the Crown, say $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, but thinner; and presents to us on the obverse Her Majesty's bust, wearing a jewelled tiara, fastened by a floating ribbon, the hair waving across the ear, and gathered behind in a knot. Protected by a raised edge the relief is low, that severe trial of an artist's ability, where effect is required without the aid of shadow. Its severe simplicity, dignity, and life-like reality, combine to produce a very striking and pleasing impression. The resemblance to Her Majesty, as we have the happiness to see her at this present time, is admirably and truly produced; and the more we study and scrutinize, the more we are surprised how it has been effected. The relief, as we have noticed, is very low; the whole of the countenance is one uniform surface, smooth as silk, soft as the living cheek, without a line to mark an inequality of feature; and yet exhibiting with consummate ability and delicacy, the Matron Mother of her Family and of her Empire. The facial line is very beautiful, the mouth and eye have the vivid expression of life; the former giving utterance to what the latter has observed. Altogether this portrait is a triumph of numismatic engraving art; and acquainted as we are with the coins of all the mints of Europe, our mint may safely enjoy the satisfactory assurance that not one of them can shew a portrait to compete with this of Queen Victoria on her Hong Kong Dollar. The bust is flanked by a running scroll (which used to be called the "Nelson Chain"), with two breaks in it; in the upper is "Victoria," and in the under "Queen." The reverse has a similar scroll unbroken, within which is, "One Dollar, Hong Kong, 1866," and some Chinese characters, probably also expressing its value.

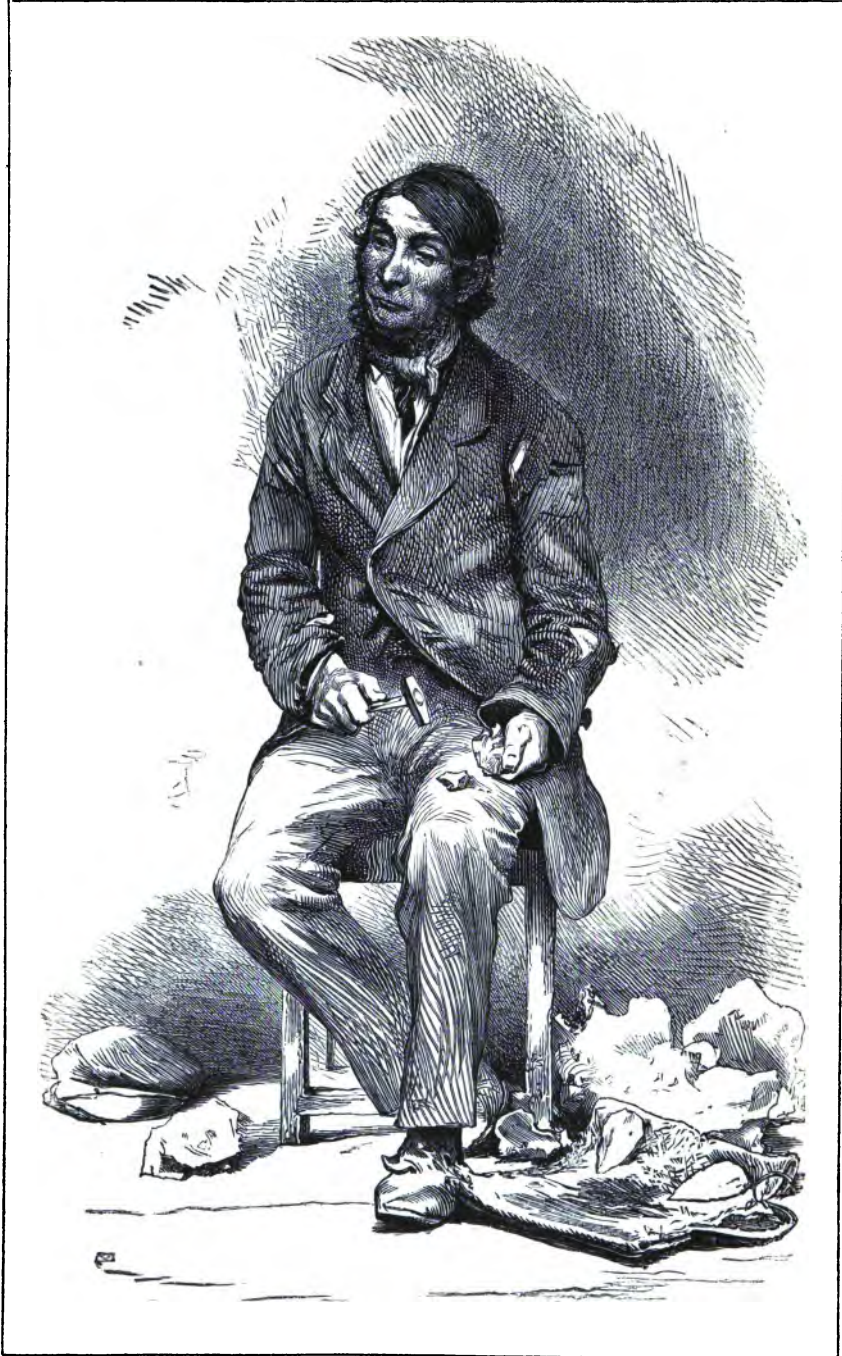
Looking over the coinages of Her Majesty, there is but one, in our opinion, which we would class as a competitor with this. It is the bust on what is called the "Gothic Crown, A.D. 1847," which in its excellency has, I think, no equal in any coinage, ancient or modern, as "Dignified Idealized Loveliness," while this in contrast, is "Dignified Life-like Reality."

But while concluding these hasty and imperfect observations, comes 'as usual in all mundane matters), a little drawback. This coinage, eliciting so much deserved admiration, is not for us! but for our *inside* barbarians, "John Chinaman at Hong Kong," who will indeed exclaim "Hi Yah" as he clutches it. But his admiration will be for the beauty of the material; its artistic will be to him as the pearl before the swine. Yet let us not despair, but trust that "the good time" is coming is shortly coming to "the Home," as well as it has come to "the Foreign Department," and that Her Majesty's Mint will have a new obverse die engraved for the Crown (which is all that would be requisite, the reverse remaining as it is), with the bust of Her Majesty, equal in excellence to this on the Hong Kong Dollar (Mr. Wyon surely can engrave a replica). That on the Crown coin of 1839, has continued unaltered, say now twenty-seven years. It was true then. We may therefore very reasonably solicit the Mint to give us our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria of 1867, which we will thankfully adopt for the next twenty-seven years, and as much longer as Providence may, in its good favour, vouchsafe to the Empire.

Cork.

R. S.





EDWARD SIMPSON, *alias* "FLINT JACK."

From a Photograph by Treble.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1867.

FLINT JACK ;

A MEMOIR AND AN APPEAL.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

IN Bedford Gaol—the gaol in which the notable John Bunyan was confined—another notable, Edward Simpson, or “Flint Jack,” at the present moment lies incarcerated.

Of this individual, who in his time has caused some little noise in the world of antiquities and geology, I purpose saying a few words. My reasons are two-fold ; first, because as the very prince of fabricators of antiques—flints of every form—celts, stone hammers, ancient pottery, inscribed stones, fibulæ, querns, armour, and every conceivable thing—whose productions have taken in the most learned, and are to be found in the cabinets of collectors everywhere, his memoir, and a record of his doings, *ought* to find a place in these pages ; and secondly, because I should wish through this appeal to raise for him some little help against the time of his liberation, so as at all events for a time to keep him out of temptation and trouble.

“Flint Jack,” whose proper name is EDWARD SIMPSON, but who is also known as “Fossil Willy,” “Cockney Bill,” “Bones,” “Shirtless,” “Snake Billy,” and the “Old Antiquarian,” and who has also assumed the *alias* of “Edward Jackson,” as well as “John Wilson,”* “Jerry Taylor,” &c., is a native of Sleights, five miles west of Whitby, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the year 1815, so that his age is now 52. Whether this be strictly correct or not has been questioned, for his deceptions have been so great, so varied, and so general, that even this statement might have been one as devoid of truth as many of his others. I have it however in his own words, written down on the 10th of August, 1867—the time I am writing this memoir—“Born at Sleights, five miles West of Whitby. Now 52 years of age. Don’t know when born.” The *Whitby Gazette* makes Edward Simpson an Irishman, “born in the city of Derry !” while the *Whitby Times*

* A correspondent of the *Malton Messenger* says that the letters he has had from Edward Simpson “were always signed John Wilson.” As Edward Simpson *cannot* write, this statement must be as devoid of foundation as many of “Flint Jack’s” own representations and doings.

makes him born in Carlisle!! while other writers claim him for London!!!

His father was a sailor, and young Simpson was brought up as most young lads on the coast are, or rather were, brought up, partly on land and partly on the water. When fourteen years old he entered the service of Dr. Young,* the historian, of Whitby—a man of varied attainments and an ardent geologist—from whom he acquired his love for geology and antiquities. He left Dr. Young, whom he constantly attended on his geological excursions, and entered the service of Dr. Ripley,* also of Whitby, with whom he remained until the Doctor's death, which took place in about six years (1840). Thrown out of his situation, Jack, who had acquired a sound knowledge of and a deep love for paleontology, turned his attention to the collecting of fossils from the neighbourhood around Whitby, and disposing of them to the dealers and others at that place, and at Bridlington, Filey, Scarborough, &c. In this honest and praiseworthy manner young Simpson, who was then a young man of five or six and twenty, made a good living. He was very industrious in collecting specimens, and being particularly clever in cleaning fossils, obtained considerable employment.

In 1843, a dealer in "curiosities," in Whitby, with whom young Simpson did business in fossils, showed him a flint arrow head of barbed form, found somewhere in the neighbourhood, and asked him if he could make one like it?† He said he would try, and this turned his attention from an honest to a dishonest calling. Being very *cute* and clever, and handy at anything, Edward Simpson soon set himself to his task of forming a counterfeit arrow head, and eventually succeeded so well that he manufactured them—of all conceivable and inconceivable forms—in large numbers, and palming them off as genuine antiques on experienced antiquaries as well as on amateurs, found a ready and profitable sale for his productions.

From that time to the present he has continued his trade of deception until—though for a far different fault—his career has for the present been brought to a close by his incarceration in Bedford gaol for theft. The story of the life of "Flint Jack" has, to some extent, been told in the *Malton Messenger*—a newspaper of no ordinary intelligence and of decidedly antiquarian tendencies, published in his own locality—from which I shall have occasion to make several extracts.

Having succeeded in making the flint arrow head, of which I have spoken, and having, after much patient labour, succeeded also in expertly striking off the flakes from the nodules of flint and chipping them into form, he extended his love for counterfeiting ancient works of art by establishing for himself a small secret pot-work, where he busied himself in making so-called ancient urns. This was, it is stated,

* This statement has been roundly contradicted by some correspondents of the *Malton Messenger*, but as I have the statement from Flint Jack himself, and as he has no reason for telling me an untruth, I believe it is correct.

† If this is a true statement—and I give it not only on the authority of the *Malton Messenger*, but of Flint Jack himself—the person who tempted young Simpson to turn his talents from an honourable to a dishonourable and dishonest calling, had indeed much to answer for, and was, of the two, far the most culpable.

in 1844. "The first pottery he made," says Mr. Monkman, the writer to whom I have alluded, "was among the Bridlington clay. This was an *Ancient British Urn*! which he sold as a genuine one to Mr. Tindall, asserting it to have been found somewhere in the neighbourhood. For a time the urn-making business proved the best, and the second was sold to a Mr. Tysselman,* of Scarborough, and a third to Dr. Murray." The new branch of trade even necessitated still more secrecy and still greater knavery, and Jack betook himself to the cliffs, where he set up an *ancient pottery* of his own. Here, after modelling the urns, he placed them beneath the shelter of an overhanging ledge of rock, out of reach of rain, but free to the winds, until dry. Then came the bakings. These were only required to be rude and partly effective, and the roots, grass, and brambles, afforded the "fire-holding," and with them he completed the manufacture of his *antiquities*. Jack, however, had found the clay cliff of Bridlington Bay too open and exposed, and he repaired for his studies and his works to the well-wooded and solitary region about Stainton Dale, between Whitby and Scarborough, where he built himself a hut near Ravens' Hall, and used to spend a week at a time there engaged in the making of his spurious urns and stone implements. After a general "baking day," he would set off either to Whitby or Scarbro', to dispose of his collections—all of which he most religiously declared had been found in (and taken by stealth from) tumuli (Jack says *toomoolo*) on the moors—his great field for his discoveries being the wild wastes between Kirby-Mporside and Stokesley, where he declares a man might pass a month without meeting another human being. Fear of detection, therefore, was reduced to a minimum—and the general knowledge of antiquities of the British period was then but small. The urns, therefore, were all sold as *genuine* ones, and were never suspected. Now (1866) he says they would be detected at once, being not only too thick in the walls, but altogether of wrong material, ornament, shape, and burning. "I often laugh," says Jack, "at the recollection of the things I used to sell in those days!"

In 1845 Jack says he began to extend his "walks" from Scarborough to Pickering. Here he got to know Mr. T. Kendall (a gentleman who has paid much attention to archæological matters) who showed him a collection of spurious flints which had been purchased as genuine ones from a Whitby dealer. These were of Jack's make, and on being asked for his opinion he frankly told Mr. Kendall he knew where they had come from, and set to work to show the method of manufacture, initiating his patron into the mysteries of forming "barbs," "hand celts," and "hammers." Jack declares the kindness of Mr. Kendall overcame him, and he for once resolved to speak the truth. He did it, and had no occasion for regret—he exposed the forgery and retained a friend to whom he could look for a trifle when "hard up."

In the following year Flint Jack visited Malton with some of his forgeries, but here he found a rival in the fabrication of early pot-

* This Mr. Tysselman has since denied, and he says he was the first person "in Scarbro' who detected Jack's counterfeit antiquities, and was the means of preventing his Scarbro' friends from being victimised."

tery in the person of a barber, who had for some time followed that dishonest practice. He, however, sold some of his stone implements, and not long afterwards he found near "Pickering an old tea-tray, and out of this 'valuable' he set to work to fashion a piece of armour. The first idea was a shield, but the 'boss' presented an insuperable difficulty, and this was abandoned for a Roman breast-plate, which was forthwith constructed. The thing was a remarkably clever production. Jack made it to fit himself, and after finishing it, put it on, and walked into Malton. On arrival he had 'an ancient piece of armour' for sale, found near the encampments at Cawthorne—and a purchaser was found in Mr. Pycock, who had not yet suspicion of Jack. The 'relic' is now at Scarborough. The article fitted well to the arms and neck, and had holes for thong-lacings over the shoulders and round the waist. Jack walked into Malton, wearing the 'armour' under his coat."

One of his next exploits was the fabrication of a Roman mile stone, which he carved with a queer inscription, buried in a field, dug up, and wheeled in a barrow to Scarborough, where he found a glad customer for his treasure. "At the same period he undertook the manufacture of seals, inscribed stones, &c. Of the latter he professed to have found one in the stream in the Pickering Marshes. In passing the railway gatehouse there he went to the stream to drink, and in so doing, said he noticed a dark stone at the bottom of the beck. This he took up and found it had letters on it! He was advised at the Old Malton public-house to take it to Mr. Copperthwaite, and did so, receiving a reward. The stone, which is now in the collection of Capt. Copperthwaite, of the Lodge, Malton, bore the inscription 'IMP CONSTAN EBVR' round the Christian symbol, it was wet, dirty, and heavy, and seemed to be a curiosity. Jack being then little known, no suspicion of a forgery was entertained. In course of time this stone was submitted to Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, and other antiquaries, but no conclusion could be arrived at respecting it, the form of it suggesting most, if anything, the ornate top of the shaft of a banner. But the ability of the Romans to work metal so well, made it unlikely that they should use so rude an ornament of stone for such a purpose, and that theory was rejected. The article still remained a puzzle, and is now regarded as a curiosity. Its parentage was afterwards discovered, and it is needless to say it proved to be the handiwork of Flint Jack.

"In 1846, a fatal change came over Jack's life. He continued to be the same arrant rogue, but in addition, he began to drink. 'In this year' says he, 'I took to drinking—the worst job yet. Till then I was always possessed of five pounds—I have since been in utter poverty, and frequently in great misery and want.' Jack seems to have been 'led away' at Scarborough. While there he had got introduced to the manager of one of the banks, but he says he could not 'do' him, for he bought no flints and only cared for fossils. Jack had not yet set about *forging* fossils as he afterwards found it expedient to do. While at Scarborough, however, he made and dis-

posed of a 'flint comb.'* This article was a puzzle to most people, and the buyer submitted it to Mr. Bateman, who could not find any use for it except that it might have been the instrument by which tattooing of the body was effected! He remained at Scarborough a short period, and about the end of the year visited Bridlington, Hornsea, and Hull. At the latter place, being short of money he went to the Mechanics' Institute—he had 'always been short of money since he took to drinking'—and sold them a large stone celt (trap) represented to have been *found* on the Yorkshire Wolds. The imposture was not detected. Hull proved a barren place, and not knowing or being able to find out any antiquaries or geologists, Jack crossed the Humber and walked to Lincoln. Here he called upon the curator of the Museum, and sold him a few flints and fossils—the flints being forgeries."

From Lincoln Flint Jack proceeded to Newark, Grantham, Stamford, and Peterborough, and visited the Roman camp at Caistor, and the Water Newton camp, near Wansworth, in Northamptonshire. At Peterborough he was introduced to Dr. Henry Porter, and remained a month, frequently being employed to go out with the Doctor in fossiling expeditions. Jack, of course, did not for one moment forget "business," and a good anecdote is related of one of his tricks played off on the Doctor, who, being possessed of a nice piece of fossil wood which he wished to have in a portable form, desired Jack to make it into a seal (he had revealed his ability to *make things* to some extent). Jack, however, took part of the wood, and getting rid of the inner annular rings, formed a signet ring, very cleverly executed. Not content with furnishing the ring with a "head," he supplied the name *INGVLFVS*—his tale of this wonderful ring's history being that the relic had been found by a labouring man while employed in removing soil from the church-yard of Croyland Abbey and sold to a small dealer in Peterborough. In this person's possession it had remained for many years, until discovered by some one when looking for something else. The ring, Jack had *at once* "recognised" as that of Ingulfus, who presided over the monks of Croyland *circa* 1272!" From Peterborough he went on to Huntingdon and Cambridge, Brandon, Newmarket, Norwich, Yarmouth, Thetford, Ipswich, &c. From thence he made his way to Colchester, where he formed a connection with a Jew dealer, as little scrupulous as himself, and the two—the one as fabricator of spurious articles, and the other as vendor of them to the London dealers and others—did a very thriving trade for some time. Jack, however, having learned the marts at which the Jew disposed of the articles thought, at length, that he might as well supply them without the "middleman's" aid, and so made his way by way of Chelmsford to London. "Forged antiquities were not so generally understood at that period, and Jack says he sold manufactured flints and celts in great variety to numerous dealers whose names we need

* A flint "comb" is in the Council Room at the York Museum. This was presented by a Whitby gentleman, and was described, and had all but been engraved. Mr. Monkman saw it in August last, and has no hesitation in pronouncing it to be one of Jack's forgeries, as is also the "fish-hook," which accompanies it.

not recite. He was, however, more particularly desirous of trading with Mr. Tennant, in the Strand, who, as the sequel will show, had a hand in the subsequent exposure of Jack's malpractices. On him he called to dispose of fossils only at first, but afterwards sold flints and other antiquities; not one of the dealers knowing them to be spurious. Jack, on being asked—Did you take them in at the British Museum? replied, 'Why, *of course* I did!' and again 'They have lots of my things—and good things they are, too.' He remained in London twelve months, manufacturing flints, chiefly, the whole time, obtaining his supplies of raw material by taking boat to the chalk cliff at Woolwich. At length the dealers (and the museums too) became overcharged with flints, and Jack feared their very plentifulness would arouse suspicions. He therefore resolved upon a return into Yorkshire, but by a different route, passing through the midland counties. He accordingly resumed his 'walks,' taking Ware, Hertford, Bedford, (where he found his first purchaser since leaving London) and Northampton, where he found three ready dupes—'here,' says Jack—'I did best of any.' For all he made large collections of flints, and 'spiced' them with a few genuine fossils. Market Harbro' proved a barren place, but at Leicester he got to the museum and succeeded in disposing of flints and fossils. At Nottingham he found two antiquaries and duped both. Jack, by way of 'a rest from the cares and anxieties of business,' took a 'holiday,' to visit the battle ground of Willerby Field (Charles I. and Cromwell), and traced part of the great Roman fosse from Nottingham to Newark, Lincoln, and Brigg. From Nottingham he proceeded to Claycross, Chesterfield, and Sheffield, but did no trade, having no flint. He passed through Sheffield 'with great reluctance,' and proceeded by Wakefield and Tadcaster to York, *en route* for Bridlington Bay." At York he made an arrangement to collect fossils and shells for the museum, and spent about a year faithfully upon this employment.

"In the summer of 1849 Jack set off on a fossiling expedition to the north—taking no flints with him. He walked to Staithes, Guisbro', Redcar, Stockton, and Hartlepool, and confined his attention to the selection of fossils from the magnesian limestone—fossil fish and plants. Thence he went to Darlington and Richmond, and at the latter place got to know Mr. Wood, the geologist of the mountain limestone country, and remained there all the winter collecting and cleaning fossils. In the new year of 1850 he started for Barnard-Castle, Kirkby-Stephen, Kendal, Ambleside, Keswick, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Carlisle—the whole of these walks being *nil*. Thence he went to Wigton, Austin-Moor, Haltwhistle, and Hexham, where he halted for the purpose of visiting Hadrian's wall. He was much pleased with this locality, and noticed several Roman votive altars in the old walls, frequently in the walls of stables, and piggeries. Jack eventually reached Newcastle, where he had no difficulty in selling out his accumulation of fossils at the Museum. Jack's northern tour, up to this period, had been of a faultless complexion, but he, unfortunately, walked to North Shields, and examined the shingle on the beach and *found some flint*. Here

was a temptation not to be withstood, and Jack set to work on the spot to make forged celts, and with a spurious collection he went to Durham and there lapsed into his old trade, selling a few as genuine (with a plausible history attached) to private individuals who 'took an interest in *antiquities*.' From Durham he made for Northallerton, and at Broughton, a village four miles distant, he managed to 'do' a gentleman by selling him flints. By way of Thirsk, Easingwold, Helmsley, Kirby and Pickering he reached Scarborough, the district yielding him but little profit. Afterwards, Jack having replenished his stock, made two separate tours into Westmoreland with his fossils and forged flints which he sold to a banker at Kendal, to a barber at Ambleside, to Flintoff's Museum at Keswick, and also to a private gentleman there. While here he took to wood carving and to the formation of seals, rings, and beads in coal and amber, and sold these readily at the Lakes."

In the next season, he went to Ireland by way of York, Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, selling his counterfeits at each place on his route. His Irish tour was a very profitable one, and after a time he recrossed the channel, and came back to his original haunt at Bridlington. In 1852, he was employed in collecting fossils for some gentlemen of Scarbro' and Whitby, and then again set out for London, staying a long time on his way, at Bottesford, collecting and disposing of fossils from the lias there. In London he was employed by Mr. Tennant in collecting specimens, chiefly from ballast of ships and from stone yards, for forming into sets of geological specimens for sale. From London, in 1854, he went into Wiltshire, and visited Stonehenge, Abury, and other places, selling his forgeries at Salisbury, Marlborough, and Devizes. From thence he went to Bath, Bristol, Taunton, Lyme Regis, and other places. "At Lyme he got to know three geologists, and stopped a fortnight collecting fossils from the last dip of the lias, and making and selling forged flints. Thence he went to Bridport, which was *nil* (excepting the sale of one arrow to a druggist for a shilling), and on to Weymouth, Blandford, Poole, and Southampton, and back to Salisbury and Winchester, doing moderately all the way in passing off forgeries. Jack here turned northward and went by Reading to Oxford, and thence to Banbury, Dunchurch, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, Leamington, Coventry, Birmingham, and Lichfield, all the way doing poorly, but at the last place had a good deal of trade with two gentlemen in the 'flint line.' Thence to Burton, Derby, Matlock, Buxton, and Castleton (thus seeing the Peak country) and Sheffield, making and selling antiquities all the way. At Sheffield, unlike his first visit, he was prepared with specimens, and he this time 'did' the curator of the museum and several others, passing all off as genuine. From Sheffield Jack walked to 'Black Barnsley,' Wakefield, and York, calling at Malton, and taking in the proprietor of the *Malton Messenger* with a collection of spurious implements. From Malton Jack made for the coast for a supply of flint, and passed the winter in the Yorkshire towns."

Mr. James Ruddock, of Pickering, and afterwards of Whitby, in Yorkshire, the result of whose researches into the grave-mounds of the

North Riding of that county form the latter part of the late Mr. Bateman's volume, "Ten Years' Diggings," and whose "finds" were purchased from time to time by that gentleman and added to his splendid museum at Lomberdale House, Derbyshire, was acquainted with "Flint Jack," and I have it on the best possible authority—that of the man himself—that he *made* (as I had many times suspected) several urns, flints, or other antiquities for him. Mr. Ruddock's researches into the Yorkshire tumuli, the remains found in which are preserved at Lomberdale, it may be added extended over the time between the years 1849 and 1858.

After visiting Scotland and other places, Jack in 1859 made a very profitable journey into Cumberland, going by Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Barnard Castle, and Brough, to Lancaster, and across the sands of Morecambe Bay to Ulverstone, Bootle, and Raven-glass—then Whitehaven. He walked from Whitehaven to Carlisle in one day, and thence to Longtown, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Richmond, Leyburn, Kettlewell, Harrogate, and Leeds. This was entirely a flint selling journey—occasionally he made an urn, or forged a fossil, and carried them on the road till a customer turned up. From Leeds he went to Selby and Hull, and took the boat to Grimsby, going by Louth to Boston, Spalding, and Lynn, selling flints and lias fossils all the way. Thence he went to Yarmouth and Norwich, and across the country to Ipswich, calling at the intermediate places and seeking out his old customers. Some he found had departed—others were glad to see him, laughing at him when he produced his antiquities for sale, and expressing their opinion that he "*surely must make them.*" "Many a true word," says Jack, "is said in a joke—they little knew they had hit the right nail."

In 1861, Flint Jack again visited London, and was again employed by Mr. Tennant, but the fact of his flints being spurious having got pretty well, by this time, bruited about, that gentleman taxed him with their manufacture (which it is but fair to Jack to say he had on more than one occasion openly acknowledged), to which soft impeachment he was not slow to plead guilty. Mr. Tennant proposed to introduce him to meetings of the Geological Society and other societies, if he would exhibit, publicly, his method of forming flint and stone implements, for which of course he was to be recompensed.

Accordingly, "on the 6th of January, 1862," says a writer in the *People's Magazine*,* "a considerable gathering of geologists and their friends took place at the rooms in Cavendish Square, in which at that

* The *People's Magazine*, from which I now quote, issued by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," is a magazine to which it gives me sincere pleasure here to call attention. It is without exception the very best serial of its class which is issued. Its contents are excellent in every way, and are from first to last unexceptionally good. The articles are varied, to suit all tastes, but the writers—many though there be—seem to work with one common aim, the aim to impart sound and useful information, and to give good and wholesome lessons to their readers. An excellent memoir of "Flint Jack," founded on the one which appeared in the *Malton Messenger*, has recently been given, and I gladly take it as the most fitting opportunity which has afforded, of saying a word in favour of the magazine, and of recommending it to my readers. The portrait of "Flint Jack" which I give with this memoir, and which is kindly lent me by the publisher, will serve as an example of the excellent engravings which adorn the magazine.

time, the meeting of the Geologists' Association were held, under the presidency of Professor Tennant. Two popular subjects were announced for the evening's consideration; the one being 'On Lime and Lime-stones,' by the President; the other, 'On the ancient Flint Implements of Yorkshire, and the Modern Fabrication of similar specimens,' by the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, the Vice-president.

"These announcements attracted a full attendance of members, and of their wives and daughters. The ladies rapidly filled the upper portion of the lecture-room nearest the platform; but courteously left the foremost row of seats to be occupied by the friends of the President and the Committee. It soon became evident that it was to be a crowded meeting, and as the back seats gradually filled, many a wistful glance was cast at these reserved seats; yet, by common consent, they were left vacant. Presently, however, an individual made his way through the crowd whose strange appearance drew all eyes towards him, and whose effrontery in advancing to the foremost seats, and coolly sitting down in one of them, was greeted by a suppressed titter on the part of the ladies. He was a weather-beaten man of about forty-five years of age, and he came in dirty tattered clothes, and heavy navvy's boots, to take precedence of the whole assemblage: it was natural, therefore, that the time spent in waiting for the President's appearance should be occupied in taking an inventory of his curious costume and effects.

"He wore a dark cloth coat, hanging in not unpicturesque rags about the elbows; it was buttoned over a cotton shirt which might once have been white, but which had degenerated to a yellow brown. About his neck was a fragment of a blue cotton handkerchief; his skin was of a gipsy brown, his hair hung in lank black locks about a forehead and face that were not altogether unprepossessing, except for the furtive and cunning glances which he occasionally cast around him from eyes that did not correspond with each other in size and expression. His corduroys, which were in a sorry condition, had been turned up; and their owner had evidently travelled through heavy clay, the dried remains of which bedaubed his boots. Altogether he was a puzzling object to the ladies; he had not the robust health or the cleanliness of a railway navvy; he differed from all known species of the London working man; he could scarcely be an ordinary beggar 'on the tramp,' for by what means could such an individual have gained admittance to a lecture-room in Cavendish-square? Yet this last character was the one best represented by the general appearance of the man, who carried an old greasy hat in one hand, and in the other a small bundle tied up in a dingy red cotton handkerchief. The most amusing part was the comfortable assurance with which he took his seat, unchallenged by any of the officials, and the way in which he made himself at home by depositing on the floor, on one side his hat, on the other side his little red bundle, and then set to work to study the diagrams and specimens which were displayed on the platform.

"At length the President, Vice-president, and Committee entered the room, and the business of the evening commenced. Many glances

were cast at the stranger by the members of the Committee, but no one seemed astonished or annoyed at his presence; and, in fact, he was allowed to retain the prominent position which he had chosen for himself. He listened attentively to the President's lecture, and to the discussion which followed; but his countenance betrayed a keener interest when the second paper of the evening, that on Yorkshire Flint Implements, was read. And here the mystery of the stranger was suddenly revealed, for in the course of his remarks on the clever fabrications of modern times, by which these ancient flint instruments were successfully copied, the Vice-president stated, that, through the efforts of Professor Tennant, a person was in attendance who, with the aid of only a small piece of iron rod, bent at the end, would, with remarkable dexterity, produce almost any form of flint weapon desired. He then desired the stranger to mount the platform, and the man, taking up his hat and bundle, seated himself in a conspicuous position, and prepared to exhibit his skill. He undid the knots of his red handkerchief, which proved to be full of fragments of flint. He turned them over, and selected a small piece, which he held sometimes on his knee, sometimes in the palm of his hand, and gave it a few careless blows with what looked like a crooked nail. In a few minutes he had produced a small arrow-head, which he handed to a gentleman near, and went on fabricating another with a facility and rapidity which proved long practice. Soon a crowd had collected round the forger, while his fragments of flint were fast converted into different varieties of arrow-heads, and exchanged for sixpences among the audience. This was the first appearance before the public, in London, of the celebrated 'Flint Jack.'

In 1863, Flint Jack was again at Salisbury, but here, says Mr. Stevens, the honorary curator of the museum, "his career in deception was very short," as he (Mr. S.) at once found out that the flints he offered for sale were forgeries. Mr. Stevens here, at his own expense, had Jack's portrait taken in photography by Mr. Treble, and a more truthful one it is impossible to imagine, as my readers who examine the engraving (taken from the very photograph by Mr. Treble), (Plate I.), will see.* Mr. Stevens here gave him employment by ordering him to make him a complete set of flints for exhibition, and these are now placed in a frame along with the photograph and a brief memoir of Flint Jack, in the Museum at Salisbury, as a "caution to the unwary."†

Since that time Edward Simpson has been wandering about—his occupation gone—picking up a livelihood as best he can, by gathering and selling fossils and "curiosities" of any kind that come in his way, by occasionally making and selling a flint or two, or a stone hammer, or a seal, or by begging. One of his besetting sins, intemperance, has, it is to be feared, obtained more mastery than ever over him, and so he has gone on sinking step by step lower until want and drunken-

* Mr. Monkman has had another likeness of "Flint Jack" taken by Mr. Hall, of Malton, who has published it as a *carte de visite*.

† In the Catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, published in 1864, Mr. Stevens gives a short notice of Flint Jack and his forgeries.

ness have at last tempted him to commit theft, and brought him within the pale of the law. On this matter the *Bedford Times* says—

"It is now necessary to explain the circumstances which have brought Simpson to the degrading position he occupied on Monday last. In the month of January, during the very severe weather he was working his way to London, from Yorkshire, and took Northampton in his way. There he was relieved by a friend of ours, and employed for a few days to collect fossils: but the severe frost and heavy fall of snow (and, we fear, his intemperance as well), stopped this employment, and he proceeded as far as Bedford. There he called on Mr. Wyatt, who had known him for several years. He was in a very pitiful and starving condition, and suffering greatly from the intense cold, as his clothes were miserably ragged. During this privation he narrowly escaped an attack of rheumatic fever. He was provided with clothing and money to take him on to London, where, he alleged, he had the chance of regular employment until the Spring, in assisting to provide rock specimens for furnishing geological cabinets; but, unfortunately, instead of proceeding to London he staid in Bedford and had a week's drunkenness, which ended in his finding himself in the Police Station on Sunday morning, and before the Borough Magistrates on Monday morning. Not a vestige of the clothing which had been given to him remained in his possession; all had been sold for drink, and he had gone back to his rags, and in that plight he stood before the Justices arraigned on two charges of felony. From the evidence given, it appeared that late on Saturday evening he was seen by Robinson, the sexton, at Mr. Wyatt's house at St. Peter's Green, endeavouring to open the front door, but as it was fastened he went to the back gate and tried that with the same result. Robinson regarded with some suspicion this shabby stranger, who was evidently intoxicated, and still having the craving for drink had probably gone there with the hope of obtaining the means of buying it. This failing, he tried the doors of two other houses adjoining, but they also were fastened. At last he succeeded in finding one unlocked, and went into the passage; Robinson then went towards the house, saw Simpson come out putting something under his coat, and then run off. Finding Robinson chasing him he threw something over Mr. Brown's garden railings, renewed his pace, and got away. It was then discovered that the article thrown into the garden was a barometer, which had been hanging in Mrs. Rayment's hall entrance. The police were informed of this fact, and whilst they were on the look-out they received intelligence that another robbery had been effected. Simpson, it appears, went into Harpur Street, and seeing a light in the Schoolroom of the Wesleyan Chapel, went in; the attendant had been cleaning it, and only left it for a minute or two, but when he returned a clock was gone: Simpson had taken it, and offered it for sale for 5s. at a public-house, the real value being £3. The police got on his track, but did not run him down until midnight, when they found him in bed at a lodging-house in Allhallows Lane, and then they removed him to the lock-up. On being called upon by the Borough Justices to answer the charge, he said if he had committed the offences he was intoxicated at the time, and must throw himself upon the mercy of the Bench. He said the same on his trial; and the Recorder, anxious to afford him the chance of reformation passed upon him a sentence of imprisonment for a year. It is hoped, as he will be kept from intoxicating drink for that period, and will have much time for reflection, that some moral improvement may take place in him. Probably his health will be restored, but his punishment will be great by his being confined to so small an area as the prison yard; and it is very likely that his fingers will often itch to be employed in chipping the flint fragments of the gravel into Celtic barbs and British arrow-heads. So, at present the resting-place of Flint Jack is the prison of Bedford!"

Some two years ago he called upon me, four or five times, in a state of the most abject poverty, seeking relief, which of course it is needless to say he got. Since that time I have not seen the man, but have learned from various quarters that he has been asking alms and offering examples of his skill for sale to many of my antiquarian friends.

To Edward Simpson's credit I am glad to be able to repeat what I have before stated, that he never attempted to deceive me by passing off his own work as genuine. He was always open and candid with me, and all the specimens of his skill which I possess, have been sold to me by him as fabrications. There is much good in the man—

scamp though he is—and he never forgets a kindness. He has made more dupes than any other forger of antiquities has ever done, but antiquaries owe him a debt of gratitude for opening their eyes to deception, and for showing them how a lost art may be restored.

Edward Simpson—Flint Jack, if my readers prefer it—is now, as I have said, confined in Bedford Gaol for two small thefts committed while in a state of intoxication, and for which—happily for him—he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, so as to afford him a chance of reformation. He was, it seems, making his way to London, and got as far as Northampton, where he obtained some work in collecting fossils. From thence he wandered on to Bedford, where he arrived in a miserable and starving condition, and utterly prostrated with cold and want. Here he met with kind friends, who gave him clothing and money to see him on his way, but the temptation to drink was too strong for him and he gave way, and then committed theft.

His time will “be up” in March next, and I close this notice of this truly remarkable, clever, intelligent, and talented wanderer, by an earnest appeal to my antiquarian brethren, and to geologists and others, to do something for him against his time of liberation comes. The man is a scamp, no doubt, but even scamps must not be allowed to perish for want of help. He has duped hundreds of people—cheated them with their eyes open and with all their faculties and their experience about them—but that is no reason why, after he has been made the “plaything of an hour” at London scientific meetings, to amuse and to instruct learned professors and their wives and daughters, he should be left at last to battle with the world late in life, and to be turned adrift from gaol homeless, houseless, friendless, and penniless. The man possesses more real practical antiquarian knowledge than many of the leading antiquarian writers of the day; and he is a good geologist and paleontologist. Is it meet, then, that he should be allowed to starve when a few mites from those whom he may have duped, but whom, at all events, he has ultimately benefitted by his open disclosures, and by his indomitable skill, would materially assist him, and perhaps turn his talents into a better and an honourable channel?

I may add, that I shall most gladly take charge of any contributions in his aid which may be forwarded, and, through the hands of Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Bedford Gaol, hand them over to “Flint Jack” in such manner and under such arrangements as seem most judicious. I hope this appeal may not be made in vain, but that, on the contrary, I may have the pleasure of receiving many sums—small or great—for his use.

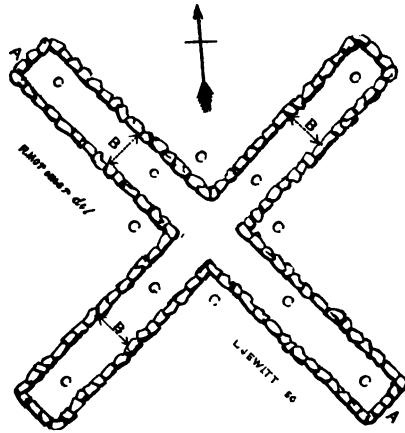
Winster Hall, near Matlock Bath.

NOTICE OF A BARROW AT HELPERTHORPE, YORKSHIRE.

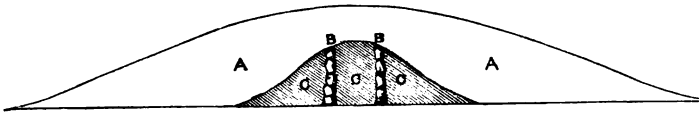
BY ROBERT MORTIMER, ESQ.

If the antiquary will look at the Ordnance Sheet, No. 126, 6-inch scale, Yorkshire, a field may be pointed out in which there is a mound that lately contained one of the most unique and perfect cruciform walled structures, the like of which, I believe, has never before been sketched and placed on record. The field is situated between Helperthorpe and Weaverthorpe, on the Great Wold Valley, in the first grass-field by the roadside which branches off towards the farm-house called Dotterell Cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. Quickfall, and land belonging to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere. The tumulus-like mound is of an elliptical shape, having a longitudinal diameter North and South of about thirty yards, and a transverse diameter of nearly twenty yards, by about three and a half feet in altitude. During the month's diggings amongst the tumuli in East Yorkshire, lately made by Mr. Greenwell, of Durham, this mound at Helperthorpe was selected as one for examination, to see if it really was a place of sepulchre, in consequence of the antiquarian Rev. gentleman having previously formed an opinion, as I have been told, that the Ancient Britons did not raise mounds of earth in valleys over the dead, but seemingly preferred to have had choice for their erection upon high and exposed situations of the Wold district; a few barrows, however, are known to be situated here and there in very low places, by the writer of this paper; nevertheless the *majority* of *British* barrows are reared where there is a very *commanding view* of the surrounding country; and even in many instances a small natural eminence has been selected for the site of a barrow, their motive for so doing I leave the readers to form their own ideas. The researches which have lately been made in the Helperthorpe valley barrow, undoubtedly seems to be in favour of either Roman or Saxon construction, as the following account will show:—The investigation was first commenced on the Southern side, and pushed towards the centre, when it was soon imagined by the party who were exploring the mound, that it was not a place of sepulchre, but that the section presented a dissimilar stratification, and was found to contain near the base what seemed to be old floors or foundations, likewise above them fragments of pottery, bones of animals, bits of tiles or brick, and iron nails very much oxidized; also a supposed Anglo-Saxon bead is said to have been picked up, which is now in Mr. Greenwell's collection at Durham. As no interment could be discovered the work was relinquished, and calculated to be of an unprofitable kind.

About a fortnight afterwards, Mr. W. Lovel, of Helperthorpe, with a good show of reason, again made a second attempt, by pushing the excavation further towards the centre, where that gentleman and his party laid bare three arms of a novel shaped stone cross, the South-Eastern arm having been nearly destroyed during the first day's hasty and hopeless proceedings.



The foregoing engraving represents a ground-plan of the Cross ; the structure was built up with from three to four courses of chalk-stones, the size of each stone varying from six to twelve inches in length, and from three to six inches in thickness, the wall mainly one stone in breadth ; no mortar had ever been used. The walls were built so as to form a true and systematical trough-like cross, and filled up to the top within with yellow clay. The extreme length of the cross A A (see engraving), measured $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, width between the walls B B B which faced inwards, measured 1 foot 6 inches ; the height of the walls, from the base, nearly 2 feet, and over them rested 1 foot 6 inches of super-incumbent earth, containing much broken pottery and bones.



The next engraving represents a section of one of the arms of the stone-cross ; A A the earth forming the mound ; B B walls of one arm of the cross ; o o o yellow clay beaten firm both in the interior and exterior sides, dish-shaped without, and possessing an hermetical convexitized appearance at the top. Some peculiar dark matter, according to Mr. Lovel's statement, presented itself beneath the clay within the troughs, something probably intentionally interred obsequiously, or otherwise was the old vegetable turf of the growth of bygone ages having gone to decay.

The *Malton Messenger* of December 8th, 1866, says : " The building will be carefully covered over to await the inspection of the Archæologists, who, with the Rev. W. Greenwell at the fore, are to revisit the Wolds in the Spring." The day after my visit, viz., the 5th of December, 1866, and before the above report appeared in the *Malton Messenger*.

ger, Mr. Lovel, my informant, anxiously took proceedings, without giving the object proper consideration, by pulling down the curious piece of workmanship, and without making any further discoveries.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to express a feeling of regret that so much spoliation is being carried on. It seems a great pity that the barrow diggings are not better conducted, and the examination made with far greater care and labour than what they seem really to be according to what we read in the newspaper details of the Yorkshire diggings. I speak out as an experienced authority in such matters, and defy any antiquary to properly examine nearly twenty barrows within the month, as was lately expressed in the columns of the leading newspapers. The opening of a barrow not only requires great expense and labour, in consequence of the gigantic dimensions of many of them, but also much experience, judgment, and care are essentially requisite, so as to glean every fact which may be productive of beneficial results to science. I sincerely pray these remarks may for the future prove of service, by putting a check to the speculations of the curiosity seeker, and of the individual who is actuated by that "cursed love of gain," which has in late years spoiled so many of our Yorkshire tumuli.

Many of the barrows certainly do now require investigating, before the plough and other agricultural operations reduce them to a level; however, I again beg of explorers to perform the work well and most scientifically, instead of hacking up a great number in an incredible short time.

Fimber.

A WORD ON "BARROW DIGGING."

I HAVE long felt that the hasty, the indiscriminate, and the incomplete manner in which some of the Yorkshire tumuli have been opened, was mischievous in the extreme, and called for some kind of serious rebuke from genuine antiquaries, and from those who love the science which they have espoused. I am, therefore, particularly glad that the opportunity, through the preceding paper by Mr. Mortimer, has arisen for saying a few words on the wholesale destruction which has of late years taken place, by persons from whom better things ought to be looked for, of barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds.

When one reads the doings of the Yorkshire barrow-openers chronicled in such wise as this—"the campaign for the present season commenced" on such and such a day, when so and so assembled "and made their first attack on" such and such a barrow—one is apt to think that notoriety and display, not science and genuine research, are the objects of the explorers and ransackers of the barrows. Again when reading in the printed records of the doings of the party, that

"this makes no fewer than (say 10) barrows opened during the week, and (say 20) since the opening of the present season's campaign," a feeling of disgust is engendered at the wholesale destruction which is indicated; and one feels that the whole matter is no better than an archæological *battue*, the object of which is to destroy the largest number of barrows in the least possible time, and to "bag" the spoils in order that the unenviable achievement may be duly chronicled in the *Times* and other Journals.

Far better would it be for science—far better for the credit's sake of the operators—if one barrow only were carefully, properly, and judiciously opened; if one barrow only were thoroughly examined, and its indications, no matter how trifling, carefully, accurately, and painstakingly noted; and if the relics from one barrow only were preserved intact, and made available for the furtherance of the science of archæology, in a single season, than that so many of these invaluable, these all-important remains of antiquity, each one of which in itself contains a world of information, should be ruthlessly dug into, partially rifled, and utterly spoiled for proper application.

It is not the number of barrows which can be opened—"done" as the common galloping-tourist's expression is—in a "season" (genuine archæologists know no "seasons," and no "campaigns,") that aids science and increases one's knowledge of the arts, the habits, customs, and observances of our early forefathers; but it is the careful, the scrupulously careful, examination of even one or two tumuli when circumstances are favourable and time can be devoted, that become useful, and that give to the labourer that reputation which intelligence, and experience, and research, can alone achieve.

The man who opens *one* barrow only in his lifetime, but who does that *well*, confers far more benefit on society, and earns for himself a far more lasting, honourable, and proud reputation, than the one whose spade and axe are driven indiscriminately into every tumulus he finds, and who, not finishing his work in any of them, yet spoils them for other more intelligent, zealous, and painstaking workmen who might follow him.

Thanks to Mr. Mortimer, one barrow "opened" by the spoilers has given us good and incontrovertible evidence of the mischief which has been done, and has offered an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, of saying a word or two in the hope that better things may result in the future.

L. JEWITT.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES MADE BY CAPTAIN FRANCIS
DUBOIS LUKIS, H. M.'s 64TH REGIMENT, DURING A
VISIT TO BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE, IN 1865.

BY FREDERICK C. LUKIS, F.S.A.

IN the *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, published in 1848, by the late Thomas Bateman, Esq., at page 21, there is a short notice that near the little village of Chelmorton two considerable Barrows, within a short distance of each other, are to be seen, and Mr. Bateman further informs us that a Barrow was opened, according to Pilkington, by some labouring men who were searching for stones to build a walled fence in the neighbouring field; but from want of a further description and the necessary ground plan, I do not know if the following accidental visit to Chelmorton, and the examination of that neighbourhood by my son, Captain F. Dubois Lukis, in 1865, may not prove to be the identical locality mentioned in the *Vestiges*. Mr. Bateman likewise in the same publication gives a very short account of that place, as well as of some remains at the Five Wells, which seem to correspond with the facts mentioned by Pilkington, as also with the notes of Capt. Lukis.

Having been left with my son's letters and notes of his visit to Buxton, I deem it proper to record the few facts which fell under his notice during his short visit to that neighbourhood, in company with an invalid brother officer, Mr. Anderson, of his Regiment.

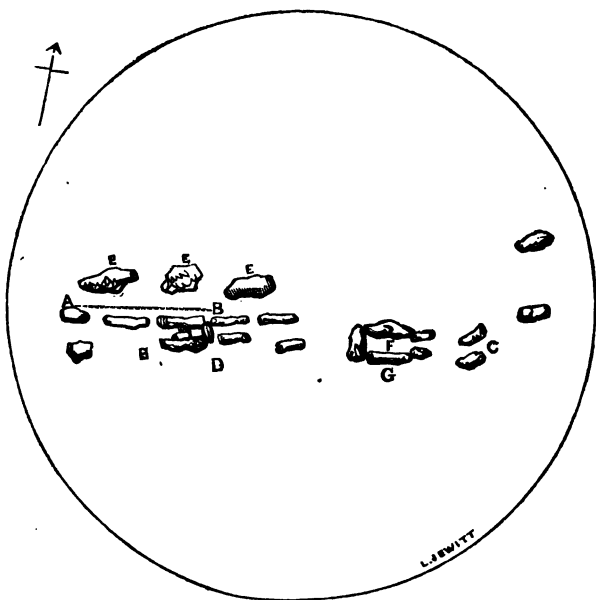
I would, however, apologise for so small a contribution to your excellent work, the "*RELIQUARY*," and the few additions to the vestiges of your county; but I deem it right that that work which you have assiduously carried on for so many years, should prove in reality a depository of precious relics of the county of Derby.

I read with much interest the notices given in Vol. III. of the "*RELIQUARY*," and the explorings of some grave mounds by yourself and Mr. John F. Lucas, which, with some excellently executed plans and woodcuts, leave nothing to be desired in your illustrations.

Captain Lukis writes as follows:—"Buxton, May, 1865. Whilst roaming with Mr. Anderson in this neighbourhood, I soon perceived in various places unmistakeable signs of ancient occupation and remains, particularly in the vicinity of Chelmorton; on enquiry, I learnt that two largish cairns had been examined by the late Mr. Thomas Bateman. On strolling near the spot I found several portions of human bones in the debris and the soil, and on looking beyond from the height on which I stood I could discover other objects which I deemed worthy the notice of the antiquary. In thus pursuing my way across the country, I suddenly perceived, in the corner of a field, some stones having an artificial arrangement, and as I approached I found to my great delight a beautifully formed little cist. I now send you a sketch of it from recollection, for I was not at the time provided with materials for a more accurate detail. I soon found that it

had been opened, and the interior of it was filled with stones and weeds; the side props are of good dimensions and apparently not disturbed. I then quitted this pretty piece of ancient remains very reluctantly, and I felt my old taste for the 'Primevals' reviving in full force."

"On Tuesday, we however returned to it, and spent a long day at the Five Wells, and being now furnished with the proper materials for exploring this interesting spot, we soon perceived that it contained a *series* of cists. I now send you a ground plan, and request to refer you to my first letter, wherein I gave you an account of our abrupt and accidental discovery of this spot.



"We first opened ground in the direction from A to B, and dug some two to three feet below the surface. We then came to a regular pavement of flat stones, on these we found the remains of two or three individuals very much decayed—two human jaws in tolerable preservation lying on the floor—a few bones and the teeth of a dog or badger. The teeth of oxen and those of the horse were dispersed among the debris, but no pottery or anything else worth noticing. At D on the plan, I wish you to remark a transverse prop placed as a termination or divisional boundary to the pavement, which came home to it—this we have often remarked in the sepulchral tombs of Brittany and the Channel Islands. Between the side props of this trough from A to B, there appeared a dry walling connecting them in one line, as observable in other places. E E E were stones capable of serving for covering stones to this trough, and we conceived that they had been

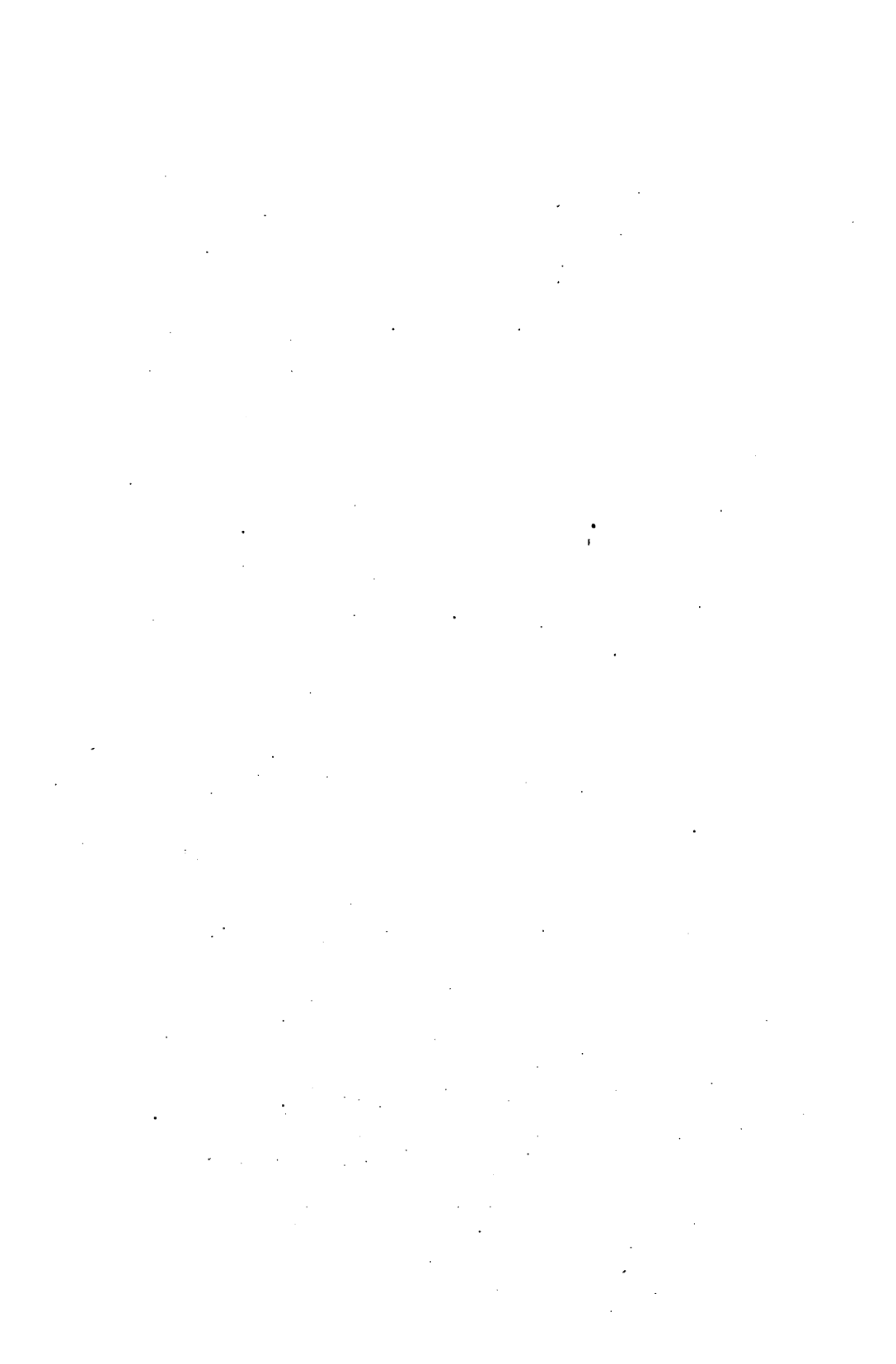


Fig 1



Fig 2

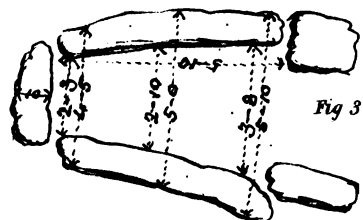
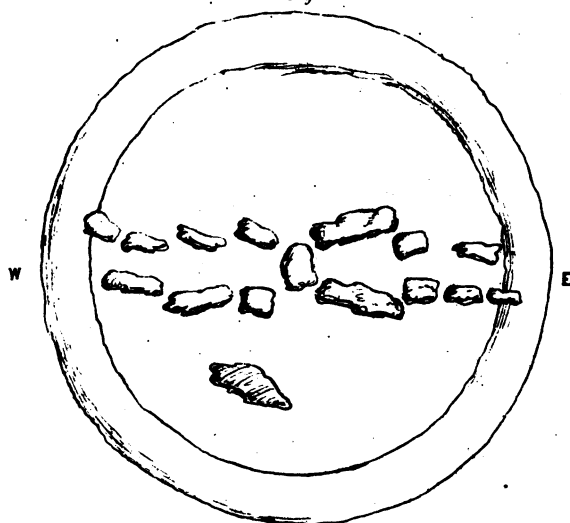
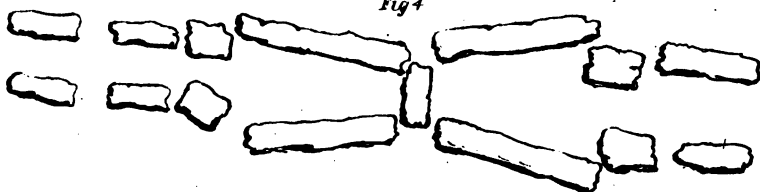


Fig 3

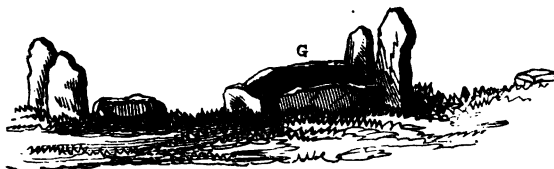
Fig 4



E. Jewell

THE "FIVE WELLS", NEAR TADDINGTON,
DERBYSHIRE.

removed from their original position at some period when the cairn was disturbed or examined. F is the cist first seen, and the side prop G, on the south side, is a fine slab 7 ft. 8 in., by about 7 in. breadth and 18 in. in thickness.



"This cist must have formed a very perfect little tomb, and probably distinct from the occupants of the trough on the west of it, as to date and quality of the being deposited therein; but these varied modes of sepulture might rather denote a different period of interment in the same mound, which has been proved in many localities in England and other countries.

"We then left this spot to its lonely genius, but the kind farmer who lives in the place and farms the land informed me that he had resided there upwards of 24 years, and had never known any examination of the spot during that period; * he, however, added that an old man, who

* In this "the kind farmer" was certainly wrong. In 1846 the place was examined by my late friend Mr. Bateman, who, in his "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," page 91, thus records the fact:—"On the summit of Five Wells Hill, near Taddington, is one of the most perfect examples now existing of the sepulchral architecture of the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain: it consists of two vaults situated in the centre of a cairn, about thirty yards in diameter, each approached by a separate gallery or avenue, formed by large limestones standing edgewise, extending through the tumulus, respectively in a south-east and north-west direction. This structure appears to have been first discovered at the time of the inclosure of the moors, when a great part of the barrows were used in making the surrounding fences; at this time many bones were found in the vaults. On the 25th of August, 1846, the two galleries were cleared out in order to ascertain if any articles had been overlooked by the parties who first opened the barrow; but, with the exception of a flint arrow point, and numerous bones, some calcined, nothing of primitive date was discovered. The quantity of bones of both sexes, and of various ages, indicate this tumulus to have been used as a burying-place for a considerable time; on this occasion the lower jaws of twelve different persons were collected."

In 1851, Mr. Bateman, in a communication to the British Archæological Association, alluded to this tumulus, and sent up a drawing and ground plan, which are engraved in the Journal of the Association, Plate XVIII. Vol. VII.

In 1862, I myself made a partial examination of the place, the result being simply the discovery of one or two fragments of pottery, and a flint. I give on Plate II. (fig. 3) a ground plan, with measurements, which I then made of the principal chamber.

The place had previously, in 1810, been visited by my father, the late Mr. Arthur Jewitt, and described by him in his "History of Buxton." He therein says that when the cists were first discovered, a workman, I presume in getting stone, "by chance laid bare an open entrance to the east, composed of two large upright stones, with an impost over them," and, venturing in, found a skeleton or two in perfect preservation. Retreating he told his fellow-workmen what he had seen, "and numbers came to look at the place, and soon spread a report of its containing many bodies, and, as a certain consequence, of its being haunted. This however in time died away, and neither bodies nor goblins have been able to preserve it from almost total destruction." At that time (1810) my father made a rough sketch and ground plan of the place, and of these I give reduced copies on Plate II. (figs. 1 and 2), and also, on the same plate (fig. 4), I give the ground plan as taken by Mr. Bateman when he examined

had worked upon the land before he came to reside there, had told him that once in digging for stones in the same mound, he had discovered several *pots and skeletons*, with plenty of human teeth.

"The present upright stones, which first attracted my notice are from four to five feet above ground, they are important enough from a distance to an experienced eye, but being near the corner of the field with a high stone wall near them they would be rather concealed from view.

"I then visited the cottage of George Walker, who resides near, and who, on inquiry, informed me that he had found many flint arrow heads, which he described very accurately, as well as two or three celts, mentioning the place where they were found. He further added that had he time he could discover plenty more! As I knew the places indicated by this man I make little doubt of the truth of his statement. Had the weather been more favourable I should have been disposed to attempt the search for these, for in this county flints are the exception, amidst the fragments of limestone and toadstone.

"The longest celt discovered by Walker is now in the possession of Mr. Bateman. This man gave me a very fair flake of flint, which greatly confirmed his account of these materials.

"This interesting episode in my present journey to Buxton has proved one of great delight and a relaxation from the duties of a camp life, and our recent Indian campaign. I indeed felt truly happy in again following that pursuit which you have taught us almost from our cradle to take delight in, and when we received orders from head quarters to join our regiment at Manchester and to embark for Ireland, we felt well nigh broken-hearted. My companion, who now begins to be almost as much interested in these pursuits as myself, only consoles himself with the hope that some future opportunity may occur to bring him again in this interesting neighbourhood.

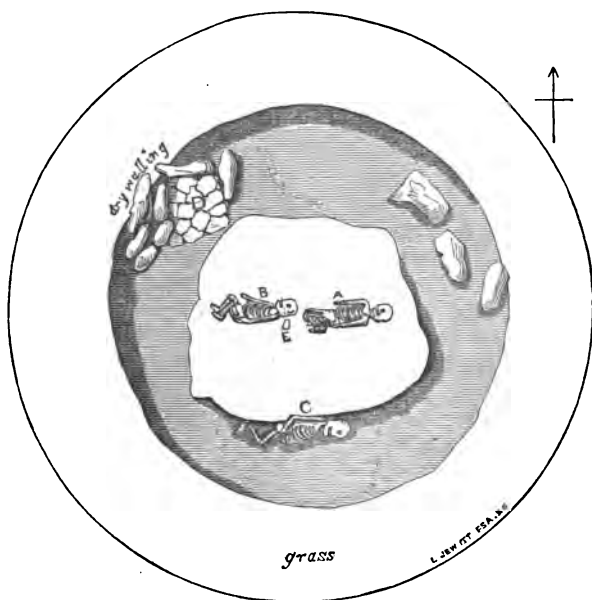
"When we were about quitting Buxton, I was beginning to make a host of friends amongst the farmers and labourers, and from them obtained lots of information; this led me in my rambles over the spot where I was informed that two stone knives had been picked up (one of which was sent to London, and the other given to Mr. Bateman). I was climbing hill after hill without any positive certainty of meeting with anything of interest, when suddenly I saw, whilst crossing a wheat field, unmistakable signs of a Barrow. I called on the farmer, Mr. Charles Holmes, and on pointing to the heap of stones he at once exclaimed, 'Oh, sir, I wish they were out of that, for when ploughing that field we are sadly plagued by them.' I then asked to be allowed to make a small hole with a spade in the mound; this, he said, he could not grant, but added that if I were to call on the Rev. Mr. Pickford, the owner of the property, he doubtless would grant me permission to do so. After a walk to the house, and explaining

the cists in 1846. A further and more detailed account of this interesting chambered tumulus, and of others of the same general character, will be given in a future number.

L. LEWELLYNN JEWITT.

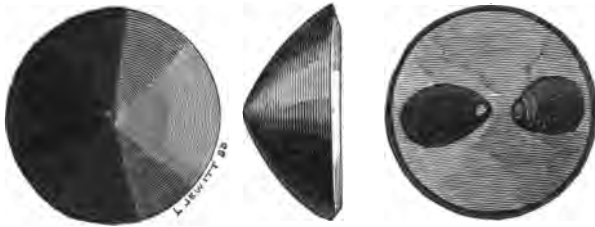
the object of my visit, Mr. Pickford very kindly gave me leave on condition of levelling the ground again.

"The next day we repaired to the place, and shortly after we were met by Miss Pickford, his sister, who most obligingly gave us the history of the mound in question. She narrated as follows :—'The place was called from time immemorial 'The Gospel Hillock;' the mound was held in considerable estimation and reverence, as its name imports, for here, in perilous times, people repaired for religious purposes, and holy persons preached and read the scriptures, whence it had obtained the name by which it was known.' We of course assented with her on its sacred character, and we thanked her for the valuable information we had obtained, and after her departure we commenced our operations with spade and pick, not doubting that ere long by these means the exact nature of 'Gospel Hillock' would tell a different tale as to its origin and purpose.



"We commenced digging over that part marked A on the plan, and after proceeding with the usual caution always necessary in working on a low barrow, our spade soon produced the signs of interment—a few human bones were perceptible, which doubtless belonged to some skeleton not far distant. In a short time at the depth of a foot a skeleton was discovered, lying partly on its back with its legs evidently doubled up. We were the more surprised at finding this subject lying upon a flat surface or level of a stone, apparently of large dimensions. The very solid floor on which this individual lay induced

us to extend our search, in order to determine its extent; in doing this we discovered several conical studs of polished kimmeridge coal, drilled with two connecting holes for being strung or fastened in the usual method of that period. The skull was evidently towards the east, and the cervical vertebræ, ribs, and bones of the arms, mixed up



with the legs and the finger bones, indicating that the body had not been stretched out, but rather in a doubled up position.

In proceeding to remove the earth in a westerly direction, I suddenly touched the skull of another individual lying in nearly the same position, and extended towards the western part of the large stone. Whilst cautiously clearing the earth away from the head, I fortunately perceived the keen edge of a flint celt, at *E*, (shown on the accompanying engraving), which lay on the stone and near the south side of the shoulder of *B*. I could scarcely express to my companions the delight I then felt, and as neither of them were acquainted with the nature of a celt, they were the more astonished at the cause of my excitement. Before removing the instrument I endeavoured to explain to them what their uses were, among all nations ancient and modern, and tried to answer a hundred questions which the subject gave rise to. After a very *learned lecture* on the celt, I gently extracted the object of my joy.

"This little incident caused some delay in our operations, and after having exposed the second skeleton, we cleared the edge of the stone at *C*, and there found a third individual lying in the trench near it, and partly touching the large stone, which we now found measured 7 ft. 8 in. in diameter by 7 ft. 3 in. wide. Fragments of bones, teeth, and a few flint chippings were found also.

"At *D*, the pick-axe struck upon a largish stone, and in pursuing our work in that direction, we came upon a perfect little chamber without any covering stone, and on working down to the same level as our trough we came upon a pavement of flattish stones, on which were



laid two skeletons; the western limit being closed up by stones and dry walling. Flint flakes were more numerous here, and against the northern props there was a neat urn, or drinking vessel, of reddish clay (but in the interior of a dark colour). On the external surface were eight circular rows of vertical indents, somewhat rudely engraved. The height was about seven inches, and it was not inelegant in its outline. This urn is here engraved.



“After completing the excavation round the central stone we left off our work, intending on the morrow, if possible, to raise the flat suspicious base on which the skeletons reposed, and ascertain if it might not prove a covering to some more interesting deposit. The weather, however, was too wet and stormy for our work on that day.

“On the following morning we repaired to the spot with that intention, but on arriving there found that the whole had been recovered and filled, by order of Mr. Pickford—that gentleman having unfortunately concluded that we were not to return to “Gospel Hillock” and restore it to its former outline as we had promised to do.”

In forwarding these few notes and observations, I beg to say that they were written by Captain Lukis for insertion in my own collectanea, but if you consider them worthy of a place in the “RELIQUARY,” it will afford him some pleasure to know that his visit to Derbyshire was not in vain.

The Grange, Guernsey.

PORTRAITS OF GERVASE AND SAMUEL SLEIGH.

BY JAMES EDWYN-COLE.

“Deep on his front engraven
“Deliberation sate and public care.”—MILTON.

LONG ere the “RELIQUARY” has accomplished its decade, we trust to see enriching its pages faithful copies of many portraits of our local worthies, at present lying hid in the old halls and granges of our county; and of which these of Gervase Sleigh,* and Sir Samuel Sleigh† (Plates III. and IV.), are intended as specimens and fore-runners.‡

Should fire or any other mischance deprive us of the originals, how bitterly shall we too late regret that the “faithfull pourtraictures” of those who in their turn fretted their little part, and exercised more or less of influence on the character and destiny of the age in which they lived, had not been placed as far as possible beyond the caprice of accident or wilful destruction! And how pleasant is it to people the past with faces such as that of our sober friend Gervase the *præpositus*, who, we know, was a man—

“Full of wise sawes and moderne instances;”

and to think of the wondrous changes that have come over this Peak country since he sate on the judgment-seat of his native town, little dreaming that his son would be sheriff of the county when his monarch was led out to execution on that dark winter's morning in front of Whitehall. What would we now give for some of the wild legends he would hear coming floating in from the then Far West of brave Drake and his handling of the Armada? or his “impressions” of the sweet bard of Avon when he starred it through the Midland Counties? and, not to push the suggestions too far, for the thousand-and-one bits of gossip he could have retailed of our local magnates, but which are now for ever lost,

“Carent quia vate sacro?”

Temple

* From the original picture in possession of the Dowager Lady Cave.

† From an original painting belonging to the Rev. R. German Buckston, M.A.

‡ The Editor of the “RELIQUARY” is most anxious that his publication shall be the repository of such portraits, and he earnestly, and cordially, invites the co-operation of the owners of portraits of county “worthies” in this object, and assures them that such contributions to his serial will be gladly received.



SIR SAMUEL
of Ashe and
Knight, M. P.



SLEIGH
Etwell Hall,
Sheriff of Derbyshire

1648 AND 1666.

From an Original painting in the possession of the Rev.^d R. G. Buckston. M.A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. GEORGE'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

It has been a matter of surprise to me, that in the seven histories of Stamford, commencing with the *Survey* of Butcher, first published in 1646, down to Burton's *Chronology of Stamford*, 1847, there have not been any extracts published from the Parish Registers (of which there are six) of the town. I propose sending you from time to time portions of the extracts I have recently made from them, illustrated with notes, for insertion in the pages of your valuable and interesting miscellany.

The Register of this Parish commences in 1560, and is continued to the present time, with the exception only of 1727 to 1740. It is in good preservation and well kept.

- 1562. Harye Freswater y^e sonne of Robert Freswater bapt. the xiiij of August.
- „ Robert Johnson y^e sonne of Michael Johnson bapt.
- „ Robert Sparke, y^e sonne of Mr. John Sparke bapt. y^e xxij of Dec.
- „ Margit Flow y^e avant of Robert Bateuh (?) bur. xx of May.
- „ Isbell Warde, y^e avant of John Browne, bur. y^e iiij day of Julye. (1)
- „ Margitt Harison, y^e daughter of Henry Harison, bur. xxx of September. (2)
- 1563. Susane Spark, y^e daughter of Mr. John Spark, bapt. y^e last day of December.
- Ann Spark, the daughter of John Spark, bur. the xxj of November.
- 1564. James Haryson, y^e sonne of George Haryson, bur. xxix of December.
- 1566. John Freswater & Alice Pye were mar. y^e x day of October.
- „ Alice Scott, a single woman bur. y^e xvj of September.
- 1569. The Register was not kept this year as by yolde bok appereth.
- 1570. All that have been married, christened, & buried from y^e feast of St. Michael y^e Archangell in the yere of o^r Lord God 1570 unto y^e end & terme of y^e same yere, that is to say untill Michaelmas 1571 be subscribed.
- „ Robert Mynes y^e sonne of Mr. Mynes bapt. y^e xvij of December.
- 1571. William Clarke, y^e sonne of Wilm. Clarke, bur. the xx of Aprill.
- 1572. Margytt Sutton, y^e daughter of John Sutton, bapt. the xviii of November.
- „ Anthony Mynys the son of Mr. John Mynys, bur. the xv of October.
- „ James Clarke, son of Wilm. Clarke, bur. y^e xv of Februarie.
- 1573. John Kellam, gentlema, bur. y^e xv of Aprill.
- „ James Mynys, the sonne of Mr. John Mynys, bapt. the xvij December.
- 1574. Robert Freswater bur. the vij of Januarye.
- „ John Heckyngton, the sonne of John Heckyngton, bur. the xvij of October. (3)
- 1575. Thomas Johnson, bur. the vij of June.

(1). The family of Brownes were one of considerable importance in Stamford, more of whom I will give hereafter.

(2). Persons of the name of Harison, or Haryson as it is sometimes spelt, frequently occurs in the registers of this and St. Michael's parish. In the list of Aldermen (now Mayors) who have served that office for this borough I find the name of Reginald Harryson, 1569, and in 1582 Reginald Harryson a second time as filling that office.

(3). This personage I strongly believe was a relative of Jane Heckington, the daughter and coheir of Will. Heckington (Arms—*argent*, on a bend, between two cottizes, *gules*, 3 cinquefoils *or*), of Bourn, in this county, the wife of Richard Cecil, esq., of Burghley, and mother of the Lord Treasurer. David Cecil, the father of Richard, resided in St. George's parish, served the office of Alderman, or Chief Magistrate of Stamford in 1504, 1515, and 1526, and having founded a chantry in the church, he by his will dated on the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul 1535, and proved in the Prærogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 16 Mar. 1541-2 directs his body to be buried in "hys" parish church of St. George.

1575. Christopher Hedow & Susane Haryson mar. (no day of month recorded).
 „ Suse Colsell, the dau. of Mr. Colsell bur. the xvij of October being St. Luke's day.
1576. Robert Bigland the sonne of Cutbert Bigland bapt. the thyrd day of November.
 „ Elizabeth Solcell, the daughter of Mr. Solcell bapt. y^e thyrd of August.
 „ James Sutton, y^e sonne of John Sutton, bapt. the first day of Feb.
1577. Anne Bennyt, the daughter of Mr. David Bennyt, bapt. y^e xxvij day of Aprill.
 „ Elizabeth Warde, the daughter of John Warde, bapt. the xxv day of Aprill, being St. Marke day.
1578. Elizabeth Solcell, y^e daughter of Mr. Solcell bur. the third day of Januarye.
 „ John Browne & Mabell Ganne mar. the xxvj of Nov.
 „ Emma Bygland the daughter of Cuthbert Bygland was bapt. the eyght day of December.
1579. Alice Coke, a wydowe, bur. y^e xix day of Feb.
 „ Annys Butterfeld, the wyfe of John Butterfeld, an old woman bur. the xviii of Aprill.
1580. Anne Wyles, y^e daughter of Nicholas Wyles, bur. the ix day of July. (4)
1581. Anne Hornebye, y^e daughter of George Hornebye, bur. the second day of Januarye, being Monday.
 „ George, a stranger, bur. the xij day of Februarye.
 „ Elizabethethe Hethe, the wife of John Heth, bur. the iiij day of June being Midsummerday.
 „ Francis Bolton, the sonne of Harry Bolton, bur. the v day of Julye being Wednesday.
1582. Cuthbert Bygland filius Cuthbert Bygland bapt. the xxi day of Januarye.
 „ Mrs. Alice Clarke, bur. the xx day of October.
1583. Oliver Bassytt y^e sonne of John Bassytt. bur. the iiij day of May.
 „ Anne Heron y^e wyfe of Mr. Heron, bur. y^e xiiij of June. (5)
1584. John Heron, the sonne of Mr. Heron bapt. the xj day of Aprill being Wednesday.
 „ Elizabeth Jefferson, y^e daughter of Mr. Jefferson bapt. the third day of December. (6)
1585. Y^e fyfth day of December, being Sunday, Elizabeth Allyson y^e daughter of Thomas Allyson was bapt.
1586. Susan Jefferson the daughter of Mr. Jefferson bapt. the xxvj day of Jan.
 „ Alice Bygland y^e daughter of Cutbert Bygland bapt. the xij of July.
 „ Harry Hynman y^e sonne of Toby Hynman was bapt. the xxvj of June. (7)
 „ John Freswater y^e sonne of John Freswater was bapt. y^e xxij day of August, being St. Bartholomewe day.
 „ Anne Heyward y^e daughter of John Heyward bapt. the xxiiijth day of June A^o Dm 1586, Will Clarke, glaser, being Alderma.
 „ Adam Cleapole & Dorothe Wyngfelde were mar. the xxx day of September being Monday. (8)

(4). Nicholas Wylees, or Wyles, was Alderman of the borough in 1548 and 1556.

(5) Edward Heron, esq., of Stamford, was Recorder, of the borough in 1588. He purchased Cressy Hall from the Noel family; afterwards a Knight, and appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1607. His predecessor in office (as Recorder) was Francis Harrington, esq. (in 1571), of South Witham, in this county, who died 4th Aug. 1596. A pedigree of the Herons will be found in Fox's "History of Godmanchester," pages 165-6.

(6). Henry Jefferson was appointed Town Clerk on the dismissal of Bartholomew Allen in 1591, but he seems to have only held it a year, as in 1592 William Salter (notices of whose family we shall find recorded under the registers of St. John's and St. Martin's) was appointed for life. The Jeffersons resided also in St. Martin's parish, as several entries respecting the family will be given hereafter.

(7). Henry Hynman, or Inman, was Alderman of Stamford in 1561 and 1570. Notices of the same family are found in St. Michael's register.

(8). John Cleypole was Alderman of Stamford in 1496, another Cleypole will be found in St. Martin's extracts and among the names of the Feoffees of the old church (St. George's) Feoffment (given in Blore's Charities of Stamford. p. 293), appointed on the 12th of April, 1658, by John Balguy, esq., only surviving feoffee under the feoffment of 7th James I. occurs the name of Sir John Cleypole, Knt., Bart. (son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell), living in 1678. According to the Wingfield pedigree of Upton, in Lincoln, given in the Visitation of Hunts., 1613, published by the Camden Society, p. 128, Dorothe (is there printed Doroty) Wingfield

1587. Peter Jefferson y^e sonne of Mr. Jefferson was bapt. the fyrst day of November.
 „ Robert Bett y^e son of John Bett bapt. y^e iiij of September, Mr. Laurence Wylbie being Alderma.
 „ William Wolfe bur. y^e xxx of Oct.
1588. John Elmes & Annys Wattes were mar. xij of Februarie, being Tuesday.
 „ Robert Mydelton & Markyt Nedam mar. the xxv of October, Toby Loveday being Alderma.
 „ Toby Hall the sonne of Thomas Hall bapt. y^e x day of February.
 „ Jane Mytton, gentylwoman, bur. the xxv of November.
 „ Cuthbert Bygland bur. the xxij of Aprill being Weddnesday.
 „ This yere was buried y^e xxiiijth of November, Mr. Willm Stafford, pson of St. George.
1589. Will Storer & Yuane Tomson mar. the xxx & the last day of September. Mr. Tobyie Loveday being Alderma.
 „ Premero (?) Bassett, the sonne of John Bassett, taler, was bapt. the fyrst day of Januarie.
 „ The xxvij of December, Marie Jefferson, daughter of Henrye Jefferson, Attorney in Lawe was bapt.
1590. Helling Stable, a maid svant, a passenger died in Paul pish & was bur. in St. George's church yard the xx day of October.
 „ The xvij day of December Cuthbert Bigland, the sonne of Cuthbert Bigland, husbandma was bur.
1591. The xxij day of October, Dorothy Clarke, y^e daughter of Roger Clarke, Attorney in Lawe was bapt.
 „ The xxij day of November Agnesse (?) Bassett, Spinster. bur.
1592. The xxvij day of Januarie, Robert Dent & Elyn Fowler were mar.
 „ The xix day of March, Peter Mynes, y^e sonne of Humfrey Mynes rough mason was bur.
 „ The x day of Februarie Elizabeth Mynes y^e daughter of Robert Mynes, m^r. of y^e free Schole in Stamford was bapt.
 „ The third day of October, Francis Mynes y^e daughter of Robert Mynes, Scholema. of y^e free school in Stamford was bur. (9)
 „ The ix day of October Edward Sandynall, gent., was bur.
 „ The xix day of October, Marye Jefferson, daughter of Henry Jefferson, Attorney in Lawe was bur.
1593. A trewe and pfect Inventorie of all those that have been baptized, maryed, & buried in y^e pish of St. George in Stamford from Mychaelmas Anō Dno. 1593 untill Mychaelmas Ano Dno. 1594 as here followeth.
 „ The xxv day of September, Elizabeth Clarke, the daughter of Roger Clarke, Attorney in Lawe, was bapt.
 „ The xxvj day of August, the daughter of Thomas Hill bapt.
 „ The xvij day of September, Elizabeth Peanson (?) the daughter of Samuell Peanson (?) scholema. of the free schole in Stamford was bur.
1594. The vi day of July Agnesse y^e daughter of William Bull, glov. was bapt.
1596. The xxiiij day of August, John Burne the son of Bryan Burne, freemason was bapt.
 „ The xxvij day of September, Jane Coke, the daughter of Solomon Coke, minister was bapt.
1597. The xxvj day of Februarie, Tatum Clarke, the sonne of Roger Clarke, Atturney in lawe, was bapt.

was the second daughter of John Wingfield, of Tickenote, co. Rutland, esq. (and not Tittencourt, in Linc.), descended from Sir Henry Wingfield, Knt., of Orford, Suffolk, 2nd son of Sir Robert Wingfield. Adam Cleypole, the husband, resided at Northborough (not Narborough, Linc), Northamptonshire, a manor purchased by James Cleypole, of King's Cliffe, in the 6th of Elizabeth, of a Mr. John Brown, and was buried in the church in 1599. At this place also died and was buried, Elizabeth, the wife of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, 1665; in the parish register is this entry, "Eliz. the relict of Oliver Cromwelle, sometime Pro. of England, was buried Novemb the 19th, 1665." Sir John Cleypole, Master of the Horse, and Chief Clerk of the Hanaper under Cromwell, and the husband of his favourite daughter, Elizabeth (who died Aug. 6, 1658, and whose remains were only allowed to rest in peace in Henry 7th's chapel in Westminster Abbey, while those of her father and grandfather were disturbed after the Restoration) resided at this place.

(9). The Free School at Stamford was founded in 1530 or 1531, in pursuance of the will of William Radcliffe, who served the office of Alderman in 1495, 1503, 1512, and 1522, and confirmed by Act of Parliament 2 Edw. VI. (1548.)

1597. The xxv of March was bapt. Humfrey Evens y^e sonne of one Evans a stranger. Jomes Sutton, filius Robti Sutton, junioris, was bapt. 20 March. (10)
1598. The xx day of Januarye, Elizabeth Pigging the wife of John Pigging tanner, was bur. (11)
- „ The xxvij day of January, Robert Boulton, y^e sonne of Henry Boulton, gardynier was bur.
- „ The xix day of September, Judeth Coke, the daughter of Solomon Coke, minister, was bur. ; & on the 4th of October, John, y^e sonne of Solomon Coke, minister was bur.
1599. The tenth day of June, Roger Tatum Clarke, the sonne of Roger Clarke, Attorney in Lawe was bapt. (12)
- „ The xxij day of September, Judith Sutton, the daughter of Robert Sutton, yelder, was bapt.
1600. A trewe and pfect Inventorye of all those that have been baptized, maryed, and buried in y^e pish of St. George's in Stamford from Easter Ano Dni 1600 until Easter agayne in Ano Dni 1601.
- „ The fyrst day of March, John Cook, the sonne of Solomon Cook, clark, was bur.
- „ The tenth day of October, Annabella Heron, the daughter of Mr. Edward Heron, gent., was bapt.
- „ The xix day of October, Elizabeth Balguy, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Balguy, esquier, was bapt. (13)
1602. The fyfteenth day of Februarye, Robert Clarke, the sonne of Roger Clarke, Attorney in Lawe was bapt.
1603. The vij day of May, Harrington Balguy, the son of Thomas Balguy, esquier, was bapt.
- „ Ye xxth October, Andrew Welden, y^e sonne of Thomas Welden was bur.
1604. The 26 day of Aprill, Jeffrey Jepp (?) clerk of this pish was bur.
- „ The ix of May, Mysthris Johan Balguy, wydowe, was bur
- „ The fourth day of May, Richard Jayes, locksmythe was buried att the cabyn.
- „ The second of May, Anne Jayes, the wyfe of Richard Jeyes, locksmyth, was buried at the cabbyn at White Freers. (14)

(10). The name of Sutton is quite extinct in the parish.

(11). The name also of Pigging is extinct in the parish.

(12). The Clarkes are frequently mentioned in deeds of trust in connection with this parish. William Clarke was Alderman of the Borough in 1585, 1596, and 1605.

(13). The Balgueys were a family of distinction in the town of Stamford for upwards of 60 years, I am unable to say where they came from or whether they went. I find only one entry respecting them in St. Martin's parish register, but in this they frequently occur, also in deeds of trust relative to the parish charities and estates. They resided in a house now made into two, occupied by Mr. T. Newzan and Mr. Goodwin, on the south side of the church, and which was afterwards the residence of the Cecils, and was also occupied by Jane, the mother of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. Although the Balgueys did not occupy the Aldermanic chair, they filled the office of Recorder of the Borough. Thomas Balguy, esq., was Recorder in 1594. John Balguy, esq., in 1627, as deputy to William Earl of Exeter, who was bur. in Westminster Abbey, 8th July, 1640; John Balguy, esq., in 1649, on the resignation of John, Earl of Exeter, at a salary of £4 per annum.

(14). Stamford was visited this year with a dreadful plague, which carried off in Stamford and St. Martin's about 600 persons. The "cabbyn" alluded to was probably a building set apart for this parish to bury their dead in the grounds formerly belonging to the White Friars. This house (now occupied by the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary) was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Speed says it was founded by King Edward III., but there is indisputable evidence of its existence in the 13 of Edw. I., and the holy fathers had an ample confirmation of privileges in the 11 of Edw. II., and also grants from Edw. III. in the 7th and 10th of his reign. Several of our monarchs were entertained here in their journeys to and from the north. Queen Elizabeth dined here during a progress in Lincolnshire. According to the History of Stamford its wardens were men of note. Henry de Hanna, its warden, was the second Provincial of the whole order throughout England, and was buried here Nov. 28th, 1299. William Lullendune, warden of this house, was buried here in 1319; after his death a general chapter of all the Carmelites in England was held at this convent to choose another Provincial. Ralph Spalding was also educated and buried here, and flourished about 1390; he was chosen professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a favourer of the doctrines of Wickliffe. John Repingale was a public

1604. John Theslent (?) clerk of St. George's was bur. the xxx of May.
 „ John Holdsworth, sometimes chamberlain at the Inn at the Bull (?) was bur. the xix day of June.
 „ Dorothy, a mayde of Mr. Fetherston's (Inkeeper) was bur. the xxv of June in St. George's. (15)
 „ John Andersonne, churchwarden, was bur. the xxix day of June.
 „ Joane Coultman, the wyfe of Edmonde Coultman was bur. the x day of Julye.
 „ Barnabas Marsson, his chylde (bur.) viij day of August at cabbin.
 „ Robert Dent was bur: the xxvii day of August.
 „ Widdow Cherinton died the xij day of October and was bur. at the cabbin.
 „ Richard Fowman's daughter was brought to bedd at Thomas Willett's, his child, christened the xij day of October.
 1605. Jane Berry, y^e daughter of Leonard Berry, gent., was bapt. the xxj day of October.
 1606. Antony Norris, y^e sonne of Tobias Norris was bapt. y^e 11th day of January. (16).
 „ Bridgett Tinker, servant to Mr. Balge was bur. the 30 March.
 „ John Berry, the son of Leonard Berry, gent., was bapt. the xv day of Feb.
 1607. Robert Bigland & Anne Turner were mar. the 31 day of August.
 „ Harrington Balgay, the sonne of Thomas Balgay, esquire, was bur. the 3rd day of December.
 „ Margaret Balgay, the daughter of Thomas Balgay, esq., deceased, was bapt. the 27th day of December.
 „ Thomas Balgay, esquire, was bur. the 8 day of November.
 1608. Anne Balgay, the daughter of Thomas Balgay, esq., deceased, was bur. the 22 of Jan.
 „ James Clarke, the sonne of Roger Clarke, gentleman, was bapt. the 21 day of Dec.
 1609. James Clarke, the sonne of Roger Clarke, gent., was bur. the sixte day of Januarye.
 „ Toby Norris, y^e sonne of Toby Norris was bur. y^e 26th day of Marche.
 „ Robart Clarke, yeoman, was buried the 25th day of October.
 1611. Thomas, the reputed & supposed sonne of Roger Clarke, gent., & Jone Cuely, a bastard was bapt. the sixt day of Aprill.
 „ Elizabeth Swann, the dau. of Mr. Richard Swan, schoolmaster of the Free School was bapt. the 14 day of June.
 1612. William Bull, glover, was bur. y^e 22 day of Aprill being drowned by accident.
 „ Anthonie Norris, the sonne of Tobias Norris was bur. the 3rd day of January.
 „ William Norris, the sonne of Tobye Norris was bapt. y^e 24 of August.
 „ Henry Eldred & Isbell Hesseldine *alias* Cawton, widdow, were mar. the 23 day of July. (17)
 1614. Marye Norris, the dau. of Tobye Norris was bapt. the 24th day of September.
 „ Bridgett Swanne, the dau. of Mr. Richard Swanne, schoolemaster of the Free Schoole bur. the 15 day of Nov.
 1615. Mary Swan, the dau. of Mr. Richard Swan, school^r of y^e Free School was bapt. the 20 day of December.

professor here several years. Nicholas Kenton was a Provincial and also of this monastery, and about 1432 was presented with degrees at Cambridge. He was a very eloquent man, and was distinguished by his writings against Thomas Rhedon, of Mantua, who was afterwards burnt by Pope Eugenius III. He resigned his office, and died here in 1460. This convent shared in the general fate of its brethren, and was surrendered Oct. 8th, 1539. The beautiful gateway to this house still exists, and forms part of the porter's lodge. Over the top are three blank shields, on that in the centre can be distinguished the arms of France and England. This gateway is of so handsome a character that an eminent architect took it as a pattern in building a similiar one at one of the entrances of a college at Oxford.

(15). Lionel Fetherstone was Alderman of Stamford in 1597 and 1609. In his first year of office the Lord Treasurer Burghley founded an hospital for 18 poor men, and appointed the Alderman of Stamford to have the nomination of 4 out of the 18 so often as they shall be void.

(16). Thomas Norris was Alderman of Stamford in 1656. They were a family of noted bell-founders. For other remarks upon them see Vol. VII., page 75. The latest bell of this family's make I have seen is at Peakirk, Northants., and is thus inscribed: "Thomas Norris made me 1677."

(17). Henry Elderred was Alderman of the Borough in 1636.

1616. Hennerly y^e sonne of Hennerly Death, gent., was bapt. y^e 28 Nov. (18)
Elizabeth Douthey, a mayde servant bur. the tenth day of Jan.
1617. Christopher Clarke, the sonne of Edmond Clarke of St. Leonard's was bur. the
second of Sept. (19)
" Bridgett Rogers, the dau. of Francis Rogers, gent., was bur. the 14 day of Dec.
" Robert Lyme, the son of George Lyme, gent., was bapt. the 30 day of March
& bur. the 9th of Aprill.
" Samuel Rogers, the son of Francis Rogers, gent., was bapt. the 22 of Aprill.
" Roger Beale, gent., was bur. the 20th day of Sept. (20)
Albertina, y^e dau. of Tobye Norris, was bur. y^e 4th of Julye.
1618. Mary Swanne, the dau. of Mr. Richard Swanne, Schoole master of the Free
Schoole was bapt. the 24th day of Januarye.
" John, the sonne of Tobye Norris was bapt. the 14th day of June.
" Robert Heron & Isabel Walker were mar. the 14 of Nov.
" Alice Johnson, the dau. of Jarvis Johnson, was bur. the 20th of Julye. (21)

(18). Henry Death, gent., was Alderman in 1636. A further account of the family will be found in the St. Martin's extracts.

(19). St. Leonard's Monastery of Benedictine Monks, a portion of which is still extant, about a quarter of a mile to the east of Stamford, was commenced about 658, and was the oldest conventual building in South Mercia. It was founded by St. Wilfred, the elder, tutor to Prince Alkfred, and afterward Archbishop of York. The founder died at Oundle, Northamptonshire, in 709. In 1082, the Monastery was rebuilt by William the Conqueror and William Karleph, Bishop of Durham, who gave it to the priory and convent of that place. At the dissolution Dugdale valued it at £25 1s. 2d. per annum, Reymer £36, and Speed at £36 17s.

(20). Roger Bealle, or Beale, was Alderman of Stamford in 1534 and 1543.

(21). The Johnson family were one of some consideration in Stamford about this period, and the present representative of the family is A. W. Johnson, esq., of Wytham-on-the-Hill, in this county. The following notice of the founder of his son I have abridged from Drakard's Hist. of Stamford, 1822. Robert Johnson was descended from a respectable family, which, by an alliance with a Welch heiress, had added an estate at Clun, on the borders of Wales, to their paternal property in Lincolnshire. He was the younger son (by a daughter of Henry Lacey, Alderman in 1521, 1531, and 1539, of Stamford) of Maurice Johnson, esq., a merchant of the staple, Alderman in 1517, 1527, and 1538, and Member of Parliament for the Borough in 1523, with David Cecil, grandfather of the Lord Treasurer. By the custom of Borough English, Robert inherited his father's property at Stamford, while his elder succeeded to the lands at Clun. He was chaplain examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. From 1570 to 1575 he filled a stall in Norwich Cathedral. In the latter year, he left the Lord Keeper's family, when he retired for the remainder of his life to his parsonage of North Luffenham to which he had been inducted in the preceding year, and in 1591 he was made Archdeacon of Leicester. He refounded the Hospital of St. John and St. Anne, which had been founded at Oakham by William Dalby *temp* Hen. V., and also founded the Free Schools of Oakham and Uppingham 29th Eliz. Although the day of the month on which he died is not recorded on the brass, he was buried on the 25th July, 1625, being then in his 85th year. The brass, although given in the history from whence these particulars are taken, I took a rubbing of a few years since, and from its quaintness I shall be pardoned for giving it:—

"Robert Johnson, bachelor of divinitie, a painful preacher, parson of North Luffenham, had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore. He erected a faire free grammar schoole in Okeham. He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolemaster and an usher. He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Okeham. He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Uppingham. He procured for them a corporation and a mortmain of fower hundred marks, whereby the well-disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes. He bought lands of Queen Elizabeth towards the maintenance of them. He provided place in each of the hospitalles for XXIIII. poore people. He recovered, bought, and procured the olde hospitalle of William Dalby, in Okeham, and caused it to be renewed, established, and confirmed, which before was found to be confiscate and consealed; wherein divers poor people be relieved. He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham, and also to the towne of Stamforde, where he was borne of worshipful parents. It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte, to laie up his treasure in Heaven. Theis be good fruites and effectes of a justifying faith, and of a trew profession of religion, and a good example to all others to be benefactors to theis and such like good works; that

1619. Walter Kirkham, the sonne of Robert Kirkham dwelling at the Black Fryers was bapt. the 31 of Jan. (22)

A poore beggar boy of the age of 14 yeares dyed at St. Leonard's & was bur. the 28th of Januarye.

so they may glorifie God, and leave a blessed remembrance behinde them, to the comforte and profite of all posteritie. All the glorie, honor, praise, and thanks, be unto God for evermore. Sic luceat lux vestra. Let your light so shine." This brass is affixed to stone on the south side of the chancel of North Luffenham church, near to the communion rails, and is in good preservation. The archdeacon was thrice married, his first wife was Susanna, only sister and heiress of Jeremy Davers, of Cambridge, who died s. p.; secondly, to Mary, only sister and presumptive representative of the Heads, of Hillingdon and Wootton, by whom he had his only child, Abraham, born at North Luffenham, 6, July, 1577; and thirdly, to Margaret, widow of — Wheeler, and sister of Dr. Lilly. Abraham, the only son, was twice married. By his first wife he was the father of Isaac Johnson, who early in life married the Lady Arabella Fiennes, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. In 1629, Isaac embarked for America, with this lady, in the great colonization of New England, where he died soon after landing. John Hampden was his executor as his father, Abraham, and brothers Abraham, Samuel, and Ezekiel, (the latter of whom carried on the line of his family,) were his heirs. The second wife of Abraham, the mother of these and many other brothers, was Elizabeth, the only child of Laurence Chaderton, one of the translators of the Bible, Preb. of Lincoln, and Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1653, Edward Johnson was Alderman of Stamford. The arms of the family are *argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three lions' heads *erased gules*; crest, a lion's head *erased* between two ostrich feathers *erect argent*.

Maurice Johnson, Esq., the founder of the Gentleman's Society at Spalding, claimed collateral consanguinity to Robert, the Archdeacon, and his father Maurice, as well as to Ben Jonson. Admitting this claim, the poet and the subject of our memoir must have been related to each other.

(22). The Black friary, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded in the 6 Hen. III. (1221), by William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, in expiation of his attempt at high treason by manning his castle at Bytham, in this county, spoiling the towne of Deeping, seizing the castle of Fotheringhay, and committing other acts in violation of the peace and contempt of the King. At the dissolution it was valued at £72 18s. 10½d. Speed mentions a Dominican friary of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, founded at a much earlier period, by Ivo Talbois, Earl of Anjou, and William de Romara. These were probably the same; but if founded as above described, it must have been for monks of some other order, as that of St. Dominick did not take its rise till 1216, William de Fortibus might therefore have further endowed it, and changed its monks to the more fashionable order of the time. A part of the building was standing in 1600. In 1546 Henry VIII. granted the premises to Robert Bocher (Hougrave says Butcher) and David Vincent. According to the History of Stamford (Drakard's, 1822) I have been quoting, I quote the following interesting particulars respecting this house. In 1615, the Black Friars appears, from the following extract of a letter in Nichol's Leicestershire, to have been the property of Robert Heyrick, of Leicester (uncle to the poet), in right of his wife Eliz. Manby; and when this letter was written he was negotiating with Mr. Thomas Babington (an attorney), concerning a marriage with Dorcas Heyrick, his youngest daughter, and the Black Friars was proposed to be part of her portion. "after his wyffe's decease:"—"He (old Mr. Babington, the uncle of Thomas), would willingly, I persayve by his letter, have me part with £1,000 in hand; but I do not see that he will offer, or his nefu Thomas, to do anything for him at all. I pray you (Sir Thos. Heryoke) write two lynes in your next to me of first and last; for I am suar that I did bothe speake and mean that the first was to be payd in hand, the last was after my decease and wyffe's. For the Blake Frears in Stamford, my daughter (Eliz. Orpwood) is resolved to sell yt, and there is three at least in hand with yt, and I do remember that you wold me to let you understand yf she dyd sell yt, so that yf any frend of yours will buy such a bargain, I had rather some frend had yt than a stranger. Yf you or your frend will buy it the price shall be but £700. Yt is very well walled round-about; and in the mydst a fayre hows, that was built by Baron Hearon. Yt is reanted and leased most of yt by my son Walkar, *in toto*, at £46 *per annum*. There is a good deal of wood of yt, fishponds, and other comodytis. Yt is sarten a very good bargayne, as ever I delt in, for the valiew. Thus I commend you to the blessed protection of Almyghty God; and desyr you, my ludy, and all yours, a prosperous and a happy new yeare. Leicester, 26 Dec., 1615—Robert Heyrickes. "To Sir

1619. Joane Hesseldene, the dau. of Mr. John Hesseldene was bur. the 4th of June. (23)
1620. Frances Norris, the dau. of Tobie Norris was bapt. the 21 daye of September.
1621. Hennorye Death the son of Hennorye Death gent., dwelling in y^e black fryers was bapt. the 4th day of June.
- „ Hennorye the sonne of Hennorye Death was bur. out of y^e blacke fryers was bur. the xith daye of Julye.
- „ Thomas Andrewe & Elizabethe Braunston mayde servante to Mr. Cave dwelling in the black fryers were mar. the first daye of Maye.
1622. Thomas Gryme, laborer, dwelling in y^e blacke fryers was bur. the 18 day of December.
- „ John Cammocke, the son of Master William Cammocke, Minister, was bapt. the 28 of Sept. (24)
1623. Mr. Roger Clarke, Attorney in Lawe was bur. the 3rd day of March.
- „ Mr. Thomas Nash, a surgeon was bur. the ii day of Julye.
1623. John Toman (?) a traveller, cominge forth of Cumberland was bur. the tenth day of Januarye.
1624. John Gosling a carpenter dwelling in y^e graye fryers was bur. the sixteenth daye of August.
- „ Mary Monke, the dau. of Mr. Robart Monke, gent., was bur. the xviijth day March. (15)
- „ Robert Mettam, the son of Robert Mettam, gent., was bapt. y^e 23 day of December.
- „ Thomas Willoughbye, the elder, musition, was bur. the xxxi of October. (26)
- „ John the sonne of Thomas Andrews dwelling in y^e blacke fryers was bapt. y^e xiiijth day of Februarye. (27)
- „ Thomas Sharpe & Alis Gryme dwelling in the Black fryers were mar. the xxv of January. (28)

William Heyricke,—My brother Robart's wyfe willed me to make hir comendations to you; and saith, yf you will, you may have of Mistress Orpwood hir daughter, the Frears in Stamford, as it cost hir, and there dwilleth herd by a frend of yours, my Lord of Exeter; and Mistress West, that wear the goldsmith's wyfe, your nebour. Your loving brother in what he may, Thomas Herick (no date). It was also in the possession of the family of Cave and subsequently in that of Cust. Houggrave in his History of Stamford, says Samuel Cust, Esq., of Pinchbeck, bought this place of the heirs of Rt. Butcher and David Vincent in the reign of James I. Upon his decease it came to his eldest son, Richard, who was Member of Parliament for this Borough, and created a Baronet by Charles II., from him it devolved to his son Pury, who was knighted in his father's life-time by William III., for his good services in England and Ireland. It is now turned into a house, and is in the possession of Savil Cust, second son of Sir Pury. The house was pulled down previous to 1785, and the property sold in lots in 1846.

(23) A Ralph Haseldyne *alias* Carter, Tanner, is mentioned in a deed of trust, dated 7 Jac. I. (1609), connected with the church estate.

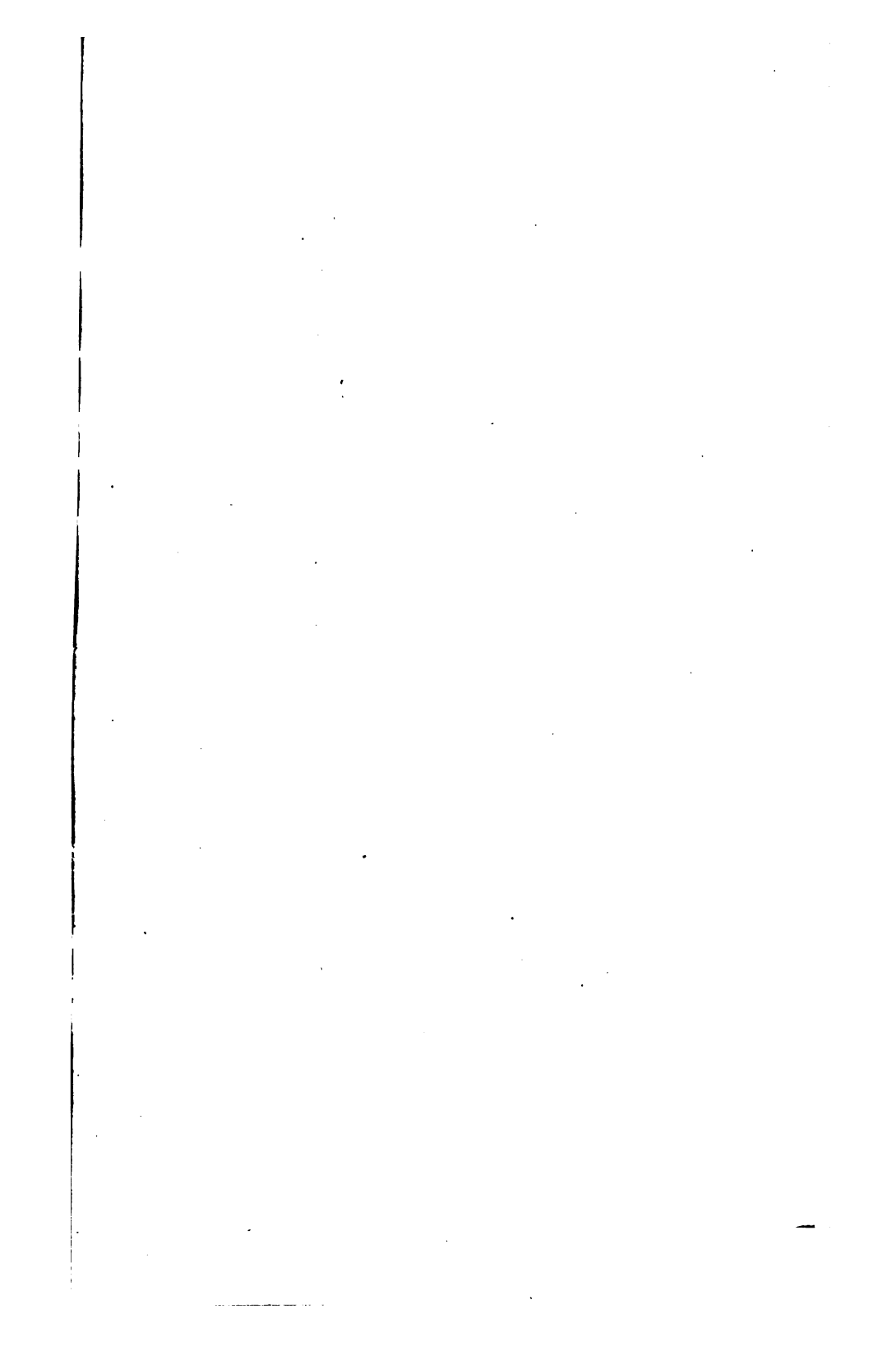
(24) The Cammocke family were residents of the town for many years, as I find entries respecting them in all the Parish Registers. They were numerous and of some standing. In 1633 and 1643 Edward Cammocke was Alderman, and in 1642 and 1649 Robert Cammocke was Alderman. In the first year of the Aldermanship of Edward Cammocke, 1633-4, Charles I., accompanied by his Queen, passed through Stamford *en route* to the north. They passed two days at the Earl of Westmorland's, at Apethorpe. The Corporation escorted their Majesties through the town in procession, the alderman bearing the mace before them on horseback, attended by the whole corporate body in their robes of office. As time rolled on, fortune seems to have forsaken the family, for according to the St. Martin's registers, two members of this family died in comparative obscurity, one was a servant at Burleigh, and the other died in the almshouses founded by the Treasurer. The family name is now extinct.

(25) The Monk's still exist in the parish somewhat numerously.

(26) The Willoughby's are frequently mentioned in deeds of trust in connection with the parochial estates and charities. They are there spoken of as "musitions," and the name is now extinct.

(27) and (28) The Andrews' and the Sharpe's are not in any way extinct in the parish. Edw. Sharp was Alderman in 1679.

(To be continued.)



ASHENHURST OF ASHENHURST, AND OF BEARD HALL.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.



ARMS—*Or*, a cockatrice, the tail nowed, with a serpent's head, *sable*, the comb, wattles, and head, *gules*; in his beak a trefoil, *vert*.

CREST—A cockatrice as in the arms.

THE accompanying Pedigree (Plate V.) is far from satisfactory, but will, I hope, lead to amendment and extension at the hands of our readers. Harwood tells us that the last heir male, Edward Ashenhurst, Major of the Carabineers, died in 1770; but owing to the dispersion of the family during the great Civil Wars, in which that arch-rebel Colonel John Ashenhurst played so conspicuous a part, I have not been able to tack him on to the parent stock. To show, however, the poverty into which one branch at least had subsequently fallen, we find in the old register that Ellin Ashenhurst, *paupera*, of Oncote, was buried on the 11th May, 1694. There is a brass, apparently a palimpsest, in Leek Church, recording that:—

“Here lyeth the bodyes of John Ashenhurst, esquier, who had 4 wyves, viz. Joyce, Alyce, Katheren, and Mary; and had issue by Joyce 2 sonnes and 5 daughters, viz. Ralphe and John, Dorothe, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anne, and Joyce; and by Alice he had issue 2 sones Thomas and Laurance; and by Mary, he had issue one daughter, named Mary. And the sayd John Ashenhurst deceased the xxth daye of October, Anno Dñi, 1597.”*

On the shields are impaled, respectively, the arms of Brereton, Bellott, Okeover, and Milner.

Among the items in the Calendar of Domestic State-papers, now being published by the Record-Commissioners—from which, by the way, may be extracted materials for many a stirring tale of flood and field, proving the old adage that “truth is stranger than fiction”—

* A *fac-simile* of this brass is given opposite to page 73 of the History of Leek.

are one or two notices affecting this family which are worthy of preservation :—

1663. "Proposal presented by William Ashenhurst to His Highness (the Duke of York), to make ships sail against wind or tide, turn round and steer at pleasure ; to cast heavy grenades into ships and to take them without firing a gun or destroying any one. All which things His Highness may see acting on a model in the river before Whitehall at small expense."

1664'5, Feb. 27. "Warrant to high sheriff of Surrey to reprieve William Ashenhurst, condemned to death for felony, at the Surrey assizes ; on consideration of his former services and sufferings.

„ March 18. Warrant for execution of said William Ashenhurst, late reprieve notwithstanding."

Fond tradition points to the Well at Ashenhurst as of Roman origin, and many have exercised their poetic powers in turning into decent English the inscription around its margin :—

"Renibus et spleni, cordi jecorique medetur :—

"Mille malis prodest ista salubris aqua."

Perhaps the most felicitous and at least the most literal rendering is that by the late Mrs. Chorley, of Hareyate :—

"The reins, the spleen, the liver, and the heart :—

"This wholesome water cureth every part."

It may be added, that in point of natural advantages of scenery and situation, few places can vie with this ancient seat, lying embosomed among the hanging woods overlooking the valley of the misnamed "barren Churnet," and backed by the stern crags of the heathery moorlands of North Staffordshire.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

RHYMING NOTES OF A TOUR IN NORTH DERBYSHIRE.

(Concluded from page 26.)

A village Sunday is a pleasant thing
Amid the unsophisticated people.
To think of one, with me, is sure to bring
Before my eyes a wood-embosomed steeple,
A stillness, broke but by the silver ring
Of bells, a dream that seems to send to sleep all
Thoughts of the townliness that glares around,
And makes the fancy tread on happier ground.

The morrow brought one of these quiet days,
To the town-church they went, and there, amid
Men's epitaphs in various terms of praise
And eulogy, was one, in Latin hid,—
Else, leading rustic minds to parlous ways,—
Which, being curious, I'll insert here. —“ Quid
Sum, eram, ubi abii, nescitis.*
Valete.”—Part of this most surely right is.

Next, though some rain fell, they explored a vale,†
Whence “the rough moralist,” report says, took
His Happy Valley, in that short-writ tale
Of Rasselas the Prince. Alas! the look
Of aught through watery spectacles may fail;
Eyes have a most sinister sort of crook-
Edness in seeing then what beauties are,
And expectation's hopes tend much to mar.

Nathless they saw the place possessed a kind
Of gentle beauty in a quiet dress,
And on a warm bright day no doubt the mind
Might quite appreciate its pleasantness.
Closing, on either side, before, behind,
Were hills, that seemed to shut out all ingress
Of busy mortals from the world without—
Below, in grouping picturesque, about

The banks of a small stream were various things,
Rocks, broken ground, and old fantastic trees,
The stream itself, in flashing wanderings,
To form in nature, what in art one sees
Grouped in some painter's studio, who brings
Together all his fancy best may please,
Arms, armour, plumes, and curious Indian ware,
Vessels antique, and carvings rich and rare.

* Epitaph to the memory of Mr. Micah Hall.

† Edale.



Reader,—I grieve to say it, but 'tis true,—
 Yet other caverns are to be discussed.
 I grieve to say it, for myself and you
 O lector benignissime,—thou must
 Have had jam satis,—and the real truth to
 Confess, my muse seems to have ta'en disgust
 To the cold vapours of those kind of places,
 That she asthmatical and void of grace is.

But since this pair inquisitive, whose tour
 These feeble stanzas purport to set forth
 Chose to descend, I really must beg your
 Allowance and forgiveness, that in dearth
 Of better poetry, I write this poor
 Though true account of their descents in earth.
 Besides, a tale's a tale and must tell all
 That happened, be it poetic or small.

Bradwell's the village, Bagshaw's the cave ;
 Three miles from Castleton, a mining station ;
 Here our two voyageurs, obliged to waive
 All ceremony, found the native fashion
 Of miner's trousers, coat, and hat, to brave
 The dangers of the novel situation,
 The most convenient,—as the sequel shows,
 Saving their clothes some dirt, their limbs and heads some blows.

For straight and slippery was the path they followed,
 Meandering through the mountain's secret places,
 By nature's part, and part by man's hand hollowed,—
 Here it was curious to see mankind's traces.
 A place it was, in olden times where Noll 'ould
 Have driven some cavaliers in desperate cases,
 And doubtless oft, this earthquake-burrowed land
 Hath sheltered many a true and loyal band.

At times the roof constrained the venturous friends
 Almost to creep through this gigantic warren ;
 But inconveniences have their ends,
 Routes unmacadamized are not all barren,
 And after all these ups and downs and bends,
 They reached the wonders of the cavern, far in
 The bowels of our mother-earth, and thought
 The sight, though though dearly, not too dearly, bought.

From roof and wall, in glittering radiance, shone
 A chrystal mass, of various shape and hue ;
 Some parts, like icicles in melting stone ;
 And drop by drop their waters added to

A cone-like pyramid they fell upon,
Till, each increasing, they together grew.
Thus, souls ethereal grant mankind to be,
Communing, partners of sublimity.

Some clung together, as in sculptured form
Of pillars fashioned by masonic art,
And some,—and so forth,—here, the damp to warm
Out of the system, and to stir the heart,
Wisely these persons took the poetic by storm,
Gave up all similes, and took leave t' impart
To nature's wants a thimble-full of whiskey,
Which made them feel less chilly and more frisky.

Another cavern!—sure I think there be
The spirit of an Hydra-headed snake.
In these descriptions of our Peak country.
One cavern writ, another is awake,
And claims its corner in our poetry.
But as in duty bound, my muse must take
In hand all lions which the curiosity
Of these two men attacked with such ferocity.

Here goes,—a flight of steps descended to
What, 'mid the vaulted rocks, an echoing splash,
And a slight glimmer of day-light, which through
An aperture above was seen to flash
Upon its surface, shewed to be the flow
Of a dull stream; on this, with sullen clash
Of chain, unmooring a low boat, their guide
Embarked them, wondering whither thus they ride.*

Slowly and silently they glided on,
Along the waters of this black canal.
Arched over head was seen the mountain-stone,
On either side the mountain formed a wall.
One would not willingly be there alone;
Such state might e'en the stoutest heart appal;
And here and there they left behind a light,
Which o'er the boat's wake flickered strange and bright.

Soon came an indistinct though constant sound,
Increasing every boat's-length on the ear;
And less indefinite, its peal was found
To grow the roar of falling waters near.
When safe, imagination oft gains ground,
And though scarce fearing, still we feel a fear,
'Gainst reason 'twas that fancy thus rebelled
As down that vault the watery echo swelled.

* The Speedwell Mine.

It seemed as though on Niagara's flood
 Their bark were floating, to destruction doomed,—
 As though a few short nervous moments would
 Be all,—and near the angry whirlpool boomed,—
 With this, too, that if further horror could
 Be added, 'twas that they would be entombed
 In an abyss, where ne'er the light of heaven
 To gild its horrors with one ray was given.

There be strange wonders to be seen within
 The rocky bosoms of these mountains old.
 A hall, with roof impossible to win
 By torch-gleam or by rocket's flight, 'tis told,
 Here echoed meetly with the ceaseless din
 Of falling waters 'neath its pavement rolled
 Into a gulph of darkness deep and drear,
 The which to look at was a sight of fear.

These realms of Tartarus left, they took their way,
 Continuing on their pleasant pilgrimage,
 A pilgrimage that is, where each new day
 Produced new shrines whereat to do homage ;
 Though in good sooth most unfit wights were they
 For saint-like pilgrims of a pious age,
 Those godly men who walked with peas in shoes,
 And cared nor earth's delights nor ease to lose.

To this most orthodox and most improving,
 Doubtless, description of perambulations,
 Theirs was direct antithesis, a roving
 In quest of all delightful situations,
 With minds determined to enjoy the roving
 From place to place, through nature's wild creations,
 Untied by time, or place, or any other
 Vexatious chain, their vagrant wills to bother.

A place there is they call the Winding Gates,
 Or Windgates, shortly, Winnets in the common,
 Of steepness that considerably abates
 The climbing vigour of man, horse, or woman.
 All this unnecessary stuff the Fates
 Have crammed,—I trust it may be quizzed by no man,—
 Into this stanza, because, rhyme begun
 —Once, through each tedious proper line must run.

I merely wish to make it understood,
 That from these Winnets, in themselves romantic,—
 In rhyming measure, and in grammar good,
 Without concocting mysteries pedantic,—

Such as no decent sober songster should,
 Or playing other literary antic,—
 The eye may wander o'er a vast expanse
 Of landscape, which will well repay the glance.

To those who journeying from Castleton
 South-west by South, or thereabouts, I think,
 To Middleton's famed dale and Eyam jog on,
 Some half mile to the left will show the brink
 Of a deep chasm, whose edge to stand upon,
 And gaze below, will cause the eye to shrink,
 And yet with nervous pleasure so gaze on,—
 Such food imagination preys upon.

Tradition states, one drear and wintry night,
 When scudding clouds still dimmed what rays were given,
 Or showed the moon by fits, in dubious light,
 And gusts swept howling o'er the face of heaven,
 A hapless victim, seized by lawless might,
 To that black gulf by cruel hands was driven.
 For mercy shrieked the clinging wretch in vain,—
 He fell, alive or dead, to rise no more again.

Onwards they rolled, and entered one of those
 Dells, dales, or vallies, or whate'er they style 'em,
 That here so frequently their charms disclose.
 The rocks seemed by some giant builder whilom
 Raised as a fortress against giant foes;
 With such vagaries nature chose to pile em.
 Bastion, and tower, and turret round and fair,
 In natural masonry were built-up there.

A rural unsophisticated place
 There is, 'mid rocks and hill-sides calmly planted,
 Eyam, to which poetry hath lent a grace,*
 Not much,—en passant,—by its beauties wanted.
 Here desolation came with hasting pace,—
 In that sad time e'en here no safety granted,—
 The plague appeared; then manly virtue's light
 Shone strong and clear, as stars shine best by night.

But since Mompesson, philanthropic-souled,
 Hath won his guerdon of poetic praise,
 And minstrel-pen hath well already told
 The dreadful trials of those bitter days,
 Of this enough,—for with brass to o'erlay gold
 Odious comparisons might justly raise;
 And who desire, the dismal tale may read,†
 And find deep worth and true courageous deed.

* Middleton Dale.

† "The Desolation of Eyam." By William Howitt.

One of the wonder-places of these times,*
 Palatial centre of a fair domain,
 Next claims remembrance loving in these rhymes,
 Where giant fountain falls in misty rain,
 And flowers and trees of distant summer clime
 Make magic-scene, to picture which were vain,—
 With ducal halls, resplendent, suite on suite,
 In all that wealth well-spent and studied art can shew, complete.

Owned by a prince, whose motto might be, not
 "Cavendo tutus," but the kindlier saying,—
 "Noblesse oblige,"—a prince who ne'er forgot
 Rank's duties to the lowly, never staying
 Hand to bestow and aid, in humble cot
 As elsewhere, freely, and the wonders laying
 Open to all, of house and gardens fair,
 That all who came might roam and marvel there.

And next, an antique venerable hall,
 With turrets grey, and court of feudal pride,
 Embattled parapet and ivied wall,
 Armorial shield, and portal opening wide.
 Sight like to this will other days recall,
 Romantic times, to fantasy allied,
 And wake regret such days have passed away,—
 Such wondrous piles are tottering many to decay.

So mused the travellers, as they looked upon
 Thy varied grandeur, thou old hall, the while,
 Haddon, quaint monument of times by-gone,
 In happy combination of each style,
 Of builder's skill, that erst resplendent shone
 An art peculiar in our British isle;
 Thus musing entered, and for one brief hour
 Lost dull reality in fancy's power.

Chapel and court, and battlemented tower,
 And banquet-hall with forest-trophies graced,
 Dark monkish cell, and gentle lady's bower,
 And gallery by moonlit phantom paced,
 And tapestried room, slow work of many an hour,
 Portal by anxious lovers † passed in haste,
 With secret nook, and winding turret-stair
 Foot-worn of old, and arched vault, were there.

Say we, the days of chivalry are o'er,—
 Of knightly courtesy and lady-love?
 We say not this,—but here we may no more
 In sober garb mark thoughtful statesmen move,

* Chatsworth.

† Dorothy Vernon and Sir John Manners.

In pageant quaint smooth courtiers tread the floor
 To music's sound, while beauty's smiles approve,
 Or buff-clothed guards their evening-tankard quaff,
 Recite the tale, or join the ready laugh.

Matlock, some tourist-book or other writer
 Has styled "a Switzerland in miniature."
 I wish this panegyric inditer
 Would look again, description to make sure;
 His notions on the subject might grow brighter,—
 He'd find that no Swiss scenery may endure
 Pert staring cottages in Græco-gothic.
 Most wonderful that men's heads can be so thick.

The place is pretty, very,—'tis most certain;
 I merely wish to say, that nature should
 Be mixed up, if at all, with things that pertain
 To her correctly, be it understood;
 Here o'er half Matlock should be drawn a curtain
 To suit the landscape of rock stream and wood,
 Because the presence of cockneyfication
 To fairest scenery is direct damnation.

Poetic rigmaroles on fallen grandeur,
 The instability of life, et cætera,
 Are things I am really tired of and can't endure.
 It would be treating the muse, to fetter her
 With these stale truisms, which my taste and your
 Judgment, O reader, say can never better her.
 Sans these antipathies I might have ranted,
 Raved, rhymed, and at immoderate length descanted

On thread-bare topics, in describing how
 Our travellers viewed a grey and moss-grown pile,*
 Remnant of splendour, by decay brought low.
 It was a place of rich and antique style,
 But mouldering fast,—few wintry blasts might blow,
 Few summer suns on its old turrets smile,
 Ere much that was, would be no longer there,
 And less distinctly stand that ruin fair.

But now must end our tale. They'd left behind
 The land of nature wild and poetry;
 That they approached, was a plebeian kind
 Of unromantic, hedge-row scenery,
 Which, gentle reader, you and I might find
 To have less graphic capability,
 And so, here ends our pilgrimage. I greet ye,—
 Thanks for your patience,—with my best "valeté."

* Wingfield Manor House.

MEMORIAL NOTE TO THE RHYMING TOUR.

It is sad—inexpressibly sad—on the conclusion of this clever, this almost Byronic, “rhyme,” to have to announce the death in the very prime of life, of its accomplished writer. But so it is, and the melancholy duty devolves upon me of making known at one and the same time, the name of the author of the stanzas, and the irreparable loss which not only his family and friends, but the literary world at large, has sustained on his sudden and premature removal from amongst us.

FRANCIS JOHNSON JESSOPP, to whose pen the “RELIQUARY” is indebted for this “Rhyming Tour,” and for the exquisitely sweet lines on Haddon Hall, which appeared in an earlier number*—a man of retiring habits, and one whom but few understood—was an accomplished scholar, and one who, but for adverse circumstances, would have shone in his true light both in the world of literature and of art. Born in Derby, a member of an honourable and reputed family, and inheriting or being connected with the blood of families of no inconsiderable standing in the county, and educated in the law, Mr. Jessopp, through the many important appointments which he held, was, in *propria persona*, well known throughout the Midland district, and by his writings was equally well known throughout that large and endless circle of readers whom not this kingdom alone but many kingdoms contain; and it is sad to think that his busy pen must now for ever be still, and that his busy brain has for ever and ever lost its vitality.

During his life he was most desirous of preserving his incognito as to his writings, and this, his wish, I strictly observed. Now he is gone it is only right—only justice due to his memory—that his name should be made known, and should be enrolled as one of its worthies in the records of the Valhalla of Derbyshire.

With reference to this present article, “Rhyming Notes of a Tour in North Derbyshire,” it is, also, sufficient to state that the first portion—that which appeared in the last number of the “RELIQUARY”—was corrected, revised, and again revised by him during its passage through the press, and that before this second and concluding part could be put in type he was no more. It therefore appears precisely as originally written by him, and without any emendation or correction from his pen.

His death was sudden and unexpected. On the 25th of July, (only a month ago!) I had a long pleasant chatty letter from him, speaking of his literary intentions, and asking various matters connected with his future literary occupations, and three days later he was a corpse! Only a week before his death he visited at my house, and only three days before the occurrence of that melancholy event he wrote, as I have said, and at the same time sent me a presentation copy of his *latest* literary production, “The Paris Exhibition and Paris in Exhi-

* Vol. III. page 158.

bition Time," a pamphlet only just at that moment issued from the press!

For the "New Monthly Magazine;" for "Harrison Ainsworth's Magazine;" for "Bentley's Miscellany;" and for other popular publications, Mr Jessopp had written much during the past twenty years or more, and his writings were always pleasing, always acceptable, and always well received. To the readers of these publications, as well as those of my own serial, the "RELIQUARY," his loss will be felt, and the productions of his ever ready pen will be missed from the pages they have so long graced. With regard to the "RELIQUARY," however, it is a melancholy satisfaction to be able to say that some others of his contributions—it is sad to think that he can never see them in type—will yet from time to time appear, so that although he has himself passed away, his works will yet remain and revive his memory by their appearance.

Mr. Jessopp was born in Derby, on the 27th of December, in the year 1814. In 1842 he married Margaret Sophia, sixth daughter of the late Captain William Hugh Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex, and by her leaves issue one son, Francis Robert Jessopp, and six daughters. He died suddenly on the 28th of July, 1867, the Coroner's verdict declaring his death to be the result of a fit of apoplexy, in the 54th year of his age. It is sad to add that his brother, Mr. William Jessopp, had died in an equally sudden manner only a month before, and that the very day before Mr. Francis J. Jessopp died, he had been engaged in examining and packing up his deceased brother's papers and effects.

The "Rhyming Tour" now brought to a close—although written some years ago—is the last production of Mr. Jessopp's pen which he was "passing through the press," and is therefore invested with an unusually melancholy interest.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

*Winster Hall,
near Matlock Bath.*

DERBY SIGNS,
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(*Continued from page 54.*)

BLACK SWAN. The *Black Swan* is the heraldic badge of the De Bohuns, and as on signs it is generally painted ducally collared and chained, it undoubtedly takes its origin from that badge.

One of our good old Derbyshire poets, Sir Aston Cokaine, has, in his volume of "Poems," published in 1588, two curious epigrams "To Isabel Manifold of the Black Swan in Ashburn." The first begins—

"Heark *Isbel Parker*! *Isbel Hood*! But hold,
These names might serve were hers not *Manifold*;
Pray answer"—

but the rest is scarcely fit for ears polite. The second runs thus:—

"As great a wonder as blacke Swans some guess,
So strange a thing an honest Hostess is.
It is believ'd that there no black Swans are,
But you are, and are honest, so more rare."

(See "*Swan with Two Necks*," and "*White Swan*.")

BLACK HORSE. The same remark which I have made to the *Bay Cob* will apply to the *Black Horse*. It is not mentioned in Hotten.

BLACKAMOOR'S HEAD. This sign doubtless takes its origin from the same source as the "Black's Head" (which see); indeed it is more than probable that the latter is but an abbreviation of the former. The *Blackamoor's Head* in Derby is a very old Inn, as the following notices will show:—

1744.—Nov. 9. "Robert Bowyer, Distiller, who lately kept the *Distill House* in the *Irongate* in Derby, is now remov'd to the Lower-End of the *Full-Street*, in the House where Mr. Milnes, Grocer, did live, opposite to the *Blackamoor's Head*; where he sells all Sorts of Wines, Wholesale and Retale, at the very Lowest Prices. Also all sorts of Distill'd Liquors, Neat French Brandy, and Jamaica Rum; Raspberry, Orange, and Cherry Brandies, Shrub, and several Sorts of Plain Brandie's, Holland, Gineva. Juniper Water, Usquebaugh, Aniseed Water Double and Single, Clove and Mint Waters, Penny-Ryal, Best Surfeit, and Plague Waters; Spirits of Wine, and White Wine Vinegar; with several other sorts, Wholesale and Retale, at the lowest Prices."

1747.—"Derby, July 23. Last Friday were brought to the *Blackamoor's Head* in this town, a curious collection of Living Wild Creatures, lately arrived from Turkey, Germany, Muscovy, &c., where is also to be seen, a Travelling Post-Chaise, and two Persian Statues; with other curious performances particularly mention'd in the Bills given about the Town."

BLACK'S HEAD. The "Black's Head," probably an abbrevi-

ation for the "Blackamoor's Head," is a very old sign, used both by tobaccoists and publicans. It is the head of a Virginian, the colony rendered so famous by Sir Walter Raleigh for the growth of tobacco. On signs it must not be confounded with the Saracen's Head, of which I shall speak in its proper place. A Moor's head, couped at the shoulder, *proper*, banded *gules* and *argent*, with pendants at the ears, of the last, is one of the crests of the Earls of Newburgh, of Hassop, in Derbyshire, and has given rise to the sign of the "Black's Head" in that neighbourhood.

BOAT. This Inn, in the Morledge, has been established more than one hundred years (see "Old Boat.")

BRICK AND TILE. (Not mentioned in Hotten). This is a very old house, situated in "Brick and Tile Lane," or as it is now called, "Brick Street," a somewhat narrow and short street running down to Nun's Bridge, where formerly was a ford and a narrow wooden foot-bridge. The Brick and Tile was a public-house, I have reason to believe, before the enclosure of Nun's Green. There were formerly brick-yards on Nun's Green, and no doubt both the public-house and the street took their name from them.

BRICK CART (not mentioned in Hotten). This is a somewhat peculiar sign, and like the others, was no doubt intended to attract the custom of brickmakers. It was one of the houses thrown open by Sir Henry Harpur in 1761, and was situated in Bag Lane.

BRICKMAKERS' ARMS. (Not mentioned in Hotten). These arms I am totally unacquainted with.

BRICKLAYERS' ARMS. (Not mentioned in Hotten). The arms of the "Worshipful Company of Bricklayers" are a chevron, in chief a fleur-de-lis between two brick-axes palewise, in base a bundle of laths.

BRIDGE. (Not mentioned in Hotten). This is a common sign. In Derby, one Inn with this sign is very appropriately placed near St. Mary's Bridge, and another near the Railway Bridge.

BRITANNIA. This sign tells its own tale. Hone relates that on the sign of an Inn of this name the figure of Britannia, so far from ruling the waves, was shown in miserable plight, reclining and looking very sickly, faint, and languishing, and underneath was painted—**PRAY SUP PORTER** (Pray Support her)!

BRITISH ARMS. (Not mentioned in Hotten). It is somewhat difficult to know what branch of the service is intended to be honoured by this sign, probably it is a kind of "United Service," the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," as the toast-masters have it.

BRITISH OAK. See remark to "Acorn."

BRITISH GRENADIER. (Not mentioned in Hotten).

BROWN BEAR. This was probably originally simply the common bear attempted to be painted in his natural colour.

BROWN COW. See *Black Cow*.

BRUNSWICK. This sign took its origin on the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain.

BUCK-IN-THE-PARK. This is the Arms of the Borough of

Derby, and is a sign well known for many years. The arms are—

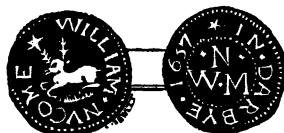


Azure, a buck, couchant, enclosed within park palings, all proper.

The accompanying engraving of the Seal of the Borough of Derby, exhibits the arms, within the inner circle. The arms are also shown in the shield here given. These arms appear only



on one token, that of William Newcome, 1657, here engraved.



The "Buck-in-the-Park," in 1761, was in St. Mary's Gate, and was one of the houses thrown open by Sir Henry Harpur. It is now situated at the corner of Friar Gate and Curzon Street, formerly Dayson Lane, and opposite to St. Werburgh's Church. This sign is rendered historically interesting, as being one of those which the famous painter, "Wright, of Derby," when a boy used to sketch from memory. This circumstance is thus related by myself in a notice of "Wright, of Derby," which appeared in the *Art Journal* for November, 1866.

"Having but little to study from, young Wright amused himself by drawing heads, and by sketching from memory the signs of the various public-houses in the town. It is recorded that he would stand studying one of these signs for a considerable time, and then run off home, and up into the garret, and make his sketch as far as he was able from memory. He would then go back and study another portion of the picture, and return in haste to commit the impression it had made on his mind to paper. This he would continue to do day by day, as opportunity served, until his picture was completed. Four signs, the "Robin Hood and Little John," the "Buck in the Park" (the arms of the borough of Derby), the "Angel," and the "George" ("St. George and the Dragon"), as well as the "King's Head," are said to have been favourite studies with young Wright, and to have been reproduced on paper by him with remarkable skill."

BULL'S HEAD. Bulls of various colours are popular everywhere as signs, and signally so is the *Bull's Head*. The "John Bull"—a purely national sign—is another favourite. The *Bull's Head* in Derby is an old inn, and one known far and wide as a market-house. The origin of the sign is not easy to arrive at. Doubtless it may in some places be traced to the Butchers' Arms (which see), while in others it is equally certain to have been derived from the old and cruel sport of bull-baiting, and from the love of Englishmen for "bull beef"—the "Roast Beef of Old England." Some of the signs are curious, and display extraordinary couplets. For instance—

"The Bull is tame so fear him not,
 So long as you drink and pay the shot."
 "Pray walk in and do not fear,
 The Bull won't hurt if you pay for your beer."
 "The Bull won't toss—
 So long as you pay;
 So come in and drink,
 And toss all day."



The accompanying engraving shows the "Bull" at Castleton, in Derbyshire.

BUTCHERS' ARMS (not mentioned in Hotten). The arms of the Butchers' Company are—*Azure*, two axes in saltier between three bulls' heads, *argent*; on a chief of the second a boar's head, *gules*, between two bunches of Butcher's Broom, *vert*. The supporters are winged bulls with a "nimbus" or glory over their heads; and the crest is a winged bull, statant, with a "nimbus" or glory. The arms



will be seen engraved on the accompanying token of John Lowe, of Higham, Derbyshire, Butcher.

BUNCH OF GRAPES. (See *Grapes*).

BURDETT ARMS (not mentioned in Hotten). The arms of Burdett are—*Azure*, two bars, *or*. The crest—On a wreath, a lion's head, erased, *sable*, langued *gules*. The Burdets (of which family is Miss Burdett Coutts), are an old and very important Derbyshire family, their chief seat having been at Foremark Hall, in that county. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., the political fanatic, was of the family, and in his honour the sign of the "Sir Francis Burdett," so often to be met with, was originated.



CANAL. This is of the same class as the "Boat" and "Navigation" signs, and tells its own tale. It is not given in Hotten.

CARPENTERS' ARMS. The arms of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters are, a chevron engrailed between three pairs of compasses, extended. The sign, like most other trade signs, usually denotes that the inn is a "house of call" for carpenters, or is kept by one of the craft.

CARRINGTON ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of Carrington are—*Sable*, on a bend *argent*, three lozenges of the field.

In Derby, the *Carrington Arms* is in Carrington Street.

CASTLE. The sign of the castle although frequently, no doubt, used because of the inn bearing it being near the site of the castle of the town or village where it is situated, took its origin from the union of the beautiful and saintly princess Alianore or Eleanor of Castile and Leon with King Edward the First. The arms of Eleanor of Castile were—Quarterly, Castile and Leon—that is, 1st and 4th *Gules*, a castle, triple towered, or, for Castile: 2nd and 3rd *argent*, a lion rampant, *purpure*, for Leon. At the castles of the nobility the weary traveller formerly found food and shelter, and good "Herborow;" the lower hall was always open to the adventurer, the tramp, the minstrel, and the pilgrim; the upper hall to the nobleman, the squire, the wealthy abbot, and the fair ladies. It was natural then that the castle should at an early period have been adopted as a sign of "good entertainment for man and beast." Such a sign became historical in the Wars of the Roses; for the Duke of Somerset, who had been warned to shun castles, was killed by Richard Plantagenet at an ale-house bearing the sign of the "castle"—

"For underneath an alehouse' paltry sign
The Castle in Saint Alban's, Somerset
Hath made the Wizard famous in his death.
2 Henry VI. Act V. Scene 2."

CASTLE AND FALCON. One of the badges of Queen Catherine Parr was a falcon, regally crowned, resting on a castle, and from this the crest of the *Castle and Falcon* took its origin.

CASTLE, BELL AND. See *Bell and Castle*.

CASTLE FIELDS. (Not given in Hotten). In Derby there is a locality called "Castle Fields," near the site of long destroyed castle, and from this the *Castle Fields Inn* takes its name.

Winster Hall
near Matlock Bath.

(To be continued.)



NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF ARMILLÆ AT STONY-MIDDLETON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY BENJAMIN BAGSHAWE, JUN.

THE accompanying engravings represent a pair of Armillæ, of base silver, found in clearing the rock from gravel and soil, some months ago, near the noted cavern of Carlsward, in Middleton Dale. According to the man's account who found them, they were covered by at least eight feet of gravel. Not hearing of their discovery for some time, I was unable to examine the place for traces of other remains.

The bracelets are of very base silver, alloyed with copper and perhaps some other metal; they appear to have been much worn, and a portion of the pattern is nearly obliterated. Each termination of the bracelet has the same rude attempt at the snake-head ornament. They are very similar to a pair found at Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, enclosed with some coins of Antoninus Pius, in an urn, and described in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, Vol. II. page 353.* We may therefore safely assign these relics to as early a period as the second or third century.

Foolow.

* These armillæ were purchased by the late Mr. Bateman, and are now, with the ring set with an engraved cornelian, and the other relics found with them, in the Museum at Lomberdale. The latest coins found with the armillæ and the ring were of Antoninus Pius, Faustina, and Verus, and were in fine preservation. They were found about the year 1827, enclosed in a small urn of black pottery, which was turned up and broken by the plough.

[ED. RELIQUARY.

Original Documents.

THE following interesting document is communicated by Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe, Jun., of Foolow, to whom the readers of the "RELIQUARY" are indebted for many communications.

ASHMOLEAN DCCCXXVI. fol. 289.

MOST FAITHFULL FREINDE

I againe onely returne you thankes for them viz. your ij letters I received dated the 13 of October & the other the 16th with the first, y^t to Mr. Sheppard I sealed & sent it the same day I received it; I also informed you the Nutt yo had at Morley is caled a Bladder nutt,* & by som Venus nutt; the story of Robert the Hermit† as yesterday I being at Heanour with him Mr. Deakin told me Mr. Roper hath it in the Ledcard booke (*query* Ledger book) of Dale Abbey which he hath at London & there if you desire to see it &c. for the ij teeth of a giant: so long kept at Haddon by the Earles of Rutland, hanged in a wyer nett in the hall, til theise times as I have often heard the lesser wayghed above 3 pounds the other much more; Mr. Willobey the phisition who liveth now in Darby saith he sawe them & conceives they were man or woman's teeth: but most certaine som of the Earle of Rutlands; may give you a perfect relation: One Goodwin and Innkeeper in Tideswell & clarke of the church, tolde me at his house one market day; he & his father had long kept some bones taken out of the same place & time where the SHAFFE (?) *wherein those teeth wear* & he & others tooke them out of the heade being found in a hollowe as a Vault as the sought for leads at a place called Haslebench (*Haslebadge*) near by the said *Tidsald* or *Tidswell* the Theigh bone was in length, a full yarde & a halfe & more, the smaller end was full —16—Inches about & the bigger end one & twentie which weare also sent for by their landlord the Earle to Haddon: I have heard of such things lately founde in this Countie since Midsommer but as yett have noe certaintye but if it be true you shalbe certified what I can.

Mr. Sheppard showed me your last letter to him, in which I sawe your kinde remembrance to me; he is now I hope in good possibilitie of perfect health desireth his love to you & his wife also &c. good friende this inclosed is from a friend of mine & Mr. Sheppards, his purpose & desires his *pax* (?) speaks as well as his habillities, his condicions, & carriage will gaine love, his estate Willia^m Cooke his father bought & left him in present at Heage (as Mr. Sheppard tolde me yesterday I being with him) above 30^{lb}. p annu^m with a much fairer house then Milnehay: ‡ Now my desires to you thus propose his as your owne case & the same advise, & if any place fale or com within your knowledge, he is willing to lay out—20^{lb}.—30^{lb}.—40^{lb}.—as you like and advise, I desire your care herein; and answer so soone as may be in this vacation or in the next Tearme; expecting & desireing you love labour and care in this & to this my friende as you shall find him deserving I shall ev^r remaine unto the end as from the beginning yourⁿ in Christ Jesus.

Stanley Decebr 21
1660.

WILLIA: DARBISHIRE.

I desire my faithfull love &
service to all o^r friends as
y^t I exprest every name.

I pray if possible by the Societie, or best friends finde out & send a pound or ij of the sweetest (& not hott in the taking) Spanish Tobacho; to Mr. Sheppard, & the price, so it be the best you can gett Spanish, I have advised him to such & so soone as you can send it I will acquaint him I desire you to help him to it.

For my assured friende

Mr. John Stansbey
at his Chamber in Clemens
June: or at the Chencerye
Office in Chancery Lane
theise be.

London)

post paid.

* In Parkinson's Herball.

† See Glover, Vol. II. p. 378.

‡ Near Heanor.

Notes on Books.

SCULPTURED STONES OF SCOTLAND.*

VOLUME SECOND.

THIS is the Second Volume of a magnificent book, in folio, devoted to the complete illustration of the Stone Monuments of Scotland, the chief seat of which, or rather of the most specific series of which is situated in that district of the country in which the Spalding Club is localized. It is the work of the learned antiquary Mr. John Stuart, the Secretary of the Club. The First Volume appeared in 1856, and we now have the results of another ten years' devotion of the author to the study of these national monuments in that just issued. The members of the Spalding Club have put in a strong claim to the admiration and the gratitude of all those among their countrymen who feel an interest in the national antiquities of Scotland by the patronage the Club has afforded to Mr. Stuart; to which has been added pecuniary contributions by those members of the Club who have supplied additional funds for the more ample illustration of the great subject.

The former volume, which gave the results of the investigations of about five years, contained a Preface and 138 Folio Plates, which were preceded by a series of "Notices of the Plates," together with an Outline Map of Scotland, pointing out the localities of the Monuments. So large a volume, so copiously illustrated, might have satisfied a more superficial inquirer; but Mr. Stuart, who by his energetic researches has given an impulse to the study of these monuments such as had not before existed, in the preface to his first volume stated that "every other month has added to the previously ascertained lists of stones since the present volume was commenced," resolved to complete his labours. Notwithstanding, in another place of the former preface, he said: "The design of the present volume has thus been widened," by the assistance of the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers, author of the "Sculptured Stones of Angus," "so that it may be said now to include all the known stones with symbols, and the more ancient sculptured crosses of Scotland."—p. xv.

The effect of continued pains and inquiry has been to accumulate materials for the much richer and more splendid volume he has at length issued to the members of the Spalding Club. This second volume contains a more copious commentary upon the stones and every question they involve, and a far greater amount of pictorial illustration, by embracing the sculptured crosses of the western side of Scotland, many sepulchral slabs and other carved stones, with the newly-discovered fragments belonging to the former series. Besides its long "Preface," embracing the author's chief conclusions, and the series of treatises contained in the "Appendix to the Preface," which is probably the most valuable part of the work, there are 37 Plates expressly devoted to the exemplification and illustration of these treatises. After which come 131 Plates, the bulk of the volume (extending the entire work to upwards of 300 folio plates), to the explanation and elucidation of which nearly 100 pages of text are dedicated, under the title of "Notices of the Plates." In few instances has an obscure subject of inquiry extended and ramified more generally, or been pursued with more persevering candour and modesty, and at the same time, under the active influence of true independence of thought, or terminated in more satisfactory results. A particular combination of circumstances has concurred to lift the veil of darkness and mystery which has so long enshrouded the Sculptured Stones of Scotland. The Spalding Club, the metropolis of which is Aberdeen, was founded in 1839, in that district of North Britain anciently known as Pictavia, or the land of the Picts, to which the pillars and crosses inscribed with incised symbols are confined, i.e. those sculptured stones which are most peculiar to Scotland, and which have always been the source of the greatest curiosity; the untiring and indefatigable Secretary of the Club, himself an Aberdonian, deeply versed in the antiquarian lore of his native Scotland, endowed with much more than ordinary fitness for such an inquiry, in the calmness of his judgment, his patient and persevering dissection of every theory which has been broached respecting the Scottish monuments, his clear and just recognition of facts, whilst he is equally remarkable for his liberal appreciation of the labours of others, and even of every view, however adverse from his own, and for the modest reserve of his opinions where, as in many antiquarian questions, the evidence is only convincing not demonstrative. By the happy conspiration of these and other circumstances, the magnificent "Sculptured Stones of Scotland" has become a book of mark, which is likely to last perhaps longer than the perishable monuments recorded

* Edinburgh: Printed for the Spalding Club, 1867.

in its pages. As this book can fall but into few hands, a brief notice of its contents, however imperfect, will probably be of some interest to the readers of the "RELICQUARY."

Probably the most profitable mode of giving a notice of the contents of these two large volumes will be to reverse the order pursued by the author, and to enumerate the results of his many years' labours first. For this purpose we will make reference to the "Preface" of the Second Volume, which extends to 49 pages, and which contains a sort of summary of the inquiry. It is obvious that we can only give the most cursory *resumé* of this excellent preface. It opens with the remark, "Perhaps there is no custom in the history of human progress which serves so much to connect the remote past with the present time as the erection of pillar stones to commemorate events; for while the hoary monuments of the East and West combine to show its universal adoption by the human family, and while we meet with it in the infancy of history, it is even yet, in some shape or other, the means by which man hopes to hand down his memory to future times. Throughout Scotland there appear many rude unsculptured pillars, both single and in groups, such as are found in many countries of Europe and the East, while, in certain districts, there are numerous and varied sculptured stones which, besides the interest attached to them as records of the thoughts, and specimens of the art, of the early tribes of Alba, provoke especial attention, from the fact that as yet similar sculptures have not been found in the monuments of any other people." It is to this second class of sculptured stones that the work is dedicated. The first volume was principally devoted to the delineation of this earliest class of sculptured memorials; the second is reserved for the additional ones discovered, and for such contemporary remains of art in other quarters as will throw light upon the Scottish monuments. These include the early sculptured crosses from Saxon sites in ancient Northumbria, specimens of early Celtic art from the illuminated manuscripts and bronze ornaments of Ireland, and from kindred remains of the people of Alba, typical examples of the rich family crosses and slabs on the West Coast and Islands of Scotland, and, lastly, the recently noticed Cave Sculptures.

First, as to the date of the monuments. The author says: "The result of wider investigation and further thought has led me to believe that the peculiar symbols on the Scotch pillar-stones are to be ascribed to the Pictish people of Alba, and were used by them, mainly on their tombs, as marks of personal distinction, such as family descent, tribal rank, or official dignity. The peculiar symbols described in my former volume, and more fully in the appendix to this preface, are found almost solely on the monuments of that part of Scotland lying to the North of the Forth; and we learn from the venerable historian of the Angles, that in the beginning of the eighth century the inhabitants of this country, known as Pictavia, and Alba, were the Picts, whose Southern boundary was the Frith of Forth."—P. 3. To the South of the Forth was "Saxonia," on the West was the British Kingdom of Strathclyde, Galloway was under Saxon dominion, and the country lying to the North and East of the Strathclyde Britons was in the possession of the Dalriadic Scots, an invading colony from Ireland. Symbols have not been discovered in any of these districts, except in two solitary instances. Inasmuch as no symbol pillars were erected in the country of the Scots in the West of Scotland, any more than in their own country of Dalriada in Hibernia, the author considers himself justified in concluding that these monuments were erected in Pictland before the middle of the ninth century, when the Scots became the predominant people of Pictavia. Then, at what time of the Pictish sway were they erected? The author in endeavouring to arrive at a conclusion, says the

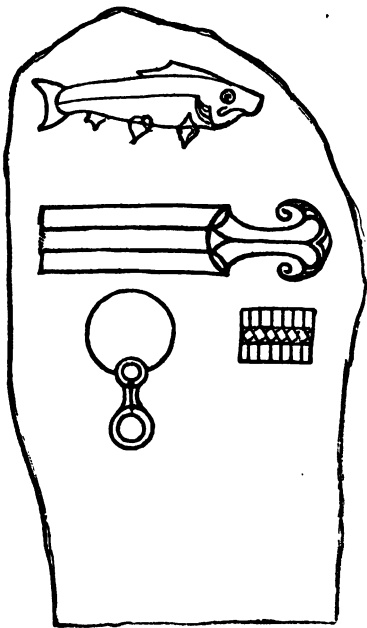


Fig. 1. Sculptured Stone from the Dunrobin Cist.

following facts must be kept in view: first, that in some instances these stones were erected on cairns covering cists or graves; second, the Kinttradwell stone was close to a cist; third, the Dunrobin stone, which contains the comb, the mirror, the fish, and a sword, figured in the first volume and also in the "*Crania Britannica*," had been used as a covering stone partly enclosing a long cist, which there is good reason to believe contained the remains of Norsemen; and fourth, the stone now at Lintlathen, upon which the elephant is sculptured, was found between the covering slabs of a cist in Cairn Greg, which contained an urn and a bronze dagger. "These circumstances," says Mr. Stuart, "although they do not enable us to assign a definite period to the pillars with incised symbols, connect their use with burial usages, all of which were probably of a pre-Christian character, as some of them undoubtedly were."—P. 5. This remark refers to the *origin* of the employment of the symbols, which the facts alluded to seem to concur to prove was during pagan times. The Norse interment at Dunrobin he attributes to about the beginning of the tenth century, and were it not for the single instance of a fragment of an *unhewn* pillar-stone marked with the *incised outline* figure of the elephant, found at Cairn Greg, he "would have been disposed to ascribe the introduction of the symbols to a comparatively late period of the Pictish history, probably to the time when (as has been suggested by some), they were led to abandon their former system of painting animals and other objects on their bodies."—P. 7. The fragment found between the covering slabs of the Cairn Greg cist, containing a bronze dagger and an urn, has a peculiar history. It was discovered in 1834, when the sculptured stone was re-interred in its original position. Mr. Stuart opened the tumulus again in 1864, having present a resident whose memory seemed very exact, who witnessed the earlier excavation and testified to the position in which the fragment was found on that occasion, and in which it was met with a second time. With respect to this remnant itself, Mr. Stuart says: "It will be remarked that the fragment is sculptured only with the figure of the elephant, and is of the same class as the *unhewn* pillar-stones, which have merely the symbols in incised outline. This class I have always been inclined to believe to be the earliest, and to have been succeeded by the dressed slabs, on which the cross occurs along with the symbol figures in a more elaborate style of art. It seems to me, on the whole, that the symbols, although not necessarily ante-Christian, are yet vestiges of a pre-Christian system, and are probably the work of a pagan people; while the slabs on which they occur with the cross mark a period of transition to the Christian system." Notices of the Plates.—P. 56. But, whatever may be the precise date of the origin of these peculiar sculptures, "it is plain that the symbols were continued into the Christian period, and appear in sculptures of which the main feature is the Christian cross. The monuments of this later period are generally formed of dressed slabs, with carvings on both faces. On one of these faces a cross is designed, which occupies its centre, and is covered with ornamented work of intricate and varied patterns; while the symbol figures, which retain their original outline as on the pillar-stones, are frequently covered with ornaments of a like kind." Pref.—P. 7.

Without intending to interrupt our analysis, it may be remarked upon these points that transient observers previously were fully disposed to regard the sculptured stones, contrary to the oriental hypothesis, as entirely of indigenous origin; and in the main to refer them, equally contrary to the hypothesis of vastly remote antiquity, to Christian times. So that it is peculiarly satisfactory to find Mr. Stuart's elaborate and sound researches terminate in the conclusions that the sculptured stones proper to Scotland are strictly Pictish monuments, and are to be dated as originating during the pagan times of the Picts, probably in the bronze age, but carried down and most prevailing during the times after the conversion of these people. "The examples of these different kinds of monuments, of which drawings are given in this volume, afford sufficient data for comparison, and for approximate conclusions as to the date of the cross-slabs, while a literal inscription which occurs on one of them may help to test such conclusions." The cross-slab with an inscription here referred to, is that of "Drosten's Cross," in the churchyard of St. Vigean's, Forfarshire. It is an elaborate monument covered, on one side, with a variety of animals, inclusive of a man with a cross-bow shooting a wild boar, and at the upper part of this side is a series of the peculiar symbols, on the other side, with an intricate cable pattern and a grotesque border of imaginary creatures. On one of the edges of the stone, below a long pattern of intricate and graceful knot-work, occurs an inscription of four lines in debased Roman minuscule characters, such as occur in the early Irish and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, and were common in the sixth and succeeding centuries. The reading of this inscription is difficult, but the first line is no doubt the proper name DROSTEN, a name which frequently occurs among the kings of the Picts. Hence there is good ground for regarding this stone as a royal memorial. According to Sir James Y. Simpson, it commemorated that Drust who was slain at the battle of Drum Blath-

mig, in the year 729. "It seems to me that we may regard 'Drosten's Cross' as furnishing one standing-point for approximating the date of monuments of a like character and style of art, and from it may reasonably believe that the erection of crosses combining the two symbolisms prevailed in Pictland in the eighth century."—P. 9.

The author next endeavours to ascertain the state of the Pictish people about this time, and the character of their religious polity, and concludes quite satisfactorily that they were somewhat advanced, and that their monastic system was so far complete that the monks had their scribes. About the time above-mentioned, "the art of illuminating Manuscripts in Ireland took a particular shape, and resulted in the foundation of a national school of design." There are still extant some fine examples of these works, ranging from the seventh to the ninth centuries. And it is remarkable that the same style of ornament is reproduced on the sculptured slabs of Pictland, in many instances with the closest resemblance. "When, therefore, we consider the circumstances illustrative of the social and ecclesiastic state of the Picts, together with the facts relating to the history and art of that people to which I have now referred, we may be justified in believing that the sculptured pillars were erected at an early period after the establishment of Christianity in the Pictish country, and that some of them probably date from the early part of the eighth century."—P. 16.

In commenting on the style of the ornamentation of the sculptured stones of Scotland, the author is led to maintain its early rise in Pictland and its independent appropriation by the artists of that country. "If the knowledge of this intricate style of ornament was introduced into Pictland from Ireland, the fact remains, that such knowledge was used in so independent a fashion that we must allow to it the merit of a national art. For not only did it make use of the sculptures which it found on the earlier rude pillars embellishing and working them up in the general design of the crosses, but it seems plain that the artists in Pictland preceded those in Ireland in the art of sculpturing the elaborate devices in question on stone. * * *

In the pictorial representations with which the latter are embellished, where the figures of men and animals are introduced, there is a grace and freedom of design and execution unknown in the remains of early Irish illuminations or sculptures, suggestive of the influence of classical art in their production," p. 20.*

The "Appendix to the Preface," as already mentioned, contains about a dozen lengthened dissertations, which display great research and learning, upon questions bearing a more or less immediate relation to the sculptured stones. As we can only glance at these, we will confine ourselves to a sort of analysis of the two first. That on the "Objects Sculptured on the Stones" is most intimately connected with the interpretation of the singular symbols they bear, which have always excited so much surprise and curiosity. Mr. Stuart, in his usual philosophical manner, endeavours to compare them and to refer them to similar symbols used by other ancient people, with a view to throw light upon them.

He divides the sculptures on the Scottish monuments into two classes: 1, Symbols; and 2, Pictorial Representations. The symbols, he says, may be sub-divided into *objects of common use*, such as the comb, mirror, and shears; and *unfamiliar objects*, like "the serpent," "the elephant," "the crescent," "the spectacle ornament," and other figures of a like kind. As to symbolism on tombs it has been familiar to most ancient people. "In fact," as M. Didron says, "it is customary among all nations to represent upon the tomb of a deceased person the attributes of the trade he had followed during his life. * * * When a person died he was interred with the object that he had loved during life—his horse, his clothes, his valuable things, even his wife—a custom which prevails even now in India. At the same time these objects were figured upon his tomb; and in later periods, even after the custom of burying them with the dead had been discontinued, they still continued to be so represented upon the tombs." The testimony of other high authorities is to the same effect, and it is noticeable that the first of the Scottish writers who makes allusion to the figures on the Scottish standing stones—Boece, the historian, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen—plainly took it for granted that they had been sculptured with a design not dissimilar from that which led to the interment of valued objects with the departed.

The interment of a chalice and paten, and also of a book with the body of a priest, was a usual observance. Of this we have many records, and the objects themselves have been found in many tombs, as that of St. Cuthbert, at Durham. A stone at

* We have been inclined to regard the horseman sculptured on the stones—a good example has been selected for the title page—as indicating classical influence as clearly as any other detail. There is so striking an agreement in these horsemen that they might be looked upon as repetitions in many cases, still with variations of costume. They are evidently the riders of small horses, or ponies.

Arbirlot offers two crosses patée, two books, and a paten, or the host, and is considered to be the memorial of two ecclesiastics. On the elaborately decorated cross-slab (a name of Mr. Stuart more appropriate than cross, which is suitable to the Irish monuments) at Nigg, in Ross-shire, in a triangular space at the top, above the cross is a representation of the consecration of the host. A dove descending holds the wafer in its beak above an altar, two priests bend low, each with a book in his hands. Stone celts and bronze weapons are commonly met with in the ancient British tumuli; swords, shields, &c., frequently in those of the Anglo Saxons. "If, therefore, we should accept the statement of M. Didron regarding the practice of early races, of burying with a person the object which had been highest in his affections while alive, and at the same time representing them on his tomb, and of the continuance of the latter custom after the first had disappeared, we might hold that the occurrence of such objects among the sculptures of our Scotch stones marked the same sepulchral idea as had led to their interment with the departed. This would hold especially in the case of recognized objects, such as the chalice, book, sword, comb, and mirror,—which are figured on the stones, and of which specimens of like shape have been found in early sepulchral deposits. But it will hardly solve the difficulty when we meet with the forms of elephants and serpents, and geometrical figures of various outline, unless we could be sure that they also represent objects of similar use or affection." P. iv.

The mirror and the comb are frequently represented on the sculptured stones, and there is no lack of evidence that these were articles of much interest in ancient times. Combs of the same shape have been found in cists in Scotland, and in cists and crannoges in Ireland. Pope Boniface sent to Ethelburga, the wife of Edwin, King of Northumbria, "*Speculum argenteum, et pectinem eborem inauratum.*" The ivory comb of St. Cuthbert was observed on both the occasions on which his tomb was opened, and is now preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. And it appears that a comb was formerly used by the Bishop in the services of the Catholic Church, most likely as an emblem of purity, perhaps not an unneeded one. In the east, like certain objects on our ancient tombs, combs are used as indications of sex on sculptured monuments. In the pictorial writing of the Chaldeans the double-toothed comb is said by Mr. Rawlinson to represent "a woman," and Sir

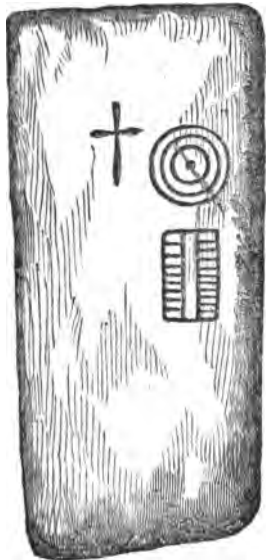


Fig. 4. Sculptured Stone, exhibiting the Comb from Darley, Derbyshire.—*Bateman Museum.**

* This curious stone has already been engraved in the "*RELIQUARY*" (Vol. II. page 23), in an admirable article on "Ancient Sepulchral Crosses at Darley Church," by the late Mr. Thomas Bateman, in whose Museum at Lomberdale the stone is preserved.

[*ED. RELIQUARY.*

Henry Rawlinson affirms that it is the same among the Lurish tribes of Babylonia, the single-toothed comb being the emblem of "a man."

"It would thus appear that the sculpturing of such objects as the comb, mirror, and shears, may have been done by different people and at various times, with dissimilar objects; yet, as we can be sure that the figures are really meant to represent these objects, it may suggest to us that, at all events, some of the other figures are likewise intended to portray articles of ornament or personal use, and to represent actual objects, rather than abstract ideas having an occult or mystical signification." P. viii.



Fig. 2. Spectacle Ornament, with Sceptre (lower part imperfect.)

work; and it is frequently interlaced with the bars of the crescent, not placed before it nor behind it, but threaded into it. These minute marks seem almost to prove that the whole is a decoration or fibula, pretty surely of metal work. There is an example among the plates of the first volume that is about as perfect a representation of a single fibula as the artist in stone could make. It is plate V. which gives two fragmentary stones of the earliest period, which were dug up in the parish of Clatt, in Aberdeenshire. Upon one of them is "the spectacle ornament," crossed by "the broken sceptre," and immediately above these is a circular brooch, with a small round at each end of the circle, one for the head of the pin the other for the fastening of its point, with the pin itself in its place. The other stone has "the horse-shoe ornament" incised upon it, which Mr. Stuart concludes, with great reason, is to represent a fibula or torque. Indeed these Clatt sculptures, although the author does not expressly allude to them, appear to us almost demonstrative of the correctness of his explanation of the symbols. The torques of the Irish are often alluded to in the manuscripts, and with armillæ, both of gold, were objects of universal esteem, being left in wills, given as royal presents, represented on Gaulish and other coins, and were doubtless of high estimation among the Picts. A bronze mirror, and a crescent-shaped plate of bronze lately found in Balmaclellan, which we suppose is in the Pictish district, are figured in this part of the work, and bear the peculiar Celtic ornamentation.

Mr. Stuart, speaking of the *size* and proportions of the symbols, says, very properly, that it is difficult from them to draw any conclusions as to the real magnitude of the objects themselves. He adds, "it is plain from various instances that the symbols are represented without any relative proportion to the other objects. Thus, at Elgin the crescent and spectacles occupy more room than the men and horses below them."

He next goes on to speak of "the fish," which was "a recognized Christian symbol from the earliest times." So that presuming that this symbol is strictly Christian, its occurrence upon the Dunrobin

The author then speaks of "the spectacle ornament," which he considers may represent an actual ornament of the nature of a clasp or buckle, to which it is probable the crescent may be assimilated, or it may have been fastened on the chest, or meant for an ornament like the golden tiaras or diadems (Irish *Mind* or *Minn*) which have been found in Ireland, sometimes in Scotland. The "broken-sceptre," which crosses the crescent is suggestive of a badge, ornament, or fibula. As Mr. Stuart has observed, it is commonly strengthened at the angles by some ornamental device, which gives it the air of metal-

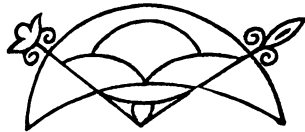


Fig. 4. Crescent, with Sceptre.

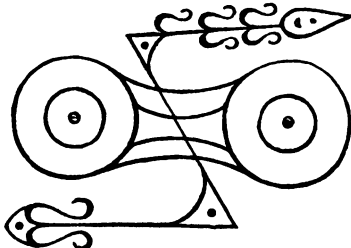


Fig. 5. Spectacle Ornament, with Sceptre.

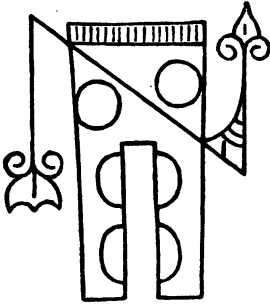


Fig. 6. Oblong Ornament, with Sceptre.

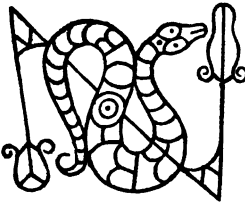


Fig. 7. Serpent, with Sceptre.

slab, which had been misappropriated to form the covering stone of the Norsemen about the beginning of the 10th century, is not at all inconsistent. The conversion of the Northern Picts was begun in the latter half of the 6th century, or nearly 400 years before, that of the Southern Picts having preceded the conversion of their Northern congeners 150 years, and the conversion of the Norsemen of the Orkneys not taking place till about the year 980; all of which is quite in agreement with the presumption that this Christian symbol had no reverence in the eyes of the Norsemen at the period when it was so misappropriated. This probably gives us the true key to the explanation of its history.

Of the "serpent," which occurs on both classes of monuments, the author considers it may have been used as a badge or ornament, or merely in a pictorial way, or as a "funeral emblem," as in Etruscan and other tombs. When it is recollected how extensively the serpent has been employed as an emblem, religious or otherwise, it seems the least difficult object to account for upon the Scottish Sculptured Stones; and finding it often there it appears to be a confirmation of the line of explanation pursued by our author. If this be the true line we should say beforehand that the serpent could not be absent. It is the well-known emblem of Apollo, the god of so many divine arts, of his beneficent son Æsculapius, and of Minerva in her character of Hygeia, the preserver of health.

Upon "the elephant" there are some ingenious observations, including the interesting quotation from Polyænus. The Indian expeditions of Alexander, more than 300 years before Christ, were the origin of the introduction of the elephant into European warfare. The vast and enduring influence of these expeditions is much overlooked in modern science.* Elephants were introduced into Italy by Pyrrhus, and were afterwards generally used in warfare. Polyænus, a writer of the second century, relates that Cæsar attempting to pass a river in Britain was resisted by Cassolaulus, when he sent forward a large elephant covered with iron scales, with a tower holding archers and slingers on its back, which produced the desired consternation among the horses of the British charioteers.

"The elephant of the Scotch stones, cannot, however, be regarded as a likeness, but rather as a conventional representation of the animal, and the unvarying adherence to one form would suggest that the sculptors were unacquainted with the original, and were not working from a traditionary description, in which case we might have expected to find the same varying degeneracy as in the case of the Gaulish and British coins already referred to; but rather were copying a figure with defined form, like the 'spectacles' and 'crescent.'" Without being able to perceive the full meaning of this paragraph, its general line of argument must be admitted.

Besides the objects sculptured on the rude pillar-stones which have been classed as *symbols*, others on the cross-slabs are thought by the author to be personal symbols, and there are pictorial scenes, some of which, he says, are "no doubt descriptive of actual events," such as the chase and processions of ecclesiastics and warriors; yet "in the main the scenes and animals which occur on the cross-slabs are introduced for pictorial effect and to cover the surface," i. e. for elaboration and enrichment.

The figures on the stones have been made to abound in the grotesque. This is quite in accordance with the generous spirit of the artists of our magnificent Gothic cathedrals, and does not at all detract from the genuine religious purport of the

* "The history of Alexander forms an important epoch in the history of mankind. Unlike other Asiatic conquerors, his progress was marked by something more than devastation and ruin; at every step of his course the Greek language and civilization took root and flourished; and after his death Greek Kingdoms were formed in all parts of Asia, which continued to exist for centuries. By his conquests the knowledge of mankind was increased, the sciences of geography, natural history and others, received vast additions; and it was through him that a road was opened to India, and that Europeans became acquainted with the productions of the remote East."—*Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*. Sub. voce, Alexander.

works of both. There was nothing of modern austerity in the more enlarged intellect and fancy of our antecessors when they devoted themselves to art. The ancient Picts were much unlike their more recent successors. It evidently was not a doctrine with them that all mirth ought to be squeezed out of the heart of man before he was fitted for true worship. Some of the subjects of the plates are uncontrollably ludicrous, a still larger number designedly grotesque, and there is much room for comment upon these monstrous animals.

Mr. Stuart terminates this long and interesting chapter of the Appendix with these



Fig. 8. Singular inscribed Pillar Stone, at Logie, in Aberdeenshire, combining the Spectacle, Crescent, and Sceptre Symbols, with *Oghams*.

remarks: "If it be held that the sculptured 'symbols' on the early slabs are to be regarded as representations of actual objects used by the people, as the distinguishing insignia of family descent, badges of office, or the like, it is not difficult to understand the continuance of the same figures on the Christian slabs for a time. If, on the other hand, we should be led to believe with some that the figures in question were symbols of a heathen worship, it is not conceivable that they should be found on the Christian memorials of a later date. If the 'symbols' are held to be the expression of abstract ideas or doctrines, it would seem to be hopeless to attempt their elucidation, inasmuch as every inquirer will feel at liberty to assign the meaning to them which he prefers, without reference to any standard."

We however believe that Mr. Stuart, by much and long-continued patient thought, and by a reference of the unknown to the known and appreciated, has given the symbols such an explanation, without the introduction of any improbabilities, as will prove satisfactory to most inquiring minds.

The second essay is entitled "Stone Circles," and fills about 20 closely printed folio pages. This section of the work is of much general archaeological value, as it follows up an inquiry already commenced

in the first volume, namely, into the true purport of the so-called "Druidical Temples," and the "Standing Stones" themselves. Mr. Stuart in the first volume, "recorded the result of various systematic excavations of 'Standing Stones,' both single and in groups. These went to establish that, in almost every case, the stone circles, which have for a time received the unfortunate name of 'Druidical Temples,' were really places of sepulture. Fresh facts have been established by recent excavations in other circles which strengthen the evidence of their sepulchral use. In this chapter I propose to draw attention to the results thus attained, and to offer some observations on the subject, as a contribution towards the elucidation of the real character of the 'Standing Stones.'"—P. xxii.

Mr. Stuart enumerates many stone circles which have been examined in Scotland and in the North of England, the examination of which has shown them to be in some way sepulchral. Some of these circles enclose cairns and cromlechs. Excavations made at the great circle of Classernish, in the Isle of Lewis, have brought to light two rude stone chambers, in which were found fragments of incinerated human bones. The great circle in Westmoreland, called "Long Meg and her Daughters," on the visit of Camden in 1599, encompassed two stone cairns. In one of the circles at Stennis, in Orkney, a ruined cromlech is yet to be seen.* Mr. Stuart regrets that "the great circles of Wiltshire have never been systematically excavated. So far as Stonehenge has been examined, the results show the occurrence of deposits of a similar character to those found in the surrounding barrows."† The Irish Carnac at

* Mr. Farrer's excavation of the mounds at Stennis, outside the standing stones, "did not encourage the belief that they were sepulchral." His inference is that "when the moat was excavated, advantage was taken to raise the hillocks," without definite purpose." Maeshowe.—*Notice of Runic Inscriptions*. By James Farrer, M.P. P. xviii.

† At the village of Winterbourne Monckton, which is about a mile north of the

Carrowmore, in County Sligo, where circles abound, single, double, and treble, cairns and cromlechs are equally abundant, and excavations have always resulted in revealing human bones, earthen urns, and other sepulchral objects. Indeed, we can speak from personal inspection, that fragments of human bones are common in the soil there, to the great terror and disgust of the peasantry round the spot.* The stone monuments of Brittany are equally shown to be connected with cromlechs or mounds containing chambers. The mounds containing "stone houses" and "giants graves" in Scandinavia, are surrounded by upright pillars, and this is a common feature in the sepulchral structures of ancient people.

"On the whole, these facts regarding stone circles entitle us to infer that they were erected, as they certainly were used, for sepulchral purposes. Some writers, while they admit that the smaller stone circles may have been sepulchres, are not disposed to believe that the larger and more complicated structures, like Stonehenge and Avebury in England, or Stennis and Classenish in Scotland, could have been designed for such a purpose. But if there be no reason, except the great size and importance of these circles, for supposing them to have been of a different character, the objection does not appear of much weight. * * * * If we must recognize the smaller stone circles to be ancient sepulchres, I think it is reasonable that we should regard the larger examples as of the same kind, but of greater importance. Such structures as Stonehenge and Stennis may have resulted from some great national effort to commemorate mighty chiefs. The remains of most ancient people yet attest that greater and more enduring labour and art have been expended on the construction of tombs for the dead than on the abodes of the living; indeed, that ancient tombs cut in the rock, as in Etruria, were reproductions of the more fragile wooden abodes of the living."—P. xxv.

Mr. Stuart shows that it was not till John Aubrey's time that Stonehenge and Avebury were supposed to have been temples of the Druids. Stukely it was who attempted to restore Stonehenge as a temple of the Druids, and made Avebury out to be a *Dracontia*. The author says, the little that we know of the Druids "does not lead us to connect them with a system of worship in stone circles. People who could make use of Greek letters in writing, and form images of their god Mercury, were surely beyond the use of such rude temples for their rites, which it would seem were performed in groves and forests."—P. xxvii. Mr. Stuart's inquiries lead him to class trees, pillars, hills, and fountains, as objects of primitive and long-continued veneration, and as places of meeting; but we have no evidence to show that circular structures of pillars were objects of similar use. It is deserving of remark also, that stone circles are not numerous in France, where the Druids flourished; while in Brittany, where the ancient rites probably lingered longer than in other parts of Gaul, and where stone pillars occur in great numbers, the circle is almost unknown. But while there is no early authority for connecting stone circles with Druid temples, there is much in the earliest notices of pagan rites and superstitions on the Continent, and in Britain and Ireland, which would lead us to believe that heathen temples were of an entirely different nature."—P. xxix.

The assertion in the "*Crania Britannica*," that in the North the most judicious antiquaries have thought the oldest places of worship, the *hörgar* of the Sagas, consisted of stone circles, has led the author to a reference to Dr. G. W. Dasent, a learned Scandinavian scholar, who in a long and somewhat exhaustive communication, after an examination of numerous authorities as to the original meaning of the term, points out that the *hörgar* were "high places" fenced off and hallowed. They were, however, often buried, and even the late Professor Munch acknowledged that "sometimes *hörgar* seem to have had roofs." The former fact seems to be decisive against stone circles ever being the *hörgar* employed as places of worship. Dr. Dasent's conclusion is, "that *hörgar* does certainly not mean a close circle erected for sacrificial worship, but a building raised of stones and roofed, which could be set fire to and burnt, and which in all probability was erected on a hill." The author goes into much learned research, which shows that the ancient pagan temples of different parts of Europe

great circle at Avebury, several large Sarsen stones were undermined a few years ago, and some of them were found to cover sepulchral deposits. These were contained in circular cists, each holding many skeletons, placed in the crouching position. There is a brief description of the excavations, with figures of some of the antiquities discovered, as well as a plate of one of the fine skulls met with, in the "*Crania Britannica*." xxviii., pl. 58. This obviously explains nothing respecting the circle itself.

* Some women, who had no due estimate of the sagacity of Irish dogs, manifested great anxiety to have the bones we dug up reburied at some depth, out of the reach of canine animals.

were not stone circles, but fanes, buildings of some kind to which the early Christian Missionaries frequently applied fire, and they were burnt down.

"There are many references to the heathen priesthood of the Celtic people of Ireland in the early annals of that country; but I have not been able to discover anything which would serve to connect them with the use of stone circles as temples. * * * * Dr. Todd remarks on the word 'Beltine:' 'The Irish pagans worshipped the heavenly bodies, hills, pillar-stones, wells, etc. There is no evidence of their having had any personal gods, or any knowledge of the Phœnician Baal. This very erroneous etymology of the word Beltine (the fire of the god Bel), is nevertheless the source of all the theories about the Irish Baal worship.'"—P. xxxiii.

"The term 'Druids,' applied to their priesthood by the ancient Irish, seems to have been used in the same sense as 'magicians.' * * * * Many of the pagan practices are specified in imperial capitularies and early councils, but in no case can I discover a reference to superstitions connected with stone circles, although many of them are articles of (concerning) a primitive *cultus*."—P. xxxv.

It will not be possible here to pursue the subject further, but the author goes on to consider the veneration shown to pillar-stones, which were supposed to be endowed with supernatural powers, such as those of healing, at which many rites were enacted; the reverence of the Irish Celts for particular trees, the *palladia* of their tribes; and the primitive sanctity with which fountains were invested, which is continued to the present day. He then concludes his exhaustive argument in these terms: "On a review of all the facts, it seems to me the idea which assigns to stone circles an origin or use as temples is based on a mere assumption."—P. xl.

The view inculcated in this important chapter is one that has been growing up in this country for some years. The "Druidical altars" of our forefathers were long since often found on examination to be cromlechs and places of sepulchre, and the recent extension of explorations has multiplied the instances of this result considerably. In France cromlechs are to the present day regarded as altars. But one after another of the Druidical temples has been discovered to be the resting-places of the dead; still, there was a lingering reluctance to give them up, especially the larger and more important ones, to this purpose altogether. The three large stones near the centre of Arbor Lowe have been supposed, and most likely with justice, to be the remains of a cromlech. The tumuli on each side its entrance were opened by the late Mr. Bateman and found to be British barrows. The lengthened researches of Mr. Stuart, continually supported as they are by fresh facts, will go far to lead to the entire renunciation of the appropriation of stone monuments to Druidical rites. The question is one of great antiquarian interest, and may be regarded as fast advancing to a satisfactory solution.

It would be pleasant to follow the author into the recondite subjects he has considered in the other chapters of this Appendix, especially those on Early Modes of Burial, Illustrations of the Symbols, the Art of the Sculptured Stones, and Sculptured Caves. These latter have attracted more attention of late, and their examination leads to the conclusion that the caves have been occupied by the early Christian Missionaries to Alba, who have left memorials upon their walls. We shall, however, be obliged to desist from any further analysis.

The plates form the great bulk of the volumes, which can scarcely be understood, certainly not thoroughly estimated without their inspection and study. These plates are deserving of every commendation as evincing the pains and the skilfulness of Mr. A. Gibb, of Aberdeen, the artist. We can readily perceive in their execution the great advantage an artist acquires by a persevering attention to one kind of subject, each subject having a texture of its own. He acquires the power of delineating it with more true effect, more accuracy, and, which is in this case of such great importance, with more reliableness.

Mr. Stuart must be regarded to have done far more than anyone before him to define our knowledge of the ancient Picts, upon whom he has thrown much light. This subject is not exhausted; most likely will be further illustrated. In his masterly investigation of the sculptured stones he has pursued the inquiry in a philosophical spirit, and never invoked any unnecessary causative influences; where ordinary ones were sufficient he has always been quite satisfied with them. He has not been inflated with the motive of making any great discoveries, but contented himself with following simple facts and truth wherever they have chosen to lead him, and by this means has divested the Sculptured Stones of Scotland of almost all the mystery which has so long enveloped them like a halo, perverting the vision of their observers. Like the Round Towers of Ireland, since they received the most meritorious illustrations of Dr. Petrie, himself an Irishman, the Sculptured Stones of Scotland, now, by the persevering labours of a philosophic Scotchman, have been reduced to their true dimensions.

J. B. D.

DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.*

DAVID ROBERTS, the eldest child of a very poor shoemaker, in the little village of Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, was born in October, 1796, and received the first rudiments of his education at a Dame-school in that village. At eight years of age he was sent to school at Edinburgh, and when old enough was apprenticed to a house painter. When "out of his time," he became for a time foreman to another house painter, at Perth, and then returned to Edinburgh. Here, having become acquainted with the proprietor of a circus, he commenced scene painting—the highest object of his ambition—and this connection resulted in his entering into a regular engagement to travel with the circus to paint scenes and make himself generally useful. Roberts thus became a "strolling player," his first appearance on the stage being in the character of "a barber who was to have shaved, but was shaved by the clown," in a comic pantomime. With this company David Roberts travelled through a large district, and played or painted at Carlisle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, York, and other places, and then back to Edinburgh, where his employer failed. Thrown out of employment David Roberts again began work as a journeyman house painter, at Perth. In 1818 he engaged with Mr. Corri, as scene painter, at the Pantheon, Edinburgh, at 25s. per week, and on the close of that theatre, after a short time again occupied at house painting, he accepted an engagement as scene painter at the Glasgow Theatre, at 30s. a week. In 1820, David Roberts married, and shortly afterwards sent his wife home to reside with his parents whilst he went with the company, at a salary of £2 per week and to find his own colour-boy, to Ayr and Dumfries. In 1821, Roberts, at Stanfield's (then also a scene painter at Edinburgh), suggestion painted some small pictures, and sent them to the Edinburgh Exhibition, where two of them were soon sold at 50s. each! In the following year David Roberts went to London to accept an engagement as scene painter at Drury Lane or the Coburg Theatre, at £4 a week, but returned for a time to Edinburgh. From this time Roberts continued scene painting in London, and at the same time painting for the exhibitions, and soon made his way to fame and fortune, which he had fully reached many years before his decease in 1864. His life has been most admirably written by his friend, Mr. James Ballantyne, in the splendid volume now before us, which is enriched with a large number of *fac-simile* plates of Roberts's sketches, by a charming portrait of the great painter, and by several of his own etchings.

The volume is beautifully printed, and bound in the most perfect taste, and is one which ought to be in every good library, public or private, in the kingdom.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF DERBYSHIRE.†

This little pamphlet—a paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, in January, 1867—is, with but few exceptions, a compilation from the pages of the "RELICUARY," and, again almost without exception, void of the usual acknowledgment. It is pleasant to find that in a paper devoted to the "Archæology of the Peak of Derbyshire" the whole, or nearly the whole, of the information given is collected from our own pages, but it must be admitted that it is not quite so pleasant to find that—we are quite willing to believe, inadvertently—proper acknowledgment of that source has not been made. Mr. Vale is evidently an amiable man, the calls of whose profession (that of being one of the leading architects of Liverpool) do not leave him much time for the cultivation of literature, or the development of his antiquarian tastes. He appears to have made a pleasant little tour into one part of the Peak of Derbyshire and having enjoyed it himself, has determined upon imparting a little of that enjoyment, and a little of the knowledge he has gained, to his friends of the "Society," and from thence to the public. If, through his superficial knowledge of his subject, and his other pressing occupations, he has made mistakes—and they are not "few and far between"—they have been, we verily believe, unwittingly made, and are such as he will, we are quite sure, be only too glad to have a hint to guard against in the future. Mr. Vale (on page 15) speaks of "the touch of

* *The Life of David Roberts, R.A. Compiled from his Journals and other sources.* By JAMES BALLANTYNE. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1 vol. 4to., 1866. Illustrated.

† *The Archæology of the Peak of Derbyshire.* By HENRY H. VALE, Architect, Liverpool. Liverpool: T. Brackell, 8vo. pamphlet, pp. 48. 1867.

the 'prentice hand" being impressed upon the details of the houses of the "model village" of Edensor. Certainly "the touch of the 'prentice hand" is strongly visible on every page of the pamphlet, which we hope in later years he will learn to efface.

ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY.*

MR. CUSSANS in his nice little volume, the "Grammar of Heraldry," gives all the information which a young student in that delightful branch of study can require. The information is concise, but is so excellently managed that amplification is unnecessary; the illustrations are clear and easily understood, and, being worked in with the text, are easy for reference; and the chapters on flags, banners, and other subjects, give a great deal of information which ordinarily has to be sought for in larger and more costly works. MR. ELVIN, too, in his "Synopsis of Heraldry," has given a vast amount of useful and sound information, which cannot but be of the most signal service to the student. The illustrations, however, are crowded into plates, and are therefore not nearly so convenient for reference. Both books are convenient Manuals, and no doubt will be found exceedingly useful as books of reference.

SEPULCHRAL ANTIQUITIES.†

MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, whose name is known to, and respected by, every archaeologist—and especially every "Herald and Genealogist"—in the kingdom, has in the little work now before us, and which we see is *privately printed*, done most signal good service to the science of antiquities, by drawing up this account of the works which have been issued on the Sepulchral Antiquities of England. It gives a far better and more complete notice of all the books which have been issued on the subject than has ever before been attempted. Added to it, and yet connected intimately with its subject, is an admirable notice of the life and works of Thomas Dingley, the writer of "History from Marble." Everything which Mr. Nichols undertakes he does well, and this little publication is no exception to the rule.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

FAMILY OF COMBS MOSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—Can any of your readers tell me anything about the family mentioned in the following deed? "Combs Moss" is a hill about a mile South of Chapel-en-le-Frith, but this is the only time I have met with any mention of a family bearing that name.

"William de Mosse de Combs (Combs Moss), by his deed poll granted and confirmed to Richard his son, two acres of land with the appes in Bowden, called Long-acres, near Hayleyebrok, and one half-acre in the Rydyngs above the Hayleye. To hold to s^d Richard and his heirs; but if he happened to die without heirs of his body issuing, then s^d lands were to revert to John his (grantor's) younger brother and his heirs, and in case of his dying without heirs of his body, then said lands and premises were to revert to Henry, the brother of the s^d John, and his heirs for ever. Witnesses, Robert Foljambe, then bailiff of the Peak, Will^m de Baggeshaugh, John de Ollerenshaugh, Hugh de Hordron, Thomas de Bradshaugh, et alius. Dat apud Capellain del Frith on Thursday next after the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr, in the 13th year of King Edward the Third." (Seal broken off.)

Yours sincerely, HENRY KIRKE.

* *The Grammar of Heraldry.* By JOHN E. CUSSANS. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 100. Illustrated.

Synopsis of Heraldry. By C. N. ELVIN, M.A. London: Robert Hardwicke, Piccadilly. 1 vol. small 8vo. pp. 114. Illustrated.

† *A Bibliographical Review of Works on the Sepulchral Antiquities of England.* By JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. 4to. pp. 46. Privately Printed.

PORTRAITS OF ROUSSEAU AND CROMWELL.

In my brother's possession, at Leek, are two pictures, whose probable painters' names are much desired. The one, evidently by a French artist, is an exquisitely painted portrait of Rousseau, and was given by the immortal Jean Jacques himself, while residing at Wootton in 1766, to my great-aunt, who lived in the neighbourhood, and for whom he had conceived a more than usual amount of regard. He is represented in a sort of Polish or Cossack costume, being habited in a loose-flowing puce-coloured robe, the deeply-furred fringe of which he holds in his ruffled right-hand. A high fur-cap completely conceals his hair, and a white cravat just peeps from underneath the robe. The face is nearly full, being about three-quarters turned to the left; and the complexion is dark olive. Deeply-furrowed brow and cheeks; thickly bushy eye-brows; dark, deepest hazel eyes, which seem to glare at one from all points, and a thin-lipped sensuous mouth, sum up its other striking characteristics. I may add, that I have seen a very good mezzotint of this picture or its replica.

Of the acquisition of the other, a portrait of old Noll, and likewise of kitcat size, there is no recorded history; but as my great-great-grandfather, James Sleigh, was in 1642 an ensign in Fairfax's regiment, it most probably came into the family from that source. It and the frame are evidently contemporary with him, and it is comparatively coarsely painted. He is in the armour of the period, and from his thick, wavy light-brown hair (hanging just below the neck), and very slight moustache, it probably depicts him at the commencement of his public career. No hands or weapons are shown, but on the right side, the wall of a building (Whitehall?) is given. The face is oval, the complexion florid and weather-beaten; forehead lofty and pyramidal; eyes cold and somewhat vacant—the general expression exceedingly stern and repellent—a thick and high-bridged nose; a jaw flaccid and hanging; mouth small; lips thin, and chin protuberant.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

JOHN SLEIGH.

DERBYSHIRE NURSERY RHYMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—

The popular or Nursery Rimes of Derbyshire, quoted by Mr. Brushfield in Reliquary No. 29, are certainly of very long standing in the county, and date possibly from the Danish occupation. If collected, the greater number would, I have little doubt, find counterparts among those of Denmark, many of which have been published in Thieles Danske Folkesag, *First Edit.*

The names of the fingers, for instance, run thus in Danish, though in inverse order—

Tommektot, Slikkepot, Langemand,
Guldbrand, Lille Peer Spillemand.

The game of holding a lighted stick between the fingers is quite common in Denmark. I regret my inability to give the lines accompanying the process.

Our "This is the house that Jack built," is also as well known in Seeland, Fyen, and other Danish Isles, as it is with us, only, for *Jack*, the Danes have *Jacob*, as—

"Der har du det Huus som Jacob bygde," &c., &c.,

even to the cow with the crumpled horn (de Krumme Horn).

The Danes have also the rimes about the old woman who could not get her pig to go home at night; they furthermore supply us with the name of the pig. The pig being self-willed, as pigs are wont to be, would not go home, whereupon the crone says to her stick—

Kjep! vil du Fick slaae,
Fick vil inte hjem gaee?

*Stick wilt thou beat Fick,
Fick will not go home?*

And so on, through all the gradations, as in our own.

I beg to thank Mr. Kirke for his notice of my inquiry for the meaning of Crundel. At p. 650 of my *Diplomatarium*, I have anticipated his illustration from Mr. Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

Chiswick, Sept., 1867.

B. THORPE.

THE OLD HALL AT ASHFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

THE very excellent paper in the July Number of the Reliquary, by H. Kirke, Esq., revives in my mind the subject to which I have before alluded, as to the nature and character of the Building once occupying the space so prominently marked and mapped out, in the field called the Hall Orchard, in Ashford. From that paper it may reasonably be concluded that it was a Hunting Seat in the *then existing* Forest. In a foot-note to the paper of Mr. Kirke, mention is made of a "Bakewell Castle, built in King Edward's time, when he expelled the Danes from Derbyshire." Might not the Building in the Hall Orchard at Ashford, be the Bakewell Castle mentioned? I have seen stag's horns, which were found about fifty years ago, on digging a trench close by where the Building once stood; and I well remember William Cockayne, an old inhabitant of Ashford, saying that on one of his visits to Lincoln he had seen a drawing of the "*Owd Ha*," as he called it, i'th Hall Orchard. I on several occasions heard him repeat lines in rhyme, on the same subject. My memory retains only the first line of his poem; these are the words—

"When pious Edward (!) built the Forest Keep."

If you consider these notes worthy of a place in the Reliquary, please insert them; they may lead to some elucidation of the facts connected with the question. I think there can be no doubt but the village Church was partly, if not entirely, built of materials from the old Hall.

London.

T. BRUSHFIELD.

 LINES UPON SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

THE following lines upon the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Chancellor of England, are copied from an old M.S. in the British Museum. They are signed at the end "*James Rex*," so I suppose they were written by that monarch. The verses cannot boast of much beauty, and every reader will agree in thinking that they do more credit to the monarch's heart than to his head.

HENRY KIRKE.

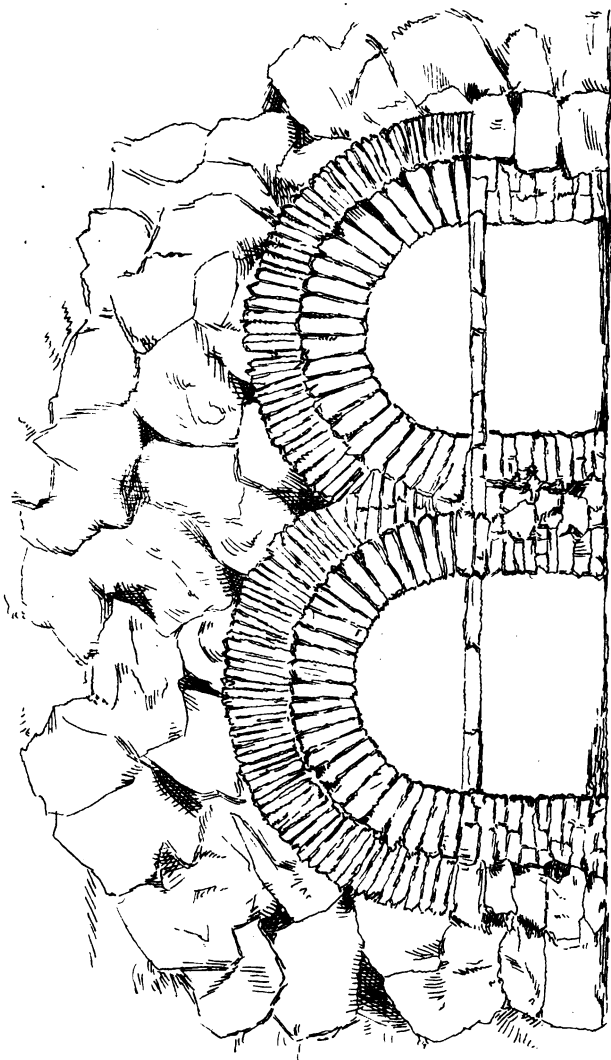
"Thou passinger that spyis with gaizing eyis,
This trophie sad of death's triumphing dairt,
Consider gwhen this outward tumbeth thou seis,
How raire a man leavis hir his earthie pairt.
His wisdome and his uprichtness of hairt,
His pietie, his practise of our stait,
His quick ingyne and versed in everie airt,
As equallis all war ever at debait.
Then justly hes his death brocht forth of lait,
A heaveie grief in Prince and subjectis all,
That verteu lovis and vyce do beare at hait.
Thoche vitious men rejoices of his fall,
Thus for himself most happie does he dee,
Thocht for his Prince it most unhappie bee."

JA: REX.

 DERBYSHIRE PEDIGREES.

THE Editor in his strong desire to illustrate both in the pages of the "*RELIQUARY*," and otherwise, the Genealogy and Heraldry of the County of Derby, earnestly requests that copies of Pedigrees of any Derbyshire families, or of families intimately or otherwise connected with the county, may be sent to him. If entrusted to him on loan they shall be promptly and safely returned. He hopes by means of a collection of Derbyshire Pedigrees, to do more towards illustrating the family history of the county than has hitherto been attempted.



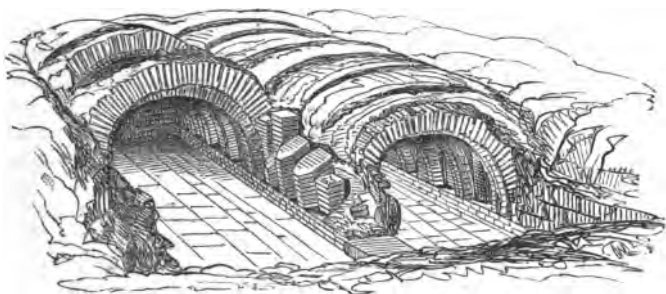


TILE KILN DISCOVERED AT MALVERN.

From a sketch made for Llowellynn Jewett F.S.A. by the late Harvey Eginton Esq.

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1868.



ON THE DISCOVERY OF A TILE KILN AT REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY THE REV. STEUART ADOLPHUS PEARS, D.D.
HEAD MASTER OF REPTON SCHOOL.

THROUGH the months of October and November, 1866, the Boys of Repton School were busily engaged in levelling a piece of uneven grass land within the Old Abbey Wall. During the work they came unexpectedly upon patches of a stiff red clay, quite unlike the ordinary soil of the place, with here and there fragments of encaustic tiles, such as have from time to time been found in other parts of the old Abbey grounds. Presently they found a considerable number of whole tiles of various patterns, in two rows of layers, placed face downwards. On the sixth of November they struck upon brickwork, so covered and choked with the clay and broken tiles that it was extremely difficult to clear it.

It proved to be a small chamber, the floor being laid with plain black tiles, and the sides and one end built evenly but loosely of tiles. Six arches of plain square tiles, each one tile in width, rise from the side walls, and span the chamber; the spaces between the arches are of

the same width as the arches themselves. The side walls rise a little above the spring of the arches. These are turned inward on hexagonal tiles apparently made for the purpose.

Besides the clay and broken tile, a considerable quantity of charcoal was found in the chamber.

Another chamber of precisely the same size and construction was found immediately afterwards, side by side with the former. The arches and spaces correspond, as would be expected. This was the more necessary, as the wall between is very weak, the tiles not being bonded together, but placed in distinct columns. The outer walls are supported by strong beds of gravel. The clay appears to be that of which the tiles were made. There is, as I believe, none like it within seven or eight miles.

Many of the arches appeared to be supported only by the mass of clay beneath them, and gave way on its removal. Two in the first chamber and three in the second are preserved.

The tiles found are mostly of the 14th century. We have made out wholly or in part three 16-tile patterns, rich and elaborate, besides several of 4 tiles or single. Most of the tiles are either much worn or are spoilt specimens (*wasters*). One piece of work found on the spot, differs entirely from the rest, and is apparently of different material and older date. It is of sun-dried clay, three inches thick, deep brown in colour, and not glazed, or imperfectly glazed, its size is seven inches square. Another was found two years ago in a different part of the ground. It is also of sun-dried clay, and is the half of a very handsome tile. The material is nearly white and much finer than the one first spoken of. The pattern is in strong relief, glazed, and coloured green—size, ten inches square.

A third example, of a later date, is a perfect specimen. It was found three or four years ago. The tile is well finished, the glazing rich and perfect, colour dark green, the figure in strong relief—perhaps a wall tile of a Lady Chapel.*

Rough pieces of brick were found in or near the chambers described, which Mr. Stevenson, of Nottingham, at once noticed to have been portions of the floor of a kiln, bearing evident marks of tiles which had been placed upright for baking, and had stuck to the floor. The vitrifying matter has also covered the surface of these floor-pieces.

It seems probable that the chambers thus discovered were used in some way for drying the tiles before they were sent to the kiln. But we shall no doubt have the opinion of competent judges on this point. It is possible that the kiln itself may be discovered in the course of further researches.

The whole credit of the discovery and preservation of these remains is due to the Sixth Form and others of Repton School.

Repton Hall.

* These will be found described and engraved on a later page.

ON A TILE-KILN AND SOME PAVING AND OTHER TILES RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F. S. A.

&c. &c. &c.

THE discovery of the Tile Kiln, of which Dr. Pears has given the foregoing account, will be seen to be one of the most interesting discoveries of the kind which has ever been made, and the thanks of archæologists are due to him for the care with which the excavations were conducted, and for the pains which he has taken to have the examples which have been found, properly preserved.

In Vol. IV. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association (October, 1848), in describing some extensive and beautiful tile pavements, which I had the good fortune in that year to discover at Worcester, I took occasion to speak of the discovery, in Worcestershire, of the first known remains of a mediæval kiln for the firing of encaustic paving tiles. On other occasions I have given notices of other kilns which have been brought to light, both in that county, in Staffordshire, in Derbyshire, and in other places. A few particulars relative to these discoveries, and of others which have been made, when taken in connection with the one recently found at Repton, cannot fail, I apprehend, to be interesting to archæologists generally, and I have therefore thrown together the following notes.

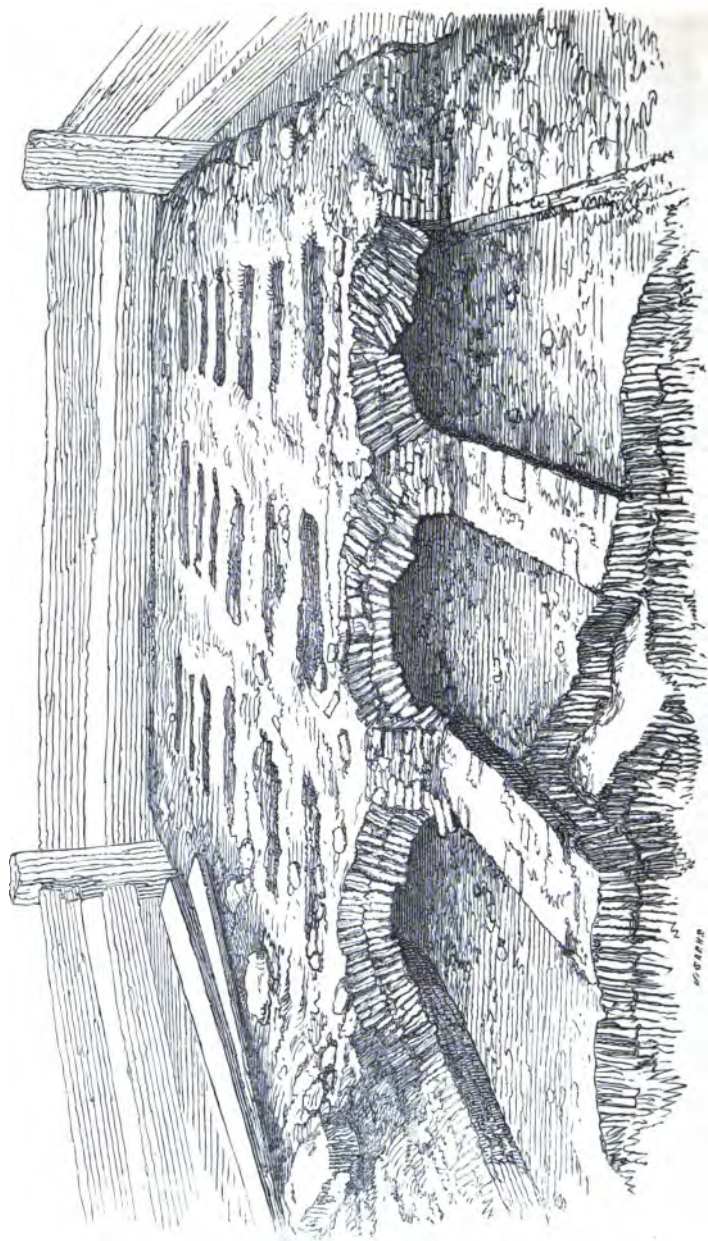
To tile collectors, and indeed to all who take an interest in the fictile arts of our kingdom, the discovery of an ancient tiler is one of vast importance and of permanent interest. It is a great thing for a collector to be able to decypher the monograms, explain the emblems, and read the heraldry of paving tiles with sufficient accuracy and precision to throw light upon the history of the church in which they appear, and of the families by whom they have been there placed; but it is greater still to be able, in addition to all this, to say where those tiles were manufactured, and to what localities, and why, particular devices were restricted. A careful comparison and examination of a large number of tiles has helped me, materially, to *localise* their manufacture, and to almost determine that tile works must have existed at places where, at present, no remains have been found. This, I may remark, *en passant*, has been particularly the case with regard to the discovery of the kiln at Repton. I had long felt convinced in my own mind that certain tiles which had come under my notice must have been made in Derbyshire, and as I also felt convinced that they had not been made at Dale Abbey, I felt sure that their locality would at some time or other be determined. Curiously enough the kiln lately found at Repton produces the evidence which was required, and in no less marked a manner than by the discovery in the kiln itself of tiles of the identical patterns of those I had examined and based my opinion upon. Of this, however, I shall speak later on. It was no unusual thing for tileries, as well as potteries, to be attached to the larger religious establishments, and no doubt they were a source

of profit to the monks, who evidently supplied them to other houses and to churches, and Derbyshire, it would seem, was no exception to this rule. Three tile-works, all of which were attached to religious houses, I have already traced as having existed in this county, and probably time will yet bring others to light. It is to be hoped that the present notice will be the means of calling attention to any remains which may be discovered.

The kiln to which I have alluded, at Malvern, to which Priory it had belonged, was discovered seven feet under ground, on land formerly belonging to the Priory of Great Malvern. It was brought to light by my late friend, Mr. Harvey Eginton, of Worcester, in 1833, and by him, in presence of several archæologists, was carefully opened. It was found to consist of two semi-circular arches, strongly built, separated from each other by a thick and massive wall, or pier. The length of the kiln was thirty-five feet, and the width of the openings two feet three inches. In each of the archways was a flooring of stone, as shown in section in the drawing on Plate VI. This floor, which was about two feet from the ground, was, in each case, composed of three slabs in width; the centre one serving as a key-stone to the others, but more especially, in my opinion, so arranged as to allow the fumes of the charcoal to have proper access to the chamber where the tiles were placed. The place for the fire was on the ground, beneath this elevated flooring, and the earth from long action of the heat had become of extreme hardness, and had all the appearance of a thick pavement of limestone. There was no aperture for smoke, so that the process was literally that of the "*smother kiln*." The arches were double, the outer being constructed of tiles, the inner of bricks, which from long action of the fire had become completely vitrified. The flooring on which the tiles were placed for burning was two inches in thickness, and at the time of the discovery a number of the tiles were found lying in their places as they did when the fire smouldered away beneath them four centuries before. The kiln was placed seven feet under ground—most probably to prevent injury to the structure from expansion by heat—and was firmly backed and bedded in with blocks of Malvern ragstone. The tiles, and fragments of tiles, found in, and about this kiln, were identical with some of those now remaining in Great and Little Malvern churches.

Another kiln was discovered in Worcestershire in 1837, at St. Mary Witton, near Droitwich. It consisted of arched chambers similar to those at Malvern, and separated from each other in like manner by a strong intermediate central wall or pier. When this kiln was discovered (in digging a grave in the then recently consecrated ground), it was believed to be a furnace connected with old salt works, and Mr. Allies, who prepared a short account of it, supported that opinion, and supposed it to have been *built* of tiles brought from the old church! The arches were two feet two inches in height, two feet four inches in width, and of several feet in length, and were partly composed of tiles, partly of brick, and highly vitrified with the heat. In them, as at Malvern, a considerable quantity of charcoal was found. After carefully examining all the accounts I have been able to get together of





TILE KILN DISCOVERED NEAR FARINGTON ROAD, LONDON.

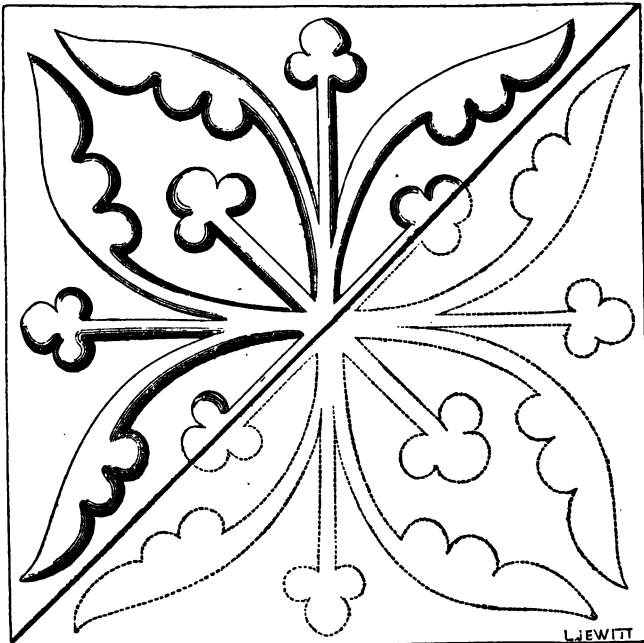
this discovery, I am decidedly of opinion that the place was a *tilery*, and had no connection with the salt manufacture. The tiles found in this highly interesting kiln were of the thirteenth century, and of remarkably good patterns.

Other remains of kilns have been discovered in Wiltshire, in Sussex, and in Staffordshire, and in the latter the family name of Telwright, or Tilewright, doubtless taking its origin from makers of tiles, is one of great antiquity.

Another remarkably interesting kiln was discovered in London in the course of excavations in forming the Metropolitan Railway, close to the Farringdon Street Station. The kiln, which rests upon the natural bed of clay of the locality, was found about fourteen feet below the surface level of Turnmill Street, or the natural bank of the Fleet river. Over it was an immense accumulation of rubbish, doubtless caused by the Great Fire of London. An account of this kiln has been drawn up by my friend Mr. John Edward Price, for the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and printed in its Transactions, and to the Council of this Society I am indebted for the view of the kiln engraved on Plate VII.

The kiln is about sixteen feet long and ten feet wide, and will be seen to consist of three parallel arches, which average two feet wide by one foot high, separated from each other by a pier of about one foot in width. These arches constitute the furnaces, and support a level floor, which is pierced, at equal distances, with a series of openings each two feet long by five inches wide. Through these the heat would rise from below for firing the tiles. On the spaces between the apertures the tiles were probably placed, either laid in "saggers," if the nature of the fuel rendered protection from smoke necessary, or, what is more likely, simply stacked for burning. There are thirty of these openings remaining, though in some instances the intervening spaces have fallen away. The entire structure is composed of plain tiles, similar to those used for roofing purposes. These, in such exposed situations as the sides and roof of the furnaces have "run" together, and become covered with a highly vitreous glaze, though where protected from the heat they are of a bright red colour, and as perfect as when first used. They are also made to serve as the paved floor or fire-place of the kiln; the three arches, as well as the intermediate piers, being built upon two rows of such tiles, one overlaying the other, and placed vertically; this well-made flooring forms a solid foundation of about fourteen inches in thickness. In the furnaces the tiles composing it have been cemented together, and the mortar afterwards smoothed over, to present a hard and even surface for the reception of the fuel. This layer is as strong as ever, and was apparently a great preventive against the edges of the tiles becoming broken and injured by the action of the fire. In it has been traced a great quantity of burnt wood; so possibly charcoal was the fuel employed, which is the more probable from there having been discovered no sign of flue or aperture for the escape of smoke. The rubbish immediately over the kiln principally consists of broken tiles and bricks. These, doubtless, formed part of the wall of the kiln, which

would be built up to a certain height around the perforated floor. In clearing away the rubbish, a few tiles were discovered ; they are of different sizes, but all of familiar types, and appear to be but refuse tiles, spoilt and blistered in the burning, and consequently thrown on one side as unfit for use ; many though glazed are quite plain and devoid of pattern ; some have the figure of white clay laid in *Cavetto*, but unglazed, while others indicate how both device and glaze have been destroyed by excessive heat. Among the designs we may mention the fleur-de-lys in bloom, and double-headed eagle, devices frequently met with on tiles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."



The kiln at Repton, now under notice, consists it will be seen of two series of arches (each series consisting of six arches alternating with the same number of openings) over what may be termed two vaults, each seven feet six inches long, by two feet six inches wide, and about one foot ten inches in height. The arches are formed of chamfered bricks or tiles, those composing the actual arch measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the square, or upper, end ; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth at the lower end ; $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length on the square sides ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the chamfer ; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness at the upper end : and three quarters of an inch in thickness at the lower end. The construction will be best understood by referring to the vignette at the head of this article, and to the plan, &c., on Plate VIII. On the ground plan, *a* is the central wall-pier, the construction of which is shown on fig. 2. The basement, four inches in

Fig 1.

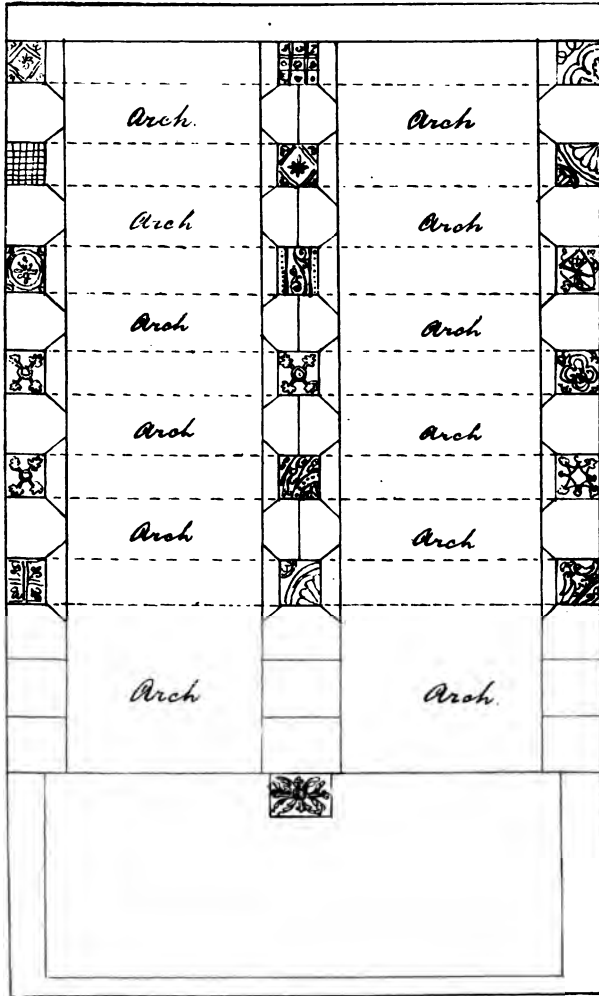
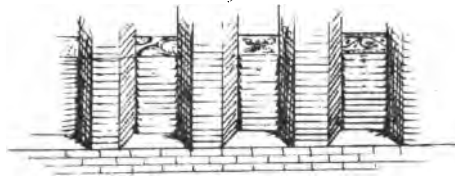


Fig. 2.

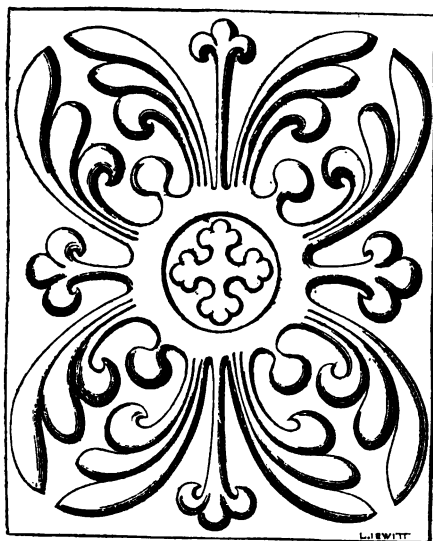


L. Jenier

*Plan of Tile Kiln,
Discovered at Repton, Derbyshire.*

thickness, is formed of bricks or tiles. Upon this are built up at distances of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, the chamfered bricks from which the arches spring, these being placed broadends together and so forming an hexagon. Between these the remainder of the wall to a level with the top of the arches, is formed of encaustic tiles, which being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, fill up the width exactly. These encaustic tiles, which are, of course, some hundreds in number, are of various patterns, but are evidently unfinished, being quite soft and pliable. The floor of the vault is paved with tiles, and at the entrance is a stone wall on either side, and against the wall-pier was placed the curious relief tile, hereafter engraved, measuring 8 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The tiles and fragments of tiles found in the course of the excavations are considerable in number, and of great variety in pattern. They also exhibit some examples different in form as well as in material and in design, from any others which have hitherto come under my notice. The first of these, engraved on the preceding page, repeated so as to form the complete pattern in a lozenge, is of very light stone-coloured clay. The foliated pattern is in very high and bold relief, and the whole face of the tile is covered with a rich green glaze. It measures 10 inches on its angles, and 14 inches from point to point on its base, and it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The next example, here shown, is of the same



material and same general character as the last. The pattern is in high relief, and the face is covered with a green glaze. It measures 8 inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. Another green glazed tile, also with the pattern in relief, is shown on the next engraving. Its design, which is extremely elegant, consists of the crowned initial of the blessed Virgin, (M,) each limb of the letter M terminating in a crowned letter A and foliage. This, I take, it,



simply means *Ave Maria*. The letter M, whether crowned or not, is a frequent device on tiles, but the present one with its terminations is, I believe, unique.*

Of the ordinary red and black tiles a large number of patterns have been brought to light, and they consist of single, and of four and sixteen-tile patterns. Some of these patterns I have arranged on Plates IX., X., XI., and XII., and will now proceed to describe.

I will first proceed to speak of

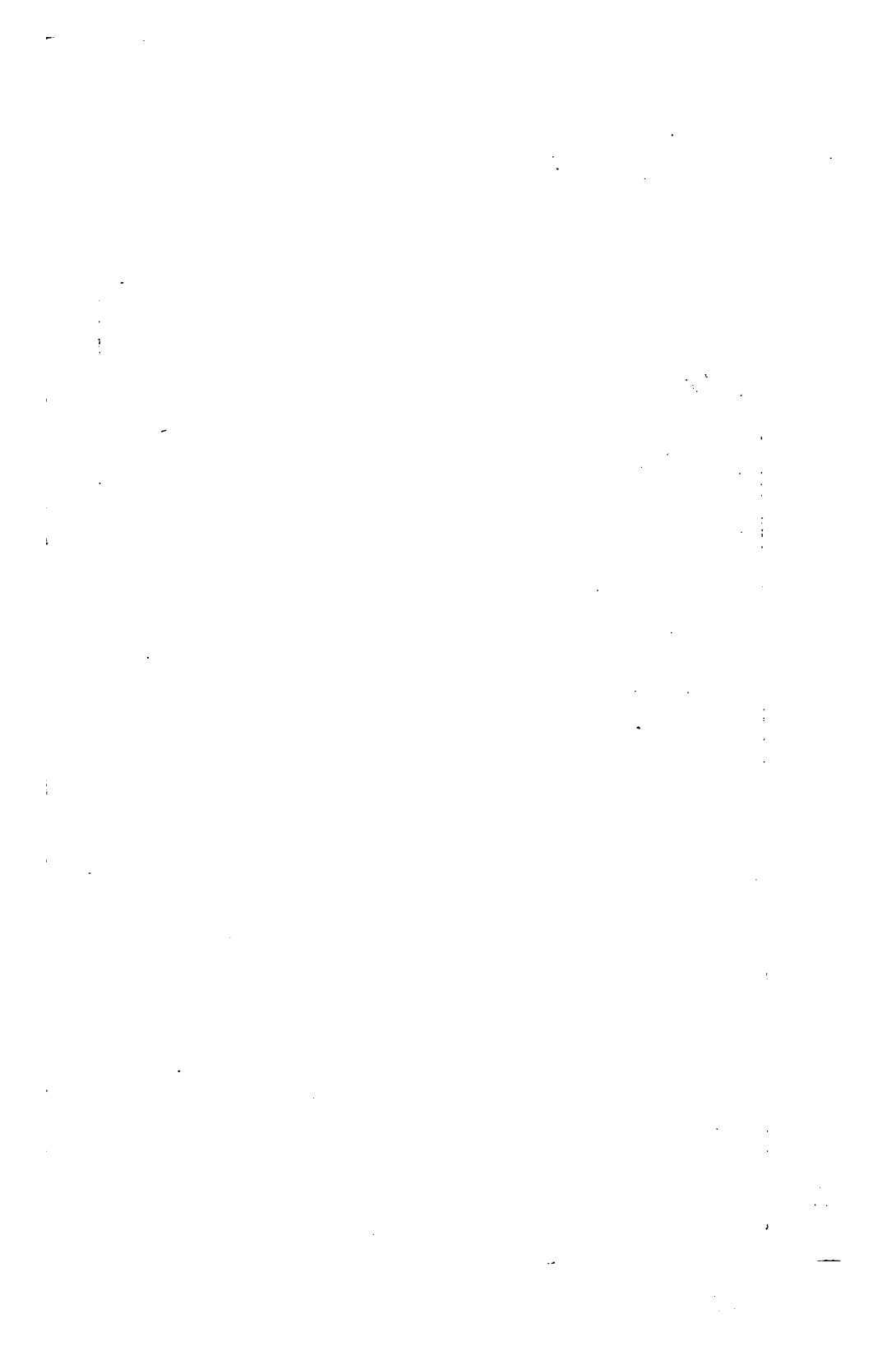
the tiles in the ordinary colours of red and yellow, simply premising that the state of the art must indeed have been high, as will be abundantly manifested in the descriptions, which embrace besides the ordinary red and yellow tiles, and those already described in green glaze, others of a totally different character.

Of Border Tiles two remarkably interesting and elegant examples occur at Repton. The first of these, shown on Plate IX., fig. 1, is of beautiful design of undulating or waved foliage. Of the other, shown on Plate X., fig. 1, only a fragment has been found at Repton, but this fragment, fortunately, is sufficient to prove, even if other proof were wanting, that the tiles found at Bakewell church during its restoration some years ago, were *made at Repton*. The tiles shown on Plate X. are entirely from Bakewell church, and, like the border tiles just spoken of, I shall be enabled to show, from examples actually found in the kiln, that many of these very tiles which formed a part of the ancient pavement of Bakewell Church, were made at Repton.

Of single tile patterns two remarkably fine examples, dug up at Repton in 1851, during the Derby Congress of the British Archaeological Association, and engraved and described by me in the Journal of that Association,† are shown on Plate XI., figs. 4 and 5. They are, as will be seen, of the XIII. century. Examples found in the kiln under notice, are shown on Plate XII., figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Fig. 4, it will be seen, is simply chequered as in the arms of De Warrene. A similar tile, with the same number of chequers occurs in Exeter Cathedral, and other chequers still exist in other places. Fig. 6 is divided into four compartments, in each of which is a fleur-de-lis; the fleurs-de-lis radiating from the centre. Fig. 5 forms when placed together, as shown, a continuous pattern of interlaced circles, the vesica shaped portions of the field being filled respectively with a dog, a hare, a grotesque animal and a manche, the bearing of the house of Hastings. Fig. 6 is a remarkably curious tile. Of this tile only a single fragment, containing four of the nine divisions, has been found at Repton, but this fragment is sufficient to prove that at all

* Tiles bearing the whole alphabet in Lombardic capitals have been found at Repton. These I reserve for future illustration.

† Journal of the British Archaeological Association, Vol. VII., page 384.



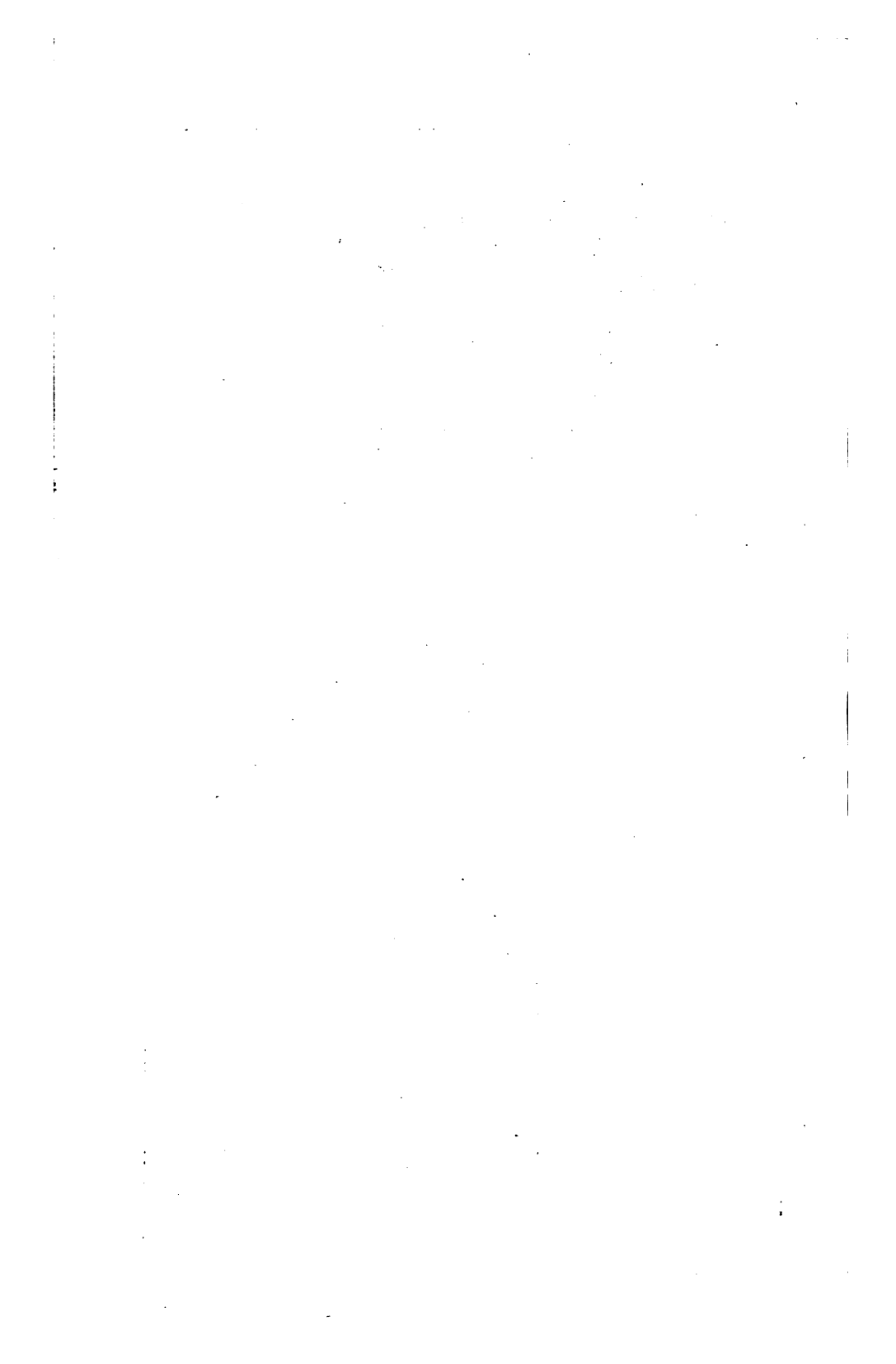


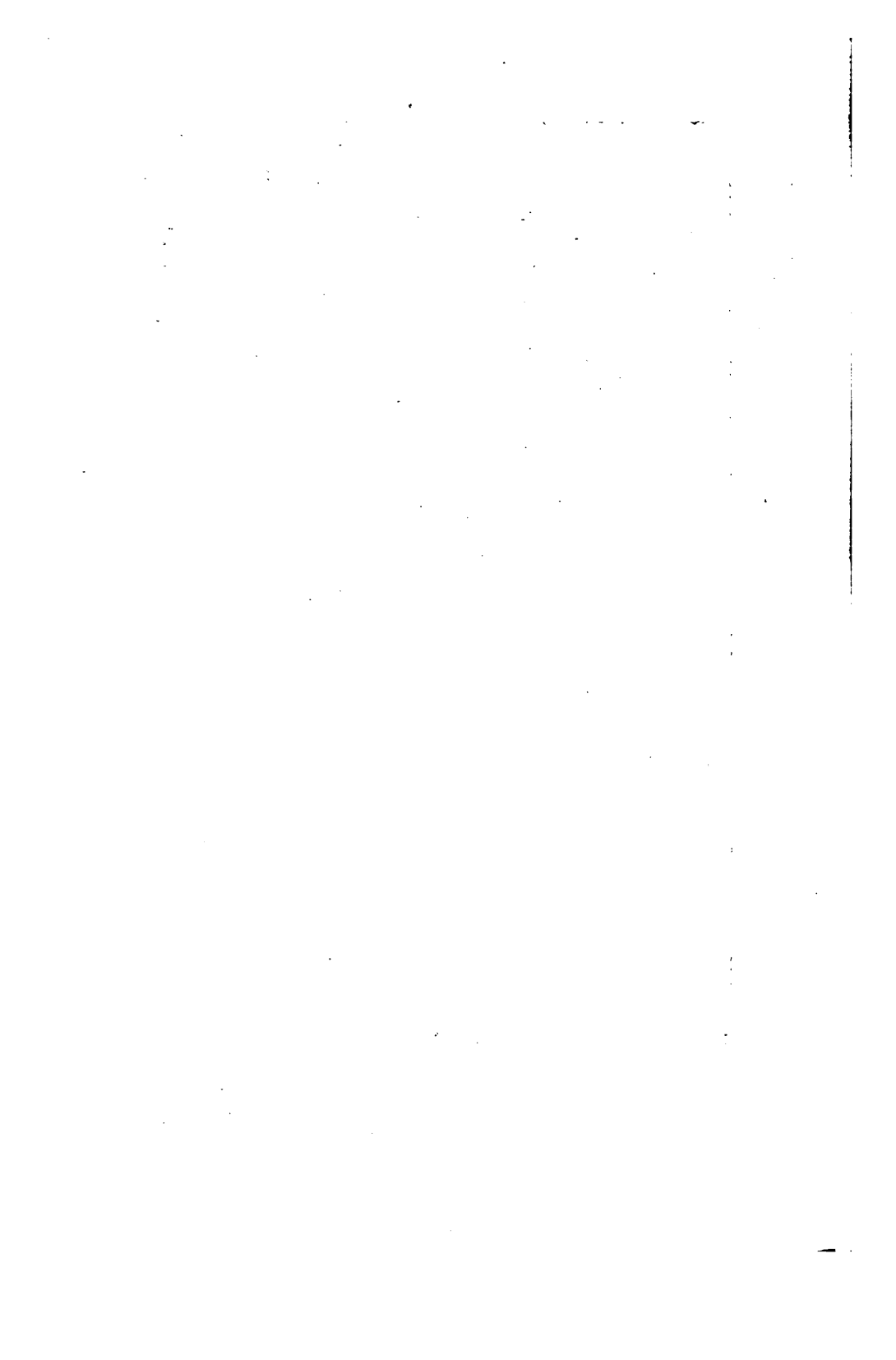
ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES,
REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.



ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES,

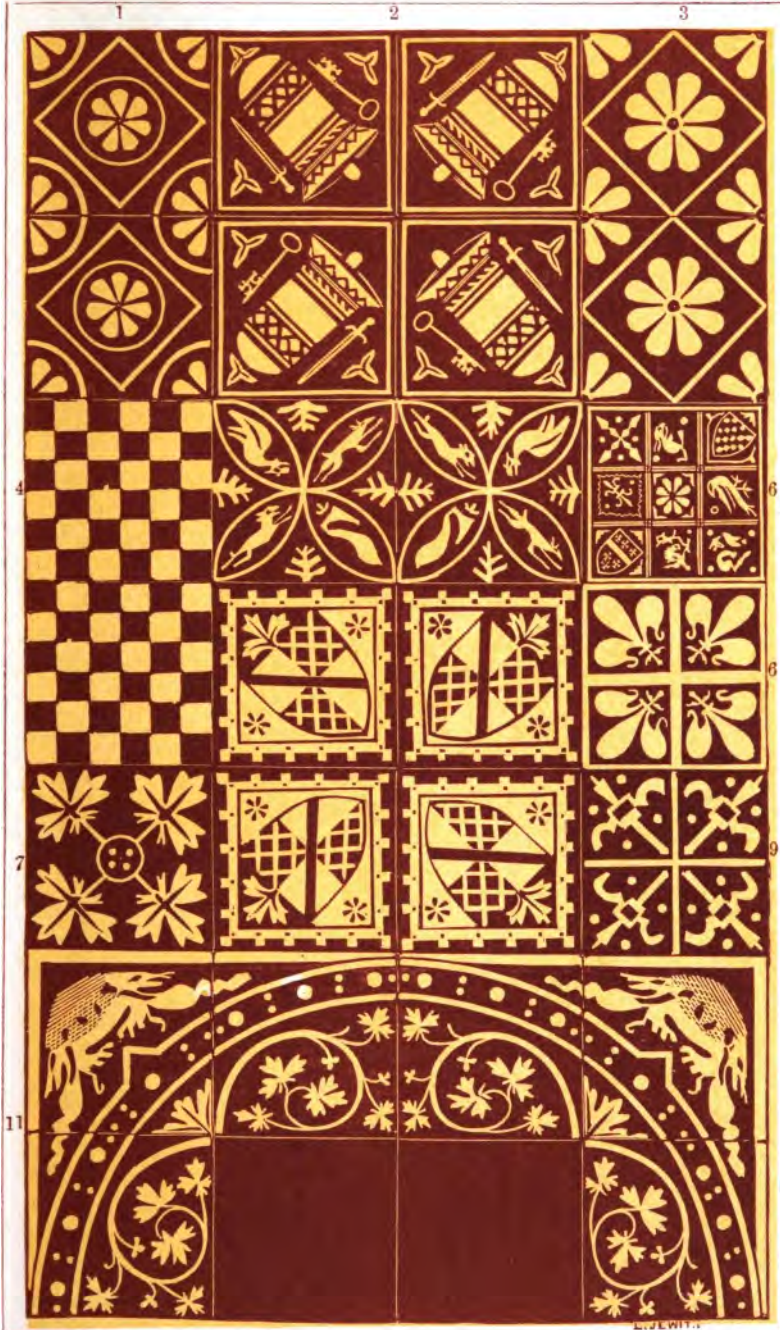
FROM REPTON AND BAKEWELL. DERBYSHIRE.







ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES,



ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES.

REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.

events a portion (most probably the whole) of a remarkably fine tile pavement found a few years ago at Kegworth, was made at Repton—an entire tile made from the same mould having been there found. I am thus enabled to give the pattern complete. The tile is divided into nine square compartments. In the centre compartment is a flower of eight petals, with spandrils in the angles of the squares. In one of the corner compartments is a shield, placed diagonally, bearing the arms of De Warrene, and in the opposite one another shield, similarly placed, being the arms of Berkeley; while in the others are respectively a double fleur-de-lis in an enrailed border, a cross lozengy between four pellets, a rabbit, a martlet, and two nondescript animals. Fig. 9, of which only a fragment was found in the kiln, bears the arms of De Spencer in a shield placed diagonally. Tiles from this same mould have been found at Thurgarton Priory, Nottinghamshire, and from them I am enabled to give the tile in full. In the engraving I have shown it repeated as it would be placed in the pavement, either in a set of four of itself, or with other heraldic tiles, of which I suspect a large variety were produced at Repton. Fig. 2 also occurs at Thurgarton, and is therefore an additional proof of the pavement having been supplied to that Priory by the Monks of Repton. It bears a bell, placed diagonally, and having on one side a key, and on the other a sword—the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul—with trefoils in the angles. The other single tiles on this Plate need no description, but it is well to add that a small tile, measuring only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, bearing a fleur-de-lis placed diagonally within a border, was also found.

Of four-tile patterns some really good examples were found, and are shown on Plates IX. and X. Plate IX., fig. 3, which is rich in Gothic tracery has, it will be seen, a circle with pellets extending over its whole surface. Within this is an octofoil (also with pellets), each cusp of which is trefoiled, and has mullions meeting in the centre of the pattern, which is like an eight-light rose window. In each of the lights is an oak leaf, and oak leaves also fill up the angles. In the spandrils are trefoils. Fig. 4 bears a quatrefoil with pellets and feathered cusp terminations. In the centre is a small flower, and in each cusp is a larger one of eight petals; in the angles are circles with flowers. This tile is of the same general character as the one from Bakewell, shown on Plate X., fig. 10. Plate X., fig. 9, and Plate XI., fig. 1, is an exquisitely beautiful design, exhibiting an elaborately foliated quatrefoil extending over its whole surface; the angles being filled with gracefully thrown foliage and birds. This pattern like others which I have named, occurs at Bakewell, and is another link in the evidence of that pavement having been made at Repton. Fig. 2, Plate XI., is another peculiarly elegant and graceful pattern, and is one of the most effective for covering a large space of any I have met with. The other tiles shown on this Plate are from Wirksworth, Tutbury, Duffield, Dale Abbey, Burton-on-Trent, and other places in the neighbourhood.

Of sixteen-tile patterns, three remarkably rich and gorgeous examples have been brought to light in the Repton kiln, and of these again one, three-fourths of which is shown on Plate X., fig. 2, formed a part of the Bakewell pavement, and is therefore even more than ever conclu-

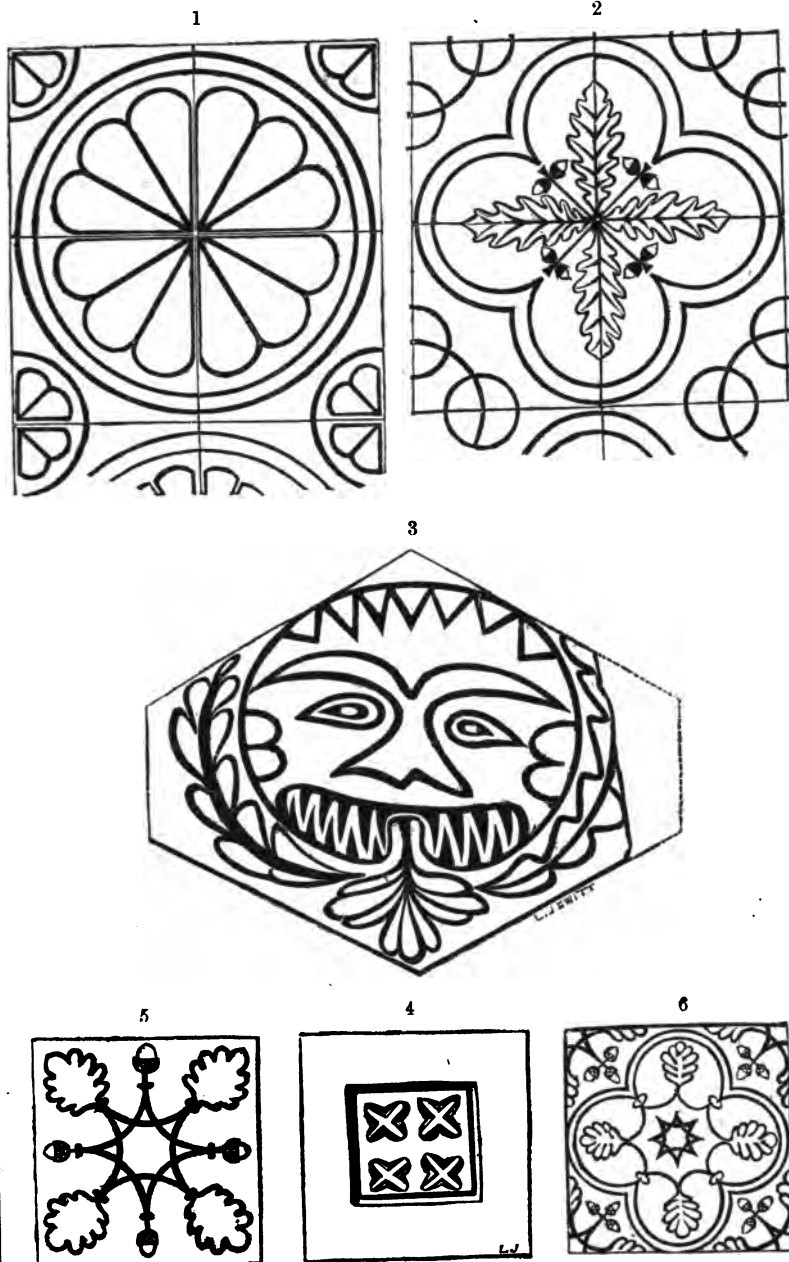
sive evidence of its Repton parentage. In 1851, when writing upon these tiles,* I engraved the Plate now given (Plate X.), and thus spoke of the pattern now under notice: "of this pattern only two tiles out of the sixteen have been found, but from these I have been enabled to draw the whole pattern with the exception of the corner, and must trust to future discoveries to complete that portion of the design." The present discovery at Repton has, I am happy to say, enabled me, as I hoped, to complete the design, by furnishing me with the corner tiles as well as the others, and has given additional importance to the matter by proving them to have been there made. The other sixteen-tile patterns, which are equally elegant and effective with the one just spoken of, are shown on Plate IX., fig. 2, and Plate XII. fig. 11. Of the latter only a portion has been found. The centre which I have left blank has yet to be discovered.

In my account of some Derbyshire tiles, to which I have already alluded in 1851, I described and engraved some curious examples from Bakewell and Repton which had then come under notice. These are a peculiar kind of tiles on which the pattern, in sharp and tolerably fine lines, is simply indented, or incised, into the soft clay, and not filled in with "slip." These, which for convenience I will call "incised tiles," are of dark blue or black colour. Of these tiles, identical in every respect with those found at Bakewell several years ago, many examples have recently been exhumed in the Repton kiln, and thus show, uncontestedly, that they, too, were there manufactured. On Plate XIII.† I have shown some of these patterns. Another very singular tile of this class, and one which is perfectly unique, is given of its full size on Plate XIII. fig. 3. It bears a head within a wreath, and is covered with green glaze. Another curious and unique tile, in which the simple device of four saltires within a square has been literally *cut* into the clay, not impressed, is shown on Plate XIII. fig. 4. Time and careful attention will doubtless bring other patterns, and other relics to light at Repton, and I cannot close my paper without expressing, on behalf of the science of archæology, my thanks to Dr. Pears for the zeal he has displayed in prosecuting these researches, and to the "sixth form," and other boys of the school, for the skilful manner in which, while they were acting as impromptu "navvies," they opened and excavated this important and highly interesting kiln. To Mr. Aldous my thanks are also due for tracings of some of the tiles. The tiles themselves—or rather a full series of the patterns discovered—have, I am happy to add, been permanently fixed to the wall of the School-room at Repton, where they will remain a lasting example of the truly high character of the fictile art once practised there, and an imperishable memorial of the good taste, the energy, the zeal, and the liberality, of the present highly respected Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Pears.

Winster Hall, near Matlock Bath.

* Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. VII.

† It is worthy of note that a tile of one of these patterns (fig. 5) made from the Repton mould, was found many years ago, along with others, at Tickenhall, and is now in the possession of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. It probably originally belonged to the Abbey of Calke, and shows that that house, as well as Bakewell, Thurgarton, Kegworth, and other places, was supplied with tiles from the Repton kiln.



INCISED PAVING TILES,
REPTON, DERBYSHIRE.



DICKEY OF TUNSTEAD.

BY WILLIAM BENNETT, ESQ.

IN a book published upwards of half-a-century ago, called "Hutchinson's Tour through the Peak of Derbyshire," subsequently in "Tales and Traditions of the High Peak," by the late Mr. William Wood, of Eyam, and lately by Mr. L. Lewellynn Jewitt, the Editor of the "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire," in that publication, an account is given of a skull, or the remains of a skull, preserved in a farm-house at Tunstead Milton, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Mr. Wood entitles the paper he wrote upon it, "The Miraculous Skull, or Dicky of Tunstead;" and he and Mr. Jewitt relate various instances of preternatural interposition which have been attributed to this decayed relic of mortality. How far consistently with truth we shall not attempt to discover; but it is quite consistent with veracity to say, that the prestige of the skull still continues among the inhabitants of the neighbouring hamlets and farm-houses, and to some extent throughout the parish: and if the country people may be believed, "Dickey" (as he is still called), has by no means waned in his powers of good or evil influence, but has assumed to deal with matters on a large scale, and of too great importance for the interference of any but a ruling spirit. We shall only give one instance of his potential influence (to which Mr. Jewitt has briefly alluded), and leave the public to determine how far the skull is entitled to the credit of it. The newly formed line of the Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge (Buxton Extension) Railway passes through the land belonging to the farm-house where the skull is deposited, and had to cross the Coombs valley to the Chapel-en-le-Frith station by a high embankment, and an archway over the highway. The embankment was formed, and a stately arch erected; but they were not out of the hands of the contractor before the arch rapidly sank into the earth, its walls were riven and dislocated, and the ground at each end of the archway thrown up into large mounds. Every effort was made to overcome the difficulty and restore the fabric, and a very large amount was expended for that purpose, but without avail. Either the ground was naturally a quicksand which swallowed up all the material, or (according to the neighbourhood), Dickey would not have the archway in that position. The Railway Company and contractors battled with the malign power a long time, but were eventually obliged to give way, and not only remove their bridge to some distance, but form a new highway at a great expense for upwards of a quarter-of-a-mile. When this alteration (which made a new and very handsome road into the Coombs) was completed, Dickey appears to have been appeased; and the new road and bridge stand a proud monument of his engineering taste and determined opposition to the erection of the bridge upon a swamp, which might have endangered the safety of the Queen's lieges. We cannot help thinking, however, that the Railway Company would have been better satisfied if he had remained quiet in the chimney-corner.

It seems that there are various traditions with respect to the former owner of this death's head. Hutchinson and Wood say that it belonged to one of two co-heiresses who resided at Tunstead several centuries ago, and who was murdered there, and declared in her dying moments that her bones should remain on the place for ever; but they seem to have had no great faith in the tradition, as Hutchinson qualifies his statement by saying, "but what has not been said about it that is not pure fiction?" to which remark Wood silently assents. For our own part we not only think that the sex of the owner of Dickey's head is determined by his traditionary name, but the information we have obtained, after considerable enquiry, tends to show that the ghost's name "Dickey," is a corruption of the surname Dickson, which has belonged to the owners of the place for many generations. According to the researches of some not unlearned antiquaries, and the information we have been able to gather from various sources, the most faithful history of "Dickey" is contained in the following ballad, which we have thought worthy of preservation in the pages of the "RELIQUARY." We do not intend to swear to its authenticity. We "tell the tale as 'twas told to us;" and we wish every tale of similar interest had as solid a foundation for its support. We are enabled to give names and dates of persons and transactions, and the names, features, and historical or traditionary facts relating to the beautiful country which is the scene of the ballad. We can do no more, and hope our readers will be satisfied with our full, true, and particular account. If they are not, we can't help it, and beg to suggest that they will come to Tunstead Milton, which overhangs that picturesque sheet of water (ninety acres in extent) called the Coombs Lake, and examine the skull for themselves, which no doubt will afford them great edification.

Ned Dickson's a yeoman right Derbyshire bred,
That's strong in the arm, and weak in the head;
He's gone for a soldier across the salt sea,
To serve Henri-quatre with Lord Willoughby.

And now a bold trooper Ned Dickson doth ride,
With pistol in holster, and sword by his side,
With back plate, and breast plate of glittering steel,
And a plume in his morion and spur on his heel.

At Ivry he fought in the Huguenot war,
And followed the white plume of him of Navarre;
Of Henri le Roi when he burst like a flood
Through the ranks of the Leaguers in glory and blood.

Hurrah now for Henry and Lord Willoughby!
Hurrah for old England, the Pride of the Sea!
Her pikemen, her bowmen, her cavalry too,
Shew the Leaguers what Englishmen's prowess can do.

Where this battle was hottest, Ned Dickson was there,
And spurred hard his charger the honour to share ;
Three times did he rescue brave Lord Willoughby,
When struck down from his horse in that famous *melée*.

At length the bold trooper was wounded so sore,
That he fell from his charger, all covered with gore :
All night on the field in his blood did he lie,
And thought on his home and the summons to die.

But death did not come, he was found yet alive ;
Though his comrades believed he could never survive,
His wounds were examined, the surgeon's best art
Was exerted to save such a valorous heart.

And his life was preserved ; but his strength was all gone,
He rode not, he walked not, he stood not alone :
His battles were finished, his glory was o'er ;
All ended war's pageant, he must see it no more.

Then homeward he wended across the blue sea,
And stood on the shore of his native country ;
But so wasted in body, so ghastly and wan,
No friend would have known Ned the winsome young man.

He got to his homestead at Tunstead Milltown,
Where the Derbyshire hills on the valleys look down :
Old Kinder he saw in the distance appear,
And Chinley and South-head and Colbourne draw near.

Eccles Pike too, and Coombs, on whose bold rocky head,
The Roman his rampart in old time had spread,
Now lay all around him ; his eye glistened bright,
As he slowly surveyed each familiar sight.

Then he entered the house, and his cousin was there,
Who if Ned should die, would become his sole heir :
He stood but no word of kind welcome had he ;
And at last said, " It seems Jack thou knowest not me."

" Who art thou ? I know thee not," answered the man,
While his dark eye the soldier did hastily scan.
" Why I am Ned Dickson, your kinsman I trow,
Come back from the wars, to the flail and the plough."

" My cousin, Ned Dickson ! thou liest," he cried,
He's killed in the wars as is well certified :
Moreover Ned Dickson was comely to view,
And thou'rt but a lath that the wind would blow through."

" Natheless, I'm Ned Dickson, Jack Johnson," he said,
" Though wounded full sorely, thou'lt find I'm not dead ;
And this is my homestead, and thou art my man,
And these lands are my lands, deny it who can."

"Say'st thou so, Cousin Ned! well I think it be thee;
After all that we've heard that thou'rt dead over sea;
But, mass, thou art changed man, nay, pritheee don't stand,
But take thine old coach-chair, and give us thine hand."

Then Johnson and wife were right fain of their coz;
He shook Dickson's hand, and she gave him a bus;
And soon came good eating and drinking to boot,
Till at length they had compassed the length of Ned's foot.

Night drew on apace, and they got him to bed,
John carried his feet, and his wife held his head;
He had the best chamber, with rushes all strewn,
And through the closed casement he gazed at the moon.

Not long did he gaze ere he fell fast asleep,
While his kinsfolk outside close vigils did keep:
They heard his long snore, and they entered the room,
In silence and darkness, and death was his doom.

They strangled the soldier, as helpless he lay,
And carried him outward before it was day:
In the paddock hard by they buried him deep,
And thought how securely their cousin would sleep.

And their cousin did sleep for awhile, and no word
Of his death, or his absence the murderers heard.
All people believed he was killed in the fight;
And Jack Johnson is heir to his land and his right.

But a year had not passed when one winterly night,
That the storm rack was hiding the moon from their sight:
Honest Jack and his helpmate cowered over the lum,
His visage was sad and her clacker was dumb.

"What's that i' the nook, John?" she suddenly cried,
And shaking with terror they clearly espied
The head of Ned Dickson upright on the stone,
As wan and as ghastly as when he was done.

Many years passed away and the murderers fell,
By just retribution as ancient folk tell;
By a blow from her husband the woman was killed,
By the fall of an oak was Jack Johnson's blood spilled.

But the head of Ned Dickson still stood in the nook,
Though they tried to remove it by bell and by book;
Though wasted of skin and of flesh, still the skull
Will remain at its post till its weird be at full.

JNTY O

VERDON OF ALTON.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

"Where is the great Alcides of the field,
 Valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury ;
 Created, for his rare success in arms,
 Great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence,
 Lord Talbot of Goodrig, and Urchinfield,
 Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton,
 Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Furnival of Sheffield,
 The thrice victorious Lord of Falconbridge ;
 Knight of the noble order of St. George,
 Worthy St. Michael and the Golden Fleece ;
 Great Mareshal to Henry the Sixth.
 Of all his wars within the realm of France?"

HENRY VI. Part I. Act 4, Scene 7.

ALVETON, now ALTON, was the caput baroniæ of the Verdon family, its members being Wootton, Stanton, Farley, Ramsor, Cotton, Bradley, Spon, Denston, Stramshall, and Whiston. 12^o Edward II., Bockenhole, Fenton, and Balterdley are stated to have belonged to it ; and 2 Edward III., Bedulfe, or Biddulph. Rudyerd appears to have been granted to the Verdons at the Conquest, and consequently to have become a member of the Manor of Alton, a constable having formerly been sworn in at the Alton Courts for Rudyerd and Cawdry. Norman de Panton, son to Aliva de Verdon, granted Rodererde (temp. Henry I. ?) to Ranulph de Tetesworth, ancestor of the Rudyerds:—

"Ego, Normannus de Panton, confirmavi Ranulfo de Tetesworth et hæredibus suis villam et omnes libertates de Rodererd, quas Aliva de Verdon, mater mea, consensu Will^mi de Panton, fratris mei, in villâ de Rodererd &c. His testis, Rad' com' Cestr', D^o meo, Will^mo de Ipstones," et aliis. (The seal, a boar's head erased).

Soon after the Conquest a younger branch of the family appears to have settled at Ipstones,* and as was then the custom, assumed the local name, one of them being indifferently described as William le Verdun, dom' de Uppestan, and William de Hyppestan ; but for an account of this branch I must refer to the History of Leek, pp. 206, &c. Dugdale is of opinion that the Audleys themselves were a younger branch of the Verdon family, partly on account of their bearing the same ordinary, but more especially on account of Henry de Alditheley having had his very inheritance given him by Nicholas de Verdon in 1262. And as all antiquaries agree that the Stanleys were an offshoot of the Audleys, it follows that our present Prime Minister may look to Alton as the cradle of his race.† I have also met with a Nicholas de Verdone de Caltone, in a quit-claim (penes Mr. Greaves, Q.C.), to Nicholas Seynpere, Vicar of Leek, dated 1358 ; indeed in most of the Dieulacrese deeds of the 13th century, the Verdons occur either as benefactors, witnesses, or justiciaries.

The Castle of Alveton stood on a rocky eminence dominating the romantic vale of the Churnet, and must formerly have been a place of immense strength and considerable extent ; a part of its site is now occupied by one of Pugin's master-pieces, intended, we believe, for a sort of hospitium for decayed priests, begun by John, the seventeenth and munificent Earl of Shrewsbury, but not as yet finished or occupied.

"By Alton Abbey's castle den

The Churnet hither trails her willow-locks :

"Twould seem those iron-times had reached this glen,

When giants played at hewing mountain blocks :

So bold and strange the profile of the rocks

Whose huge fantastic figures frown above."

Many of the old genealogists, have so confused the two kindred Pedigrees of Verdon and Vernon, that it is 'next to impossible to unravel the tangled skein. In this attempt at a clear descent of the Verdons of Alveton (Plate XIV.) (which I hope to follow up in the next number of the "RELICUARY" with one of the Vernons of Had-don), I have principally followed Segar and Burke, supplemented by Harl. MSS. B. 1233, 1504, 6148, &c., and the Schepsheved Chronicles of Crokesden-abbey, Faustina, B. VI., art. 6, in the Cotton MSS.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

* Roes' de Verdon tenet Longesdon, Ruston et altam-Longesdon et med' de Ip-stan, p' servic' inveniendi unu' milite' in warnesturâ (provisions ?) castri Cestr' p. xi. dies. — *Testa de Nevill.*

† Stanley, in Leek parish, "A quo Stanley, co. Derb', fil' minor de Audley."

Deulacrese cartulary in the Bodleian. — Dodsworth MS. 66, 111a, 113. B

THE DEAD LADY'S RING.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

THE weird story of Reichmuth Adolch is one not likely to lose its hold upon the popular mind. It is one of those yule-tide legends which old crones delight to repeat in awe-inspiring whispers, until the flesh of their younger hearers begins to creep with horror.

Probably there are few of our readers who have not at some time either heard or read this old tradition. In our grandfathers' times, it served to swell those ponderous folios which now stand in solemn grandeur on our library shelves, daunting the courage of all but the most inveterate bookworm; in our own age, after having done good service in the *Annuals*, it has become the property of the cheap periodicals, and probably few files of the low-priced weekly papers could be searched without stumbling upon the story of the Sexton of Cologne.

Reichmuth Adolch was the wife of one of the chief magistrates of Cologne, and apparently fell a victim to the pestilence which, in 1571, carried off a great number of the inhabitants of that town,—always more famous for its piety than for its purity. She was buried with a valuable ring on her hand, and the sight of this glittering jewel excited the cupidity of the grave-digger, who the next night determined to open the tomb in order to obtain possession of the gem which had stirred up his unholy greed. Imagine the consternation of the sordid wretch when the supposed dead lady seized fast hold of his hand and endeavoured by its aid to raise herself from her coffin. The thief, almost terrified to death, made his escape with all possible expedition; the lady now thoroughly restored to consciousness, went to her own door, and called to one of her servants by name, but when she declared who she was, the man took her for some evil spirit, and refused to admit her until he had taken counsel with his master, who for some time was also incredulous. At length, however, the lady was admitted, and by the aid of proper restoratives fully regained her health, lived many years after, and brought into the world three sons. At her death she was buried in the Church of the Holy Apostles, and to her monument was attached a painting representing the incident.*

"In the year 1604, John Bussenmacher, Citizen and Merchant of Cologne, in order to diffuse the knowledge of this piece of history, published a small print taken from the original design; and tho' at Cologne I have often seen that noble piece of painting, which always warm'd my soul with the tender impressions of humanity and compassion, yet with the same view I still preserve the print published by Bussenmacher."† Such is the earliest version of this story which was first published by Simon Goulart, in 1628. It is here given in its most prosaic form, but it will easily be seen that a little judicious management will convert it into an exciting novelette.

* Turner's Remarkable Providences. Part II. ch. xxiv. p. 31.

† Goulart quoted in Bruhier's Signs of Death, p. 46.

Baron Reisbeck, who was greatly amused at the superstition of the good burghers of Cologne, after enumerating some instances of it says :—"What delights me most in this way were two wooden horses painted white, which are looking out of a window in an old building of the new square. The history of this monument was given me in the following terms: 'A wealthy young woman was formerly buried from this house, with very rich ornaments, which the grave-digger having observed, he came in the night to rob the corpse; hardly had her coffin been opened when the woman stood up, and seizing the lantern which the astonished gravedigger dropped in his fright, walked directly home with it; she knocked at the door, the maid came to the window and asked who was there. "Your mistress," answered the other. The girl immediately ran with the message to her master, who not being perhaps pleased to hear that his wife was come back again, cried out, "It is as impossible for it to be my wife, as for the horses to come out of the stables, run up into the garrets, and look out of the window." No sooner said than done, the two nags immediately trotted upstairs and have remained at the window ever since.' The poor man had no remedy but to take back his wife, who lived seven years with him after that, and wove a great quantity of linen, which together with a set of paintings exhibiting the whole story, is still to be seen in the neighbouring church. Unfortunately for the story, it is told with precisely the same circumstances in two other parts of Germany, only the Colognese who are in everything distinguished from the rest of the sons of men, have added the visible and perpetual monument of the two horses; but this city is very rich in fables of this kind."*

We have not been able to ascertain any particulars of these two German legends.

- "Father Le Clerc will inform any person, who has a mind to apply to him, that the sister of his Father's first wife being interr'd with a ring on her finger in the publick Churchyard of Orleans, next Night a Domestick, induced by the hopes of gain, uncovered and opened the coffin, but finding that he could not pull the ring off the finger, began to cut the latter; the violent agitation produced in the nerves by the wound, roused the woman, whose hideous shrieks, extorted by the pain, not only struck terror into the sacrilegious robber, but also put him to flight without his intended booty; the woman in the meantime disengaged herself, as well as possible from her shroud, returned home, and lived with her husband ten years, during which time she furnished him with an heir and representative of his family."†

Misson's Travels in Italy is the authority for the following:—

"Some years ago the wife of one Mr. Mervache, a goldsmith of Poitiers, being buried with some rings on her fingers, as she had desired when dying, a poor man of the neighbourhood being appriz'd of that circumstance, next night open'd the grave, in order to make himself master of the rings; but as he could not pull them away with-

* Reisbeck's Travels in Germany, iii. 275.

† Bruhier, On the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 1746, p. 7.

out some violence, he in the attempt wak'd the woman, who spoke distinctly, and complained of the injury done her. Upon this the robber made his escape, and the woman now rous'd from her apopleptic fit, rose from her coffin, which for her was luckily open'd, return'd home to her own house, and in a few days recover'd a perfect state of health: she not only survived for many years, but also bore several children, some of whom at present follow the business of their father at Poitiers." *

The town of Toulouse also claims the tradition :—

"....., a lady being interr'd in the Church of the Jacobines with a diamond ring on one of her fingers, a servant of her own family, concealing himself in the Church, when night came on, went down into the vault in which the coffin was laid, but upon opening the coffin he found that the swelling of the fingers hindered the ring from slipping easily off, for which reason he began to cut it." The pain thus occasioned awakened the lady from her trance, and her shrieks so terrified the servant that he died within twenty-four hours after, having been the ignorant cause of his mistress's preservation from the horrors of a living tomb.†

In an article attributed to Dr. Ferguson, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* (vol. lxxxv. p. 366), is the following passage :—

"Talleyrand has a story of a Baroness de Panat, who was choked by a fish-bone, and duly buried for dead. Her servants to get her jewels disinterred her by night, and the lady's maid who bore her a grudge, struck her in revenge several times upon the neck. The malignity of the maid was the preservation of the mistress. Out flew the bone set free by the blows, and up rose the Baroness to the discomfiture of her domestics. The retributive justice was complete, and the only objection to the narrative is that, like the fish-bone, it sticks in the throat."

Nor is the tale confined to the Continent, we find it also located at Cothele in Calstock, Cornwall: the Cornish version forms the subject of a remarkably beautiful ballad, by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, which we quote.

ANNOT OF BENALLAY.

At lone midnight the death-bell toll'd
To summon Annot's clay,
For common eyes must not behold
The griefs of Benallay.

Meek daughter of a haughty line,
Was lady Annot born;
The light that was not long to shine
The sun that set at Morn.

* Bruhier, p. 41.

† *Ibid*, p. 69.

They shrouded her in Maiden-white,
 They buried her in pall,—
 And the ring *he* gave his troth to plight,
 Shines on her finger small.

The Curate reads the Deadman's prayer,
 The sullen Leech stands by,
 The sob of voiceless love is there,
 And Sorrow's vacant eye.

"Tis over ! two and two they tread
 The churchyard's homeward way ;
 Farewell, farewell thou lovely dead,
 Thou Flower of Benallay !

The Sexton stalks with tottering limb
 Along the chancel floor,—
 He waits that old man gray and grim,
 To close the narrow door.

"Shame ! shame ! those rings of stones and gold,"
 The ghastly caitiff said,—
 "Better that living hands should hold,
 Than glitter on the dead."

The evil wish wrought evil deed—
 The pall is rent away,—
 And lo ! beneath the shattered lid
 The Flower of Benallay.

But life gleams from those opening eyes !
 Blood thrills that lifted hand !
 And awful words are in her cries,
 Which none may understand !

Joy ! 'tis the Miracle of Yore,
 Of the city called Nain ;
 Lo ! glad feet throng the sculptured floor,
 To hail their dead again !

Joy in the halls of Benallay !
 A stately feast is spread,
 Lord Harold is the Bridegroom gay,
 The Bride the Risen Dead ! *

No record of this event, traditionally said to have occurred in the 14th century, appears in any History of Cornwall which we have seen, and the Rev. Mr. Hawker, to whom the writer's best thanks are due, cannot recal the authority on which he founded his ballad.

Mr. Timbs' mentions another instance :—

* Records of the Western Shore, by Robert Stephen Hawker, 1832, p. 13.

"A monument in St. Giles' Church, Cripplegate, has strangely been associated with a trance story. In the chancel is a tablet in memory of Constance Whitney, representing her rising from a coffin: and the story relates that she had been buried while in a trance, but was restored to life through the cupidity of the sexton, which induced him to disinter the body to obtain possession of a valuable ring left upon her finger."*

The first page of Miss Wynne's Diaries supplies yet another:—

"Many years ago a Mrs. Killigrew was supposed to have been dead above a week. When she was to be put into her coffin, her body was so swelled that it was found impossible to get her diamond hoop-ring off without cutting the finger; this her husband would not consent to; accordingly, she was buried with the ring.

The sexton, who had observed this, determined to steal the ring that night. Having forced open the coffin, he proceeded to cut off the finger, but the first gash of the knife brought Mrs. Killigrew to life again. The sexton, frightened, ran away, leaving his lantern, which she immediately took, and walked to her own house. There her appearance, of course, created great consternation amongst the servants; no one would venture to open the door. Fortunately the rumour reached the ears of her disconsolate husband, who went directly to receive her. After this event she lived ten years, and in the course of that time had two children. A maid who belonged to Mrs. Killigrew, after her death lived with Mrs. Walters, grandmother to the Grimstones: from her they had this story."†

The legend is also related of a member of the Derbyshire family of Longstone of Longstone, but I have not been able to obtain any particulars. The well-known history of Francis de St. Civile also bears some resemblance to this tradition.‡

The existence of these parallel traditions all agreeing in their main points, is, to use Baron Riesbeck's expression, "unfortunate for the story." It is somewhat noticeable that Bruhier, who gives particulars of four versions, does not appear to have had any suspicion that they *might be* apocryphal. The natural effect of these ten parallel legends (unless strong evidence to the contrary can be adduced), is to place the history of Reichmuth Adolch on a footing with the story of Whittington and his Cat and similar fabulous narratives.

Strangeways.

* Things not generally known. Second Series, p. 179.

† Diaries of a Lady of Quality [Miss Wynne], p. 1.

‡ Hunt's Hundred Romances from Real Life, p. 88.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. GEORGE'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 96.)

1625. The names of all those psons that were baptized, married and burried from the feast day of the Anuciation of our blessed ladye the Virgin Marye in Ano Dom 1625 until the sayd feast daye in Ano Dom 1626.
- " William the sonne of Mr. William Cammocke clerk, was bapt. the 17 day of Aprill.
- " John the sonne of Robert Sherwood, dwelling in St. Leonard's was bapt. the sixth day of Julye.
- " John Battyson, Master of Artes, was bur. the 24 day of June.
- " Samuell, the sonne of Tobias Norris was bapt. the xvth day of September.
1626. A trawler that came out from aboute Rippon in Yorkshyre aboute the age of fowty yeares was bur. the 13 day of Februarye.
- " Mrs. Francis Culson, widdowe, was bur. the 30 day of Marche.
- " Tobye Norris, Bell-founder was bur. the 4th daye of November.
- " Mr. John Cave, gent, dwelling in y^e blacke friars bur. y^e last daye of December.
- " Anne, the dau. of Mr. Robart Metham, was bapt. the xvjth day of Aprill.
- " Richard, the sonne of Richard Harryson, gardinor, dwelling in a garden of the blacke fryers was bapt. the 13 day of August.
- " John Dowyer & Elizabeth Marris (?) were mar. out of the blacke fryers the 4th day of October.
1627. Jane the dau. of John Freshwater, bapt. the 7th of Aprill. (29)
- " the son of Lionell Lambe, school master of the free school was bapt. the xix day of Maye.
- " Margaret Metton, the dau. of Robert Metton, esq., bapt. 20 Oct.
1628. John Norris, the sonne of Toby Norris was bur. the eleventh of January.
- " Mary Colby, the dau. of Mr. Colby, was bapt. the 6th of August.
- " Thomas Dalby, the son of Thomas Dalby, was bapt. 22 Nov. (30).
- " Henry Catlin & Margaret Goodlad from the Black Friery were mar. 9th Dec.
1629. Robert Cammocke, the son of Will Cammock, minister, was bapt. 10 Jan.
- " Robert Lambe, the son of Lionel Lambe, scholemaister, was bapt. the 14th Marche.
- " Theodosia Balgay, the daughter of John Balgay, esq., was bapt. the 4th day of July.
- " Thomas Walton & Anne Langton, mar. 20th Jan.
- " Susan Robinson, dau. of William Robinson was bur. out of St. Leonard's y^e five & twenty of August.
- " Thomas Dent, y^e sonne of Thomas Dent, gent (dwelling ?) at St. Leonard's was bapt. y^e 23th of Aprill.
- " Sarah Brush, the dau. of John Brush, of the Grey Friars, bapt. 23 of August (31).

(29) The Freshwater's seem to have been located in St. Michael's parish, as their name occurs very early in the parish registers. According to deeds of trust in relation to this parish (St. George's), Robert Freshwater, in 1570, was a Plommer, the name is now one of the past.

(30) The Dalby's are most frequently found in St. Michael's Registers. Francis Dalbye was Alderman in 1657.

(31). The Grey friary, or Friar's Minors, was situated at the east end of the town, on the south side of the road and near to the White friary. In 1208, William, Earl Warren, gave one culture of five acres, without the east gate of Stamford, to bury the bodies of the dead, and for making there an hospital and houses for friars and paupers. It produced some celebrities, amongst whom John Stanford a friar of this convent, was made Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, about 1283, John Rodington, Provincial of the whole order in England, died in 1348, and Peter Sutton, a Franciscan of great learning was buried here about 1330.. Johanna Plantagenet

1630. John Freshwater, the son of John Freshwater was bur. the 3 of April.
 „ William Dent, the son of Thomas Dente was bapt. the 12 of September out of St. Leonard's.
 „ Susan Chapman, the dau. of Mr. Chapman was bapt. 2 of Nov. (She was bur. on the 12th).
 „ Thomas Dente, gent., farmer, of St. Leonard's was bur. the 5th of June.
 „ Rich. Duyard, son of Mr. William Duyard, schoolmaster, was bapt 6 of Sept.
 „ Mistress Jane Browne, the wife of Edmond Browne, gent., bur. the 20 of Dec.

(arms—*gules*, three lions passant guardant *or*, a border *argent*), commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent, first married to Thomas de Holand, K.G. (arms—*azure*, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant guardant *or*), who died 28th Dec., 35th Edward III. (1361), became Earl of Kent in her right, was buried in this house. This lady does not seem to have waited long ere she took another husband, being married (says Blore in his History of Rutland, p. 40), by special dispensation, before the 20th of January then following, to Edward, Prince of Wales (commonly called the Black Prince), eldest son of Edward III. She survived the Prince, and died on Monday next after the feast of St. Lawrence, in the 9th Richard II. (7th Aug., 1385). She had issue by the Earl, her first husband, Thomas (2nd Earl and father of the 3rd Earl), Thomas, created Duke of Surrey, Sept. 29th, 21 Richard II. (1397), and attainted in Parliament on the feast of St. Faith, 1st Henry IV. (6 Oct., 1399), John, and a daughter, Matilda, first married to Hugh de Courtney (son of Hugh, Earl of Devonshire), and afterwards to Waleran, Earl of St. Paul; and by Edward, Prince of Wales, a son Edward, who was born at the castle of Angouleme, in Gascony, on the 27th of March, 1365, and died at the age of seven years, at Bourdeaux, to the great grief of his parents; and another son, Richard, born at Bourdeaux on Wednesday, the feast of the Epiphany (6th Jan.), 1366-7, who was afterwards King of England, by the name of Richard II. Johanna, Princess of Wales, by her testament bearing date at her castle of Wallingford (Berks), on the 7th of August, 9th Richard II. (1385), which was the day of her death, bequeathed her body to be buried in the chapel of Stamford, near to the grave of the Earl of Kent, her first husband; and gave to her son, King Richard II., her new bed of red velvet, embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver, and leopards' heads of gold with boughs and leaves proceeding from their mouths; to her son Thomas, Earl of Kent, her bed of red camak paled with red and rays of gold; and to John Holand her other son (afterwards created Earl of Huntingdon, 2 June, 1387, Duke of Exeter, 29th Sept., 1397, and beheaded for high treason in 1400), a bed of red camak. Despite of the house being the burial-place of such distinguished personages, it was not spared at the dissolution. Reynerus sets the value at £36, and Speed at £36 17s. annually. We learn from the diary of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, that "August 5th, 1566, Queen Elizabeth was entertained at my house, the Grey Friary, because my daughter Ann (afterwards the wife of Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain of England, one of the Peers appointed 29th Elizabeth, to sit in judgment upon Mary, Queen of Scotland, and commander of the fleet equipped to oppose the Spanish Armada in 1588), was suddenly seized with the small-pox at Burghley." Although the Lord Treasurer Burghley died possessed of the site in 1598, it was originally granted by Henry Eighth, in the 32nd year of his reign, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In Howgrave's Essay of the ancient and present state of Stamford, 1726, p. 87, is given the surrender of this house, taken from Fuller's History of Abbies, p. 319, and as it may prove interesting to the readers of the "RELICUARY," I append it:—For as much as the Warden and Freers of the house of St. Frances, in Stamforde, comenly callyd the Gray-freers, in Stamforde, in the county of Lincoue, doo profoundly consider, that the perfection of Christian lyving do the not consist in the doine ceremonies, weryng of the grey coote, disgreasing our selfe after strainge fashions, doking and beckying, in gurdyng our selsses with a gardle full knottes, and other papistical ceremonies, wherein we have been moost principally practycd and misselyd in times past; but the very tru waye to please God, and to live a tru christian man, wythe oute all ypocrasie, and fayned dissimulation, is sincerely decayed unto us by our master Christ, his evangelists and apostles. Being mynded hereafter to to followe the same; conformyng our selves unto the will and pleasure of our supreme hedde under God in erthe, the king's majesty; and not to follow henceforth the superstitious traditions of any forineynal potentates, or poore, with mutual assent and consent, doo submytt our selsses unto the mercy of owr said soveraygne lorde. And with mutual assent and consent, do surrender, and yelde up unto the hande of the same, all our said house of Saynt Frances in Stamforde, comenly callyd the grey-freers in Stamforde, with all lands, tenements, gardens, meadows, waters, pondyards, feedings, pastures, comens, rentes, reversions, and all other our interest ryghtes, and tythes, aperteygning unto the same; mooste humbly be-

1631. Henry Cooke the son of Henry Cooke, Rector of St. George's bapt. January 20.
 1632. Susane Balguy, daughter of John Balguy, esq., bapt. y^e 28th of Aprill.
 Richard Duyard, the son of William Duyard, schoolem^r was bur. the v of Dec.
 1633. Elizabeth Freshwater the dau. of John Freshwater bapt. the 13 of Jan.
 „ Frances Sicill the dau. of David Sicill, esquier was bapt. the 14th day of August. (32).

sechyng his mooste noble grace, to dispose of us as best schall stande wythe his most graciouse pleasure. And farther, freely to graunt unto every one of us his license under wretyng and seal, to change our habites into secular fashion, and to receive such manner of livyngs as other secular priestes comenly be preferry'd unto. And we all faythfully schall pray unto Almighty God long to preserve his mooste noble grace, wyth encrease of moche felicitie and honor.

And in witness of all and singular the premisses, we the said Warden, and Convent of the Grey-Freers in Stamford, to these presents have put our covent seal, the yeght day of Octobre, in the thyrtye yere of the raigne of owre moost soverayne King Henry the yeght.

Factum JOHANNES SCHEMY, Gardian.

Per me FRATREM JOHANNEM ROBARDS.

Per me JOHANNEM CHADWORTH.

Per me RICHARDUM PYE.

Per me JOHANNEM CLARCKE.

Per me JOHANNEM QUOYTE.

Per me JOHANNEM JARMAN.

Per me JOHANNEM YONG.

Per me JOHANNEM LOVEL.

Per me WILLELMUM TOMPSON.

There are only ten signatures to this document, although at the time of the dissolution there were upwards of forty in the house.

In the Harl. MSS., No. 810, quoted in Turner's Grantham, pp. 98 and 99, it states there John Porter of Markham, Notts., was the younger brother of Sir William Porter, Knt., who built the house at Collyweston, and was buried at the White Friars at Stamford, which he built. In the 38th of Henry VIII. (1546), the manor and advowson of the church of Belton, in this county, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of the blessed Virgin Mary at York, were granted to Augustine Porter (2nd son of John), of Belton, and John Bellowe. John Porter, son of Augustine, died a. p. 23rd October, 1574.

(32). David Cecil, Esq., served in Parliament for the city of Peterborough in the 15th Charles I., became, on the death of his uncle William, Earl of Exeter, K.G. in 1640, heir male of the body of William, first Baron of Burghley, and of the body of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter (so created by James I., May 4th, 1604), and, as such, 3rd Earl of Exeter and 4th Baron of Burghley, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland by the House of Commons, on the 11th Feb. 1641-2. He died 18th April, 1643, leaving issue by his Countess Elizabeth, daughter of John Egerton (arms—*argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons, *or*), Earl of Bridgwater, a numerous family. His daughter Frances, whose baptism is recorded above, married 25th April, 1650, at St. Anne's, Black Friars, London, to Anthony Ashley Cooper (arms—quarterly, 1 & 4, *argent*, three bulls passant *argent*, armed and unguled *or*) (Ashley); 2 and 3, *gules*, a bend engrailed between six lions rampant *or* (Cooper) Earl of Shaftesbury. Richard Cecil, of Wakerley, Northamptonshire, the father of David, was Representative in Parliament for the City of Westminster in the 35th of Elizabeth; for the City of Peterborough in the 39th of Elizabeth and 1st of James I.; and for the Borough of Stamford in the 12th and 18th James I. He was knighted by James I. at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, 28th August, 1616. He died in 1633. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cope (arms—*argent*, a chevron *azure*, between three roses *gules*, slipped *proper*, as many fleurs-de-lis *or*), of Hanwell, Oxfordshire, Knt. and Bart. The Countess, his mother, was Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of John Neville (arms—*gules*, a saltier, *argent*, an annulet for difference) 4th and last Baron Lattimer, who died in 1577. She was the first wife of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter and the only son. His brother Edward, born in 1571, was a military commander in the Netherlands and Flanders. He was created by letters patent of Chas. I., dated 9 Nov., 1625, Baron Cecil of Putney, co. Surrey, and also by letters patent dated 25 July, 1626, created Viscount Wimbledon, co. Surrey. Although he was three times married, he left no male issue at his death, 16th Nov., 1638. The Earl of Exeter's 2nd Countess was Frances, daughter of William Bridges, 4th Lord Chandos, and widow of Sir Thomas Smith, Master of Requests to James I., and Clerk of the Council.

1634. William Camocke y^e son of William Camock, clark, was bapt. the 15 day of March.
 „ Francis Waters the dau. of William Waters, joyner, bapt. Mar. 30.
 „ Elizabeth Fullwood the dau. of Authony Fullwood, gent. was bapt. Aprill 8.
 „ Tobias Norris the son of Thomas Norris Bel-founder was bapt. Aprilis 25.
 „ Richard Duyard the son of William Duyard, schoole-master, was bapt. July 6.
 „ Ruth Bunworth, the daughter of Matthew Bunworth, Towne-clerke was bapt. Sept. 7. (33).
 1635. Francis Bunworth the daughter of Matthew Bunworth (Town clark) & Anne his wife bapt. Sept. 13.
 1636. Edward Cecill y^e sonne of David Cecill Esq^r. and Lady Briggwater was bapt. y^e 14th of June. (34).
 „ Mary Balguy, the dau. of John Balguy, esq. & Francis his wife was bapt. the 15 day of Aprill. (35).

(33). Matthew Bunworth was elected Town Clerk in the room of Richard Butcher (who had been appointed in 1626, on the resignation of R. Langton), resigned 1634. On the opposite side of the page in the Register book No. 2, recording the appointment of Richard Royse as the general Borough Registrar under the Commonwealth, alluded to hereafter, is a copy of the original declaration (similar to the one given) to which is attached the signature of Matthew Bunworth as a Clerk of the Peace. In the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, portions of which relating to this county, has been recently published in the *Stamford Mercury*, we find that the resignation of Butcher was owing to a grave information preferred against him (Richard Butcher, Town Clerk of Stamford, and an innkeeper there) by Mr. Balguy, Recorder of the same place. It was alleged against him that he had preferred various false accusations, and had spoken abusive words against the King and the Recorder. He was charged of having said of the King that by Magna Charta he ought not to fetch up any man by a messenger, and that he had promised the contrary. He seems according to the History of Stamford, to have been restored to office in 1663, and died the next year. The arms of Butcher are—*sable*, a chevron *ermine*, between three lions passant *or*. I have a copy of "The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford in the County of Lincolne, &c.," written by Richard Butcher, Gent., sometimes Towne Clarke of the same town. London, printed by Tho. Forcet, dwelling in Old-Fish-street in Heydon-court, 1646. Entries respecting this family will be found under St. Mary's parish extracts.

(34). He died in October following. Another son of the same name died Feb. 1638.

(35). We find Thomas Balguy and Robert Wingfield serving in Parliament for Stamford in 1597; but in 1601 he seems to have made way for Edward Watson. According to a copy (substance thereof only), made from a volume of State Papers in MS. printed in the *Stamford Mercury*, we find the following:—"May 9, 1634, William, Earl of Exeter to Sir John Lambe, (Dean of Arches) the bearer (the Earl's cousin) Balguy, Deputy Recorder in Stamford, and Balguy's mother, as the Earl's tenants to a house in Stamford for forty years past, have held certain seats in St. George's Church, Stamford, in which seats the pulpit is set this last vacation, and Balguy and his mother set in other seats, and by consent of the parson a door is made thro' the wall, the better to come to the said seats without disturbance to the parish. Complaints is lately made by the new churchwardens (in 1633 Peter Clifford and John Hand were churchwardens; in 1634, William Dugard and Edward Brown signs their names in the register book. In the former year Richard Winter signs his name as curate and in the latter the same), to Archbishop Laud, not only of the said door, but also that Balguy is not conformable to the orders of the church, whereof the Archbishop has made some reference to Sir John. Doubts not that Sir John may be informed that he is not only conformable, but very forward to settle others in obedience, not only in church matters, but also to regulate the disorders of that town, which care of his has caused some turbulent spirits, not well affecting the good service he has done his Majesty, to have sought to do Balguy a mischief. If the writer's ancient seats taken from his house be not supplied by others as good, with the convenience of the said door, the Earl will suffer prejudice to his inheritance, the said seats being of long time used with the said house, wherein his ancestors some time inhabited. Requests Sir John a best care and assistance." Sir Henry Sutton (arms—*argent*, a canton *sable*), of Averham, co. Nottingham, Knt., had three wives; viz.—1. Alice, daughter of Francis Hall (arms—*argent*, on a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads erased, *sable*, an estoile), of Grantham, Esq., from which marriage descended Sir Robert Sutton, created Baron Lexington. of Averham, in the county of Nottingham, 21st November, 21st Charles I. (whose heir general is the Duke of Rut-

1636. Elizabeth Aslock, dau. of Will Aslock was bur. Feb. 5. (36).
 1637. Elizabeth Bunworth, the dau. of Matthew Bunworth & Anne bapt. 10th Feb.
 John Balguy the son of John Balguy, esq. and Frances bapt. Aug. 16.
 1638. John Glenn the sonne of Richard Glenn & Alice bur. Jan. 2.
 " Henry Eldred, a youth, tanner, was bur. April ... (?).
 " Mary (?) the dau. of John Balguy, Esq. & Frances bur. May ...
 " John son of William Aslock, & Elizabeth his wife bapt. Aug. 9.
 " Henry Eldrett (gent. ?) tanner, bur. Oct. 17.
 " John the sonne of Thomas Norris, bapt. May 29.
 1639. John Aslock, son of William Aslocke, bur. 1st day of May.
 " Lucy Fear, dau. of William Fear, esq. bur. y^e 3rd day of July.
 " Saint Harwell, gentlewoman, a widow, bur. 7th July.
 " Hugh Kingston, a schoomaker, bur. 20 Dec.
 " Zachary Webb, son of John Webb, Doctor in Divinity, bur. 11 Aug. Richard Webb, son of John Webb, Doctor in Divinity and Catherine his wife bapt. 24. Nov.
 " Edmond Browne, gentleman, was bur. the 22 day of December.
 " John King, a traveller, was bur. from St. Leonard's the 29th of Dec. Richard Gardiner, another traveller from the same place was bur. Jan. 28, 1640; Rich. King, another traveller also from St. Leonard's, was bur. March 3, 1640; and William Pollard, a traveller from the same place Mar. 30.
 1640. Elizabeth Aslocke, dau. of Will. Aslock, and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 6 March.
 " Lucy Grymbald, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Grymbald, bapt. the 14 of March.
 " Anne Balguy, dau. of John Balguy, esq. and Frances his wife, was bapt. 10th day of Aprill. Frances Balguy, the wife of John Balguy, esq. was bur. the same day.
 " Emma Bigland, widow, bur. 20th Aprill.
 " Stephen Aldgate and Alice Digland, mar. 3rd of May.
 " Mary Waters, the wife of William Waters, bur. 7 May.
 " John Langton, son of Abraham Langton, bur. 10th day of Aug.
 " Frances Waters, dau. of William Waters, bur. 12 Dec.
 1643. Robert Matthews, a souldier was bur. the 22 day of June.
 " Edmond Browne, son of John Browne, gent., and Jane his wife was bapt. 15 of Oct. Mary, dau. of the above John Browne gent., bur. 18 day of Oct.
 1644. Edward Cave, gent., was bur. the 11 day of January. (37).
 1645. Robert Basse, son of Oliver Basse, bur. 11 June.

land), and Sir Richard Sutton, created a Baronet 25th September, 1772-3. 2. Lady Pierrepont, by whom he had no issue. 3. Alice, widow of Richard Flower, of Whitwell, Esq., and daughter of Sir John Harrington, of Exton, Knt., by whom he had five sons, John, Mark, Edmund, Henry, and Harrington; and one daughter, Anne, first married to Walter Haddon, and afterwards to Sir Henry Brooke, *alias* Cobham, Knt. 5th son of George Brooke, Baron Cobham, of Sterburgh; which Sir Henry Brooke was father by her of five children, of whom Sir John Brooke, of Heckington, co. Lincoln, Knt., the second son, was created Baron Cobham, 3rd Jan., 20 Charles I. John Sutton, the eldest son of the third marriage of Sir Henry Sutton, had a daughter and heir, Barbara, who married Francis Harrington, of South Witham, in the co. of Lincoln, Esq., and died on the 17th of April, 13th Elizabeth, leaving four daughters, who by inquisition taken the 18th November, 38th Elizabeth, were found to be her co-heirs; viz.—Jane (aged 37 years), then wife of Alex. Pell, Gent.; Sanchia (aged 35 years), then wife of William Boddington, or Bodenham, Esq. (afterwards knighted, died 1613, and whose arms were *-argent*, on a cross *gules*, five mullets *or* (ancient); *azure*, a fesse between three chess rooks *or* (modern); Alice (aged 29 years), then wife of Thomas Balguy, Gent.; and Anne (aged 25 years), then wife of William Arnall, Gent., *Bloue's Rutland*, p. 49 note. In 1864 I paid a visit to the church of Wytham-on-the-Hill, in this county, and found at the east end of the church, affixed to the wall, a small brass plate in good preservation, thus inscribed—"Hic Iacet Robertus Harrington, Armiger, et Alicia Vxor Ejus Quidem Robertus Obiit Quarto Die Januarii, Anno Dni' 1558, Et Anno Regni Elizabeth, Dei Gra' Angliæ, Franciæ Et Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensoris, Etc. Primo Eadernq' Alicia Obiit 23 Die Novembris Anno Dni' 1565, Et Anno Dictæ Reginæ Octavo."

(36). A notice of the Aslock's will be given under the St. Michael's extracts.

(37). Margaret, sister of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, was first married to Roger Cave, Esq., of Stamford (arms—*azure*, fretty *argent*), from whom descended Sir Thos. Cave, created a Baronet 30 June, 1641, and afterwards Ambrose Smith, Esq., of Bosworth, Leicestershire.

1645. George Butcher, a shoemaker, bur. 12 of June.
 1648. John Browne, son of John Browne, gent., and Jane his wife, bapt. y^e 2nd day of Jan.
 „ Wilfred Palmer, son of Robert Palmer, bur. 22 Jan.
 „ Dorothy Sherwood, a wid. bur. 13 June.
 „ Daniel Millwood, son of Emanuel Millwood, bapt. 17 Dec.
 1648. John Cocke, sonne of Henry Cocke, minister, was bur. the 10th day of June.
 „ Elizabeth Browne, dau. of John Browne, gent., bapt. 24 of July.
 „ John Lawfoote, oatemealman, was bur. the 7 day of Dec.
 1649. William Aslock, son of William Aslock, bur. the 30 day of Sept.
 „ Margaret Langton, widow, bur. 8th Aprill.
 „ Henry Waters and Hanna Clifford, were mar. 21 day of Nov.
 „ John Wingfeild and Phillis Cole, were mar. the 14th of Sept.
 1650. Anne Browne, dau. of John Browne, gent., and Jane his wife, bapt. 15 Jan.
 „ Jane Browne, wife of John Browne, gent., was bur. the 19th day of March.
 „ Thomas Browne, son of John Browne, gent. and Frances his wife was bapt. 11 Dec.
 1651. John Pellam, son of John Pellam and Mary, bapt. 31 May.
 1652. William Cromwell and Jane Littlebury were mar. the 29th day of Feb.
 „ Francis Browne, son of John Browne, gent., bapt 5th day of August.
 „ Margaret Balguy, gentlewoman, was bur. the sixt day of Sept.
 1653. Richard Evington, gent., a free schoole scholler, was bur. Mar. 20.
 „ George Anton, Esq., bur. Jan. 11.

In 1653, September 22, Richard Royce, of Stamford, Baker, was chosen Register for all y^e several parishes of Stamford and sworne y^e same day before Abraham Falkner then alderman and Edward Johnson, Justice of y^e peace for y^e Borough aforesaid according to an act of Parliament.

ABRAHAM FALKNER, *Alderman.*
 EDWARD JOHNSON.

And at y^e Sessions of y^e peace holden in and for y^e Borough of Stamford in y^e county of Lincoln October y^e first 1653 before Abraham Falkner, Alderman of y^e borough aforesaid in obedience to an Act of Parliament dated y^e twenty fourth day of August, one thousand six hundred fifty three it was enacted that there shall be in every parish a sworn register to record all marriages, births and burrialls in these severall parishes and whereas this Borough of Stamford consisteth of five small parishes that is, to say, All Saints, St. Marie's, St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. George's, which may well be performed by one man. It was then ordered by the courte then pset that Richard Royce shall be y^e Register for all the aforesaid parishes within y^e borough aforesaid to record all such marriages, births and burrialls as shall be in y^e said severall parishes from y^e two and twenty day of September 1653, according to y^e tennour of y^e said act Sworne noe marriages in this pish this yeare 1653.

1654. Judith dau. of Edward Woodford, gent., and Mary his wife bapt. Jan. 11.
 „ Edward, son of the above, bur. Oct. 13.
 „ Anne wife of Zachariah North, bur. Mar. 19. (38).
 „ Luke, son of Luke Blythe, gent., and Elizabeth his wife bapt, Feb. 1.
 1655. A mayd, a stranger that dyed in y^e towne streete bur. Aprill 1.
 „ John Close, bellman of Stamford, bur. Sept. 22.
 „ Edmund, son of John Browne, gent., bur. July 24. Thomas, son of y^e aforesaid John Browne, gent., bur. Aug. 4. Francis wife of y^e abovesaid John Browne, gent., bur. Sept. 28.
 „ Frances dau. of John Mason, gent., and Grace his wife borne Aug. 1.
 „ Purey, son of Richard Cust, esq., and Beatrice his wife borne Sept. 27.
 „ Thomas son of Thomas Norris, gent., bur. Oct. 3.
 1656. John, son of Richard Faulkner and Mary his wife borne Sept. 20.
 „ Elizabeth dau. of John Swane, gent. and his wife borne Nov. 20. (She was bur. Dec. 1.)
 „ Robert son of Robert Clifford and Susanna bapt. Nov. 23.
 „ William Wattone, Bailly for y^e Lebery for y^e borough of Stamforde bur. Sept. 11.
 1657. Robert son of Robert Mason, gent., and Grace borne Feb. 1.
 „ Elizabeth, wife of Robert Cammocke, bur. Feb. 8.

(38). Zachary North after the death of Richard Royce, registrar of the Borough parishes under the Commonwealth, took the duty for this parish, as his name is attached to the foot of many of the pages as "Zachary North, Registrar." He was buried 2nd June, 1685.

1657. Mistress Denis Balguc an anointed maid bur. Aug. 20.
 „ William son of Edward Neale and Elinor bur. Feb. 13.
 „ Samuel son of Richard Cust, esq., and Beatrice borne Jan. 7. (39).
 „ dau. of John Swane, gent., and borne Nov. 5.
 „ Robert Shepard, gent., bur. Sept. y^e first.
 „ Simon Humphrys y^e free-schoolmaster bur. Sept. 24.
 1658. Henry son of Richard Cust, esq., and Beatrice borne Aug. 27.
 „ John son of Joseph Cawthorne, clerk, and Elizabeth borne Dec. 25, bapt. Jan. 16, 1659.
 1658. Edward Woodford, gent., bur. Mar. 27.
 „ Timothe Lynsye, clarke, bur. June 17.
 „ Robert son of Mrs. Mary Woodford, widow, bur. Nov. 29. William, son of Mrs. Mary Woodford, bur. Feb. 15, 1659.
 1659. Augustine Robbins, bur. Feb. 7.
 „ Elizabeth Robinson, an ancient maid was bur. July 27.
 „ Elizabeth, dau. of Will. Larratt and Elizabeth borne May 25. (40).
 „ Jane, dau. of Richard Cust, esq. and Beatrice borne June 9, bapt. July 25.
 1660. William son of Robert Swane and Elinor bapt. 22 May.
 „ Henry son of Richard Cust, esq. and Beatrix bur. June 11.
 „ Richard son of Richard Falkner and Marie bapt. Sept. 8.
 „ Edward son of Richard Browne and Katherine bapt. Feb. 1.
 „ Frances, dau. of Thomas King, gent., bur. June 21. (41).
 1661. Thomas Pochin of Barkeby county of Lester (shiere or esquire) and Mrs. Barbary Piass (?) widow of Stamford mar. Aug. 15. (42).

(39). Richard Cust, Esq. (afterwards created a Baronet) was son of Samuel Cust, Esq., a family long seated at Pinchbeck, in this county, and ancestor of the present noble house of Brownlow. The mother of Richard was Anne, daughter of Sir John Burrell, Knt. (arms—*argent*, a saltier *gules*, between four leaves *vert*, on a chief *sable*, a lion's head erased between two battle-axes *or*), who received that dignity after 1634 by Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Redmayne, LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich. Beatrice Cust, wife of Richard, was the daughter and heir of William Pury, of Kirton. The arms of Cust are—*ermine*, on a chevron *sable*, three plates, on each as many fountains *azure*.

(40). William Larratt was Mayor (the title of Alderman was now superseded) in 1671.

(41). This is the last entry made by Richard Royse, the Borough registrar under the Commonwealth.

(42). According to Burke's Landed Gentry, he was a son of George Pochin, Esq., by his second wife, Hester, daughter of — Arthington, of Arthington, York. His son, Thomas Pochin, Esq., of Barkby, Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1647, married Bertha, daughter and co-heiress of John Wincope, Esq., of Morton. She died 20 May, 1650. Her eldest son George, of Sileby, co. Leicester, married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Packe, of Cotes, Lord Mayor of London in 1654-5 (ancestor of the present Mr. Packe (arms—quarterly, *sable* and *or*, in the first quarter a cinquefoil *argent*, with an ermine spot on each leaf) of Prestwold Hall, Leicestershire), who died s. p. in 1707. Mr. Pochin married 2ndly, Barbara, daughter of Sir Wolston Dixie (arms—*azure*, a lion rampant *or*, a chief of the last) Bart., of Market Bosworth, and relict of Richard Peot, Esq. Thomas, the second son by his first marriage, was Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1681, married Mary, daughter and at length sole heir of Sir Charles Hussey, first Baronet (so created by Charles II., July 21, 1661), of Caythorpe, Lincolnshire. Sir Charles was the second son of Sir Edward Hussey, Bart., of Honington, in the same county, its Sheriff 16th James I., 12 Charles I., M.P. for the same in 1640, and created a Baronet by James I., June 29, 1611. He died about 1648, and was succeeded by his grandson (Thomas his son dying *v. p.*), Sir Thomas, who died s. p. Dec. 1706. Sir Charles, 1st Bart., of Caythorpe, died in 1664, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Charles, who died unmarried about 1680, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Edward, who carried on the main branch of his house. The baronetcy, however, expired on the death of Sir Edward, the 4th Baronet, s. p. 1st April, 1734. Thomas Pochin, Esq., Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1711, grandson of Thomas, whose second marriage is recorded in the text, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, 3rd Bart. She died in 1726, leaving issue Sarah, wife of Rev. George Pochin, of Morcott (who ob. s. p.), and Charlotte, who eventually inherited the estates of her grandfather, and married in 1750, Charles James Packe, of Prestwold Hall, co. Leicester. He married 2ndly, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Trollope, Esq., of Thurlby, co. Lincoln (descended from James Trollope, Esq., of Thurlby (who died in 1649), youngest son of William Trollope, of the same place (who died 9th June, 1637),

1661. Abraham the son of Richard Rogers and Sarah bapt. 25th Sept.
 " The wife of Jeremie Cole, gent., bur. Oct. 17.
 " Mary dau. of Richard Cust. esq. and Beatrix borne Oct. 25. (43).
 1662. Mrs. Thompson, a widow was bur. July 18.
 " Henry Wilkerson, a servant to William Larrett bur. Dec. 8.
 1663. Jane Browne, a gentlewoman, was bur. Feb. 18.
 " Henry Sulthorpe (?) of Casterton in y^e county of Rutland and Elizabeth Aslack
 of St. Marie's mar. June 14.
 1664. Henry the sonn of Charles Conyham, gent., bur. y^e first day of Feb.
 " John Nicholl, servant to Willyam Reede, bur. Feb. 29.
 " Catherine, the dau. of Will. Neale, gent., and Mary, bapt. Aprill 10.
 " Dorothy, a dumbe woman bur. Aug. 15.
 1665. John, son of Robert Cammoke and Mary, bapt. Aug. 1.
 " Jane, dau. of Richard Cust. esq. and Beatrix bapt. Aug. 5.
 " Alice Wildbore, dau. of John Wildbore and Mary bapt. Feb. 14.
 1666. Mary y^e wife of Charles Conyham, gent., bur. April 1.
 " William Shawcross (?) schoolm^r bur. Apl. 30.
 " Mrs. Bassano an aged gentlewoman bur. July 7.
 " Mary Rooth an apprentice maid bur. Aug. 26.
 " Richard son of Jo. Wyldbore, gent. and Elizabeth, bapt. Nov. 8.
 " James Kesterson (?) bellman, bur. Dec. 31.
 1667. John Masson, gent., bur. Feb. 13.
 " Sarah Willson, an apprentice maid bur. March 12.
 " Matthew Bunworth, gent., bur. Apl. 25.
 " Elizabeth wife of Laurence Robbins, gent. bur. May 7.
 " Charles son of Robert Cammoke bur. July 4. John, son of Robert Cam-
 moke, bur. July 8.
 " Mary, dau. of Richard Cust. esq., bur. July 5.
 " Hannah Stimson, a poore cripple bur. Oct. 10.
 1668. Edward son of John and Eliz. Wyldbore, gent., bur. Mar. 2.
 " Matthew son of Henry Waters, bur. Mar.
 " Anth. Cromwell, bur. May 7.
 " Mary dau. of Richard Falkner, bur. Oct. 16.
 1669. Henry son of Jos. and Cath. Wildbore, bapt. Jan. 20.
 " Elizabeth dau. of John and Eliz. Wyldbore, gent., bapt. Apl. 29.
 " Elizabeth dau. of Will. and Faith Larratt, gent., bapt. July 17.
 " Laurence Robbins, gent., bur. April 29. (He was Alderman in 1668 and died
 before his year of office was up).
 1670. Richard son of Will. and Cath. Wolph, gent., bapt. June 7.
 1671. John y^e son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bapt. April 30. (44).
 " Robert son of John Wyldbore and Mary bapt. 5 June (?).
 " Susanne y^e dau. of Anthony and Mary Orper, bapt. 8ber 29.
 " Margaret y^e dau. of John Cockin, gent., bapt. 10ber 7.
 " Widow Cockin, bur. Apl. 10.

father of Thomas Trollope (arms—*vert*, three bucks trippant *argent*, maimed and unguled *or*, within a border of the second), of Casewick, Sheriff of Lincolnshire 16 Charles I., and (created a Baronet 5 Feb. 1641-2). The arms of Pochin are—*or*, a chevron *gules*, between three horseshoes *sable*; of Hussey—quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a cross *vert*; 2 and 3, barry of six *ermine* and *gules*.

(43). Leonard Cole was Alderman in 1639 and Jeremiah Cole in 1640 and 1648.

(44). The family of Langton were one which occupied some position in the town up to the commencement of the 17th century, although the present and late representative of that name ranks rather low, being well known to the civil force of the Borough and gamekeepers of the neighbourhood. Richard Langton was Alderman in 1641; James Langton, 1650, 1659; and John Langton, 1683. John Langton was an ingenious calligrapher, and taught (says Burton in the Chronology of Stamford, p. 222), writing and arithmetic at Stamford. A copy book of Italian hand, containing twenty-one plates, he presented to Queen Ann, comprehending all the varieties and graces of penmanship. A copy of this he presented to John, Earl of Exeter, it is now in the jewel closet at Burghley, and is well worthy of inspection, being of beautiful execution. He says, that in 1700 he revived the art of glass painting, staining, and tinging, in the way of the ancients, and made a new discovery of colours for painting flowers and fruits on white glass. In the east window of St. George's church was a glass painting of our Saviour blessing the Elements, copied in 1705, from the celebrated piece by Carlo Dolci, at Burghley, and given to the church by Langton, who lived in a house on the south side occupied by Mr. Hare, painter, the rectory house.

1671. Thomas Young, bachelor, bur. Apl. 15.
 " Franc Clapham, son of Wid. Clapham, bur. July 24. Sarah ^{y^e} dau. of Wid. Clapham, bur. Aug. 17. (45).
 1672. Susanna dau. of Wm. and Cath. Wolfe, bapt. Apl. 29.
 " Margt. dau. of James Barrett, pengrim, bapt. May 29.
 " Wm. Cocke and Martha Cholmly, mar. Oct. 28.
 " Richard, son of John Cockaine, gent. and Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 20. (46).
 1673. Margare daught^r of John Cockaine, gent., bur. Feb. 13.
 " Thomas son of Robert Clifford, bur. Jan. 18.
 " Isaac son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bapt. May 1.
 " John son of Wm. Larratt, gent., and Faith, bapt. June 7.
 " Luce (?) dau. of Jo. and Eliz. Wildbore, gent., bapt. Aug. 20.
 " Edith wife of Thom. Norris, bur. July 28.
 " Sam^l. Cree ! schoolm^r. bur. June 22.
 " Rich^d. Falkner, bur. June 24.
 " Anne Aspyr, vid. bur. June 30.
 " Joane Ruddell, of Langham, virgo, bur. Dec. 6.
 1674. Marshden ! son of Tobias and Susan Norris, bapt. Feb. 3.
 " Luce dau. of John Wyldbore, gent, bur. Jan. 20.
 " John Wyldbore, gent., bur. Nov. 4. (47).
 1675. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias and Susan Norris, bapt. Dec. 21.
 " Thomas Hawkins, gent., bur. July 3. (48).
 " William son of John Wootton gent., bur. Sept. 3.
 1676. Robert son of Edmund Cocke, gent., bapt. Jan. 8.
 " William son of William Wolfe, bur. Oct. 31.
 1677. Mary dau. of Tobias and Anna Norris, gent., bapt. Aug. 12. (49).
 " William, son of Charles Musgrave (esq^r.) bur. May 28.
 1678. Ann, dau. of John Dickinson, gent., bur. Mar. 10.
 " Francis dau. of John Millwood (esq. ?) bur. March 19.
 " Mary, dau. of Wm. and Ann Allwynkle, bapt. Aprill, 8.
 " Kenelm ? son of Wm. Wolfe, gent., bapt. Nov. 4.
 " Richard son of John Newcomb, bapt. June 13.
 1679. Martha, dau. of Tobias Norris, bapt. Feb. 25.
 " Jane, dau. of John Clarke, gent., bapt. Mar. 25.

(45). An interesting account of the discovery of the family vault of the Clapham's, and other particulars, will be given under St. Mary's.

(46). Mr. Cockayne (arms—*argent*, three cocks (2 and 1 *gules*), was a member of the Bedfordshire family of that name, and his wife was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Cust, the first Bart.

(47). Where this family came from and who they were I do not know. A Captain John Wyldbore gave £10 to the poor of Stamford, to be disposed of as his executors should think fit, who paid it into the hands of the Corporation, and directed the interest to be for the use of St. Peter's (or All Saints') Challes. On the north side of the chancel of St. George's church is a monument thus inscribed: "M. S. Johannis Wyldbore, gener. Maria Uxor Moetissima P. C. obiit. 3 tio Novembris 1674 *Ætatis suæ* 52." On the top are these arms—*argent*, a chevron between three (2 and 1) boars passant *proper*, impaling *or*, a fesse indented *ermine*, between three *pewitts sable*.

(48). George Hawkins was Mayor in 1678 & 1699, Thomas Hawkins 1666 & 1684, in the latter year the charter was renewed by King James II. (Charles II. in 1663 called in all previous charters, and issued a new one; in which he dignified the chief magistrate by the title of Mayor, and renewed all former privileges, that of James II. was a confirmation of the above) and 1688. According to a letter printed in the Stamford *Mercury*, copied from the original State Papers in the Record Office, we find Thomas Hawkins writing thus—"Stamford, Lincolnshire, July 4, 1666, Tho. Hawkins, maior. These are to certify all whom it may concerne that Mr. Adam Baynes, Mr. Richard Lynes, with their wives and a servant, came yesterday to Stamford aforesaid, from Ireton in Northamptonshire ?) and so to Uffington, aboute a mile from Stamford, none of which places are infected with the pestilence (the plague) or any other contagious disease, and therefore you may safely permitt and suffer them to pass to the citie of Yorke, and other places in Yorkshire, whither theyre ocaations shall call them, and so to return to Ireton in Northamptonshire aforesaid, without molestation or hindrance." To this document is attached the autograph of the Mayor under the arms of the town.

(49). Although there is in the north aisle of St. George's the following inscription on latten or bell metal: "Here lieth the body of Tobie Norris Bel Fovn who deced the 7 of No. 1676," there is no entry of the burial in the Register.

1678. Mary, dau. of Pury Cust, esq., bapt. June 21.
 " Thomas, son of Jos. Sedgwith, shoolemaⁿ. bapt. Aug. 12.
 " John, son of Will. Aldwinckle bapt. 7ber 23.
 " Mary, dau. of Joseph Sedgwick, schoolemaⁿ. bur. Apl. 9.
 1680. Edward, son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bapt. April 13.
 " Hannah, dau. of Henry and Mary Waters, bapt. Aug. 31.
 " Richard, son of Joseph Sedgwick, clerk, bapt. Sept. 11.
 " Richard, son of Purey Cust, esq., bapt. Oct. 30.
 " Purey, son of Purey Cust, esq., bur. 9ber 7.
 " Mary, dau. of Tobias Norris, gent., bur. June 5.
 1681. Robert, son of Wm. Larratt, gent., bapt. Jan. 29.
 " Edward, son of Tobias Norris, gent., bapt., Apl. 21.
 " Richard, son of Richard Buck, gent., bapt. Feb. 2.
 " Robert Tatum, bur. Feb. 2.
 " Mrs. Bridgett Cooke, vid., bur. Feb. 5.
 " Mrs. Cave, alien, bur. Mar. 17.
 " William Langton, bur. Dec. 12?
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Purey Cust, esq., bur. Nov. 11.
 " Katherine, y^e dau. of Henry Allen, clarke, and Mary, bapt. Dec. 21.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Tom and Ann Aldwinckle bapt. May 9.
 " Catherine, dau. of Stephen and Eliz. Cooke, bapt. April 24.
 " Edward, son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bapt. July 5.
 " Purey, son of Purey Cust, esq. and Urseley, bapt. 8ber 2.
 1682. Edward, son of Edward and Grace Neale, bapt. Apl. 24.
 " Steven, son of Will Larratt, gent. and Faith, bapt. April 30.
 " Jane, dau. of Edward and Mary Dalby, bapt. May 6.
 " Sarah, dau. of Steven and Eliz. Cooke bapt. July 25.
 " Anne, dau. of Tobias Norris, gent., bapt. Nov. 4. She was bur. on the 23rd.
 " Samuel, son of Mr. Shedu? bur. May 2.
 " Mrs. Frances Wigmore, bur. June 11.
 " Mrs. Johanna Bucke, bur. Sept. 8.
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Purey Cust, esq., bur. Nov. 23.
 1683. William son of Tobias Norris, gent., bapt. Apl. 2.
 " Phoebe, dau. of John and Cath. Chadwick, bapt. Nov. 4.
 " Mary, dau. of John and Mary Faulkner, bapt. Dec. 23.
 " Will Aslack, gent. and Mrs. Mary Wildbore, mar. Aug. 9.
 " Mrs. Mary Woodcock, an ancient gentlewoman, bur. Feb. 11. (50).
 " Adam Smith, a young man, bur. Feb. 19.
 " Mrs. Margaret Marchant, widdow, bur. Mar. 6.
 " Will Taylor, sargent, bur. Mar. 17.
 " The son of Steven Cock, an infant, bur. Nov. 3.

(To be continued.)

(50). She was the wife of Edward Woodcock, Esq. (arms, according to Burke—*azure*, a fesse *ermine*, between three leopards passant *or*, but on the monument of the daughter, *or*, on a bend *gules*, three crosses crosslet fitchée of the field), of Newtimber, Sussex, and mother of Mrs. Pury Cust, who will be mentioned hereafter.

DERBY SIGNS, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(*Continued from page 54*).

CHEQUERS. "Perhaps the most patriarchal of all signs," says Mr. Hotten, "is the *Chequers*, which may be seen even on houses in exhumed Pompeii. On that of Hercules, for instance, at the corner of the Strada Fullonica, they are painted lozenge-wise, red, white, and yellow, and on various other houses in that ancient city similar decorations may still be observed." Originally it is said to have indicated that draughts and backgammon were played within. Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities," ignorant of any existence of the sign in so remote a period as that, mentioned, says that it represented the coat of arms of the Earls of Warenne and Surrey, who bore chequi *or* and *azure*, and in the reign of Edward IV. possessed the privilege of licensing ale-houses. A more plausible explanation, and one which is not set aside by the existence of the sign in Pompeii, is that given by Doctor Lardner:—"During the Middle Ages, it was usual for Merchants, Accountants, and Judges, who arranged matters of revenue, to appear on a covered banc, so called from an old Saxon word meaning a scot (hence our bank). Before them was placed a flat surface, divided by parallel white lines into perpendicular columns; these again divided transversely by lines crossing the former, so as to separate each column into squares. This table was called an Exchequer, from its resemblance to a chess-board, and the calculations were made by counters placed on its several divisions, (something after the manner of the Roman abacus). A money changer's office was generally indicated by a sign of the chequered board suspended. This sign afterwards came to indicate an inn or house of entertainment, probably from the circumstance of the inn-keeper also following the trade of money-changer—a coincidence still very common in seaport towns."

Chaucer's *Merry Pilgrims* put up in Canterbury at the sign of the "Checker of the hope" (*i.e.* the *Chequers* on the Hoop).

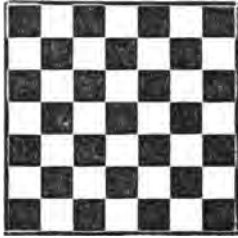
"They took their in and loggit them at mydnorowes
Atte checker of the hope that many a man doth knowe."

Ludgate's continuation of the *Canterbury Tales*.

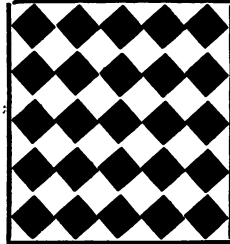
This inn (says Mr. Wright, in his edition of the above work), is still pointed out in Canterbury at the corner of High Street and Mercery Lane, and is often mentioned in the Corporation Reports. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral, and was therefore appropriate for the reception of the pilgrims."

Despite all this, I am certainly inclined to believe that the sign of the chequers on English ale-houses is, in many instances, to be traced

to the fact of the Earls of Warrene and Surrey having the privilege of licensing. No matter what the sign of the Inn may be, it is still not uncommon (and used to be very general) to have the *chequers* painted on the door-posts. Of this innumerable instances might be cited.



Chequy.



Chequy or Lozengy.

The Chequers as in the arms of Warrene are here shown, as is also the "chequers" as most frequently represented, which is in reality *lozengy*. They are also shown on Plate XV.

CHESTERFIELD ARMS.



(Not given in Hotten.) The arms of the Earl of Chesterfield are—Quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*. Crest—On a wreath, a tower, *azure*, with a demilion rampant, issuing from the battlements, ducally crowned, *gules*, and holding between his paws a grenade, firing, *proper*. Supporters—Dexter, a Talbot, guardant, *ermine*; sinister, a wolf, *ermine*, both gorged with chaplets of oak, *proper*. From this the sign under notice, in Derby, takes its

origin, the Earl of Chesterfield being a popular nobleman in the locality.

The arms of the Borough of Chesterfield, also in Derbyshire, and from which probably some inns bearing this sign take their origin, are, *gules*, on a chief, *or*, a lozenge of the first.

CHESHIRE CHEESE. This is not an uncommon sign, and probably was originally intended to denote that good entertainment—bread and cheese, as well as beer—was to be had within. The manufacture of cheese is of the greatest antiquity, and cheese and the curdling of milk are mentioned in the Book of Job, "Hast thou not poured me out as *milk*, and curdled me like *cheese*?"—chap. x. verse 10. David when young carried ten cheeses, ten loaves, and an ephah of parched corn, to the camp; so the cheeses of those days must have been small, very different from the Cheshire cheeses of our day. Cheeses are mentioned by Homer, Euripides, Theocritus, and other early poets, and by writers of almost every age. Some of the mediæval notices of cheese and its qualities are very curious. Tusser, for instance, says, speaking of the properties of "well-made" cheese:—"Of this sort, for the most part is that which is made about Bamburie in

Oxfordshire. For of all the cheese (in my judgment) it is the best, though some prefer Cheshire cheese made about Nantwich, and others also commend more the cheese of other countries; but Bamburie cheese shall goe for my money, for therein (if it be of the best sort) you shall neither taste the renet nor salt, which be two speciall properties of good cheese. Now who is so desirous to eat cheese must eate it after other meate, and in a little quantity. A pennyweight, according to the old saying, is enough; for being thus used it bringeth two commodities. First, it strengtheneth a weake stomache. Secondly, it maketh other meates to descend into the chief place of digestion, that is the bosom of the stomache, which is approved in "Schola Salerni." But old and hard cheese is altogether disallowed, and reckoned among those ten manner of meates which engender melancholy, and be unwholesome for sick folks, as appeareth before in the chapter of Beefe."

Coghan in his "*Haven of Health*," 1584, says, "What cheese is well-made or otherwise, may partly be perceived by an old Latin verse translated thus—'cheese should be white as snow is, nor ful of eyes as Argos was, nor old as Methusalem was, nor rough as Esau was, nor ful of spots as Lazarus.'"

Cheshire has always been famous for its cheese, and it is stated that the Countess Constance, wife of Hugh Lufus, Earl of Chester in 1100, kept a herd of kine and made good cheese, some of which she presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"To speak of the peculiarities of Cheshire and to omit its cheese," says Major Egerton Leigh,* "is like acting Hamlet and omitting the principal character. It is our great agricultural feature."

"Strabo, as one of his arguments by which he wishes to prove the Britons ignorant barbarians, asserts that they were not acquainted with the art of cheese-making before the arrival of the Romans.

"How refined then this country should be deemed, since we owe our cheese-making abilities to the glorious twentieth legion so long quartered in Chester; a startling fact which has never perhaps entered the head of one of our dairymaids. What occasions the peculiarity of our cheese I cannot say. It has been attributed to our moist climate, to the herbage, to salt, to marl, but there seems some mystery about the subject as yet unravelled;† for we hear of a Cheshire farmer, with a Cheshire wife and Cheshire cows, taking a farm in Warwickshire, yet failing in the production of Cheshire cheese. Several different plans are employed in our county in feeding the cows, and in the process of cheese-making, as appears by the answers to some

* *On the Peculiarities of Cheshire*, in the *Journal of the Chester Historic Society*, part VI.

† In a work called *Britannia Baconica*. 1661, we find the following under the head of Cheshire:—The air of this Shire is so healthfull that the inhabitants generally live very long, and the warm vapours rising from the Irish Seas do sooner melt the snow and ice in this county than in places further off. The soil is very rich, yet observed to be more kindly and natural for cheese than corn; it is thought that it is the soil and not the skill of the dairy-woman that makes the cheese so excellent—the best in Europe. Both men and women here have a general commendation for beauty and handsome proportions.

twenty-five questions embracing an infinite variety of details issued to competitors for the large cheese prizes, given at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting, held at Chester in 1858 ; and these questions evidently pre-suppose great difference to exist in all the accessories of cheese-making. I have heard it said that the cheese of the present day is not comparable to that made in former days ; to these grumblers I will say in the words of the preacher, "Say not thou what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." It stands to reason (*coeteris paribus*), if only from the improved cheese-presses, that our cheese instead of having deteriorated must have improved. The Cheshire farms as a rule are generally small, very small in comparison with those in Lincolnshire, where I have heard of a turnip field of three hundred acres."

What authority Major Egerton Leigh has for his statement, that the introduction of cheese-making into Cheshire is due to the "glorious twentieth legion"—which he speaks of as "a startling fact"—I know not ; but I fancy it is one which has not "entered into the heads" of many better informed people than any "one of our dairymaids," and one which will require more proof than Major Leigh's assertion, before it is received as a "startling fact" by archæologists. The following curious ballad will be read with interest in connection with this sign. I may, *en passant*, observe that Major Egerton Leigh in his recently published volume of Cheshire Ballads, gives three different versions of this one, but all three are, unfortunately, incomplete. Of the first and second versions the gallant Major only gives four verses, and of the third version only a single verse with the music. It will be seen that the version I here give, and which has recently been printed in my friend Timbs's "Nooks and Corners of English Life," consists of *six* verses, and had, unfortunately, not come under Major Leigh's notice.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

A Cheshire man sailed into Spain,
 To trade for merchandise :
 When he arrived from the main
 A Spaniard him espies.
 Who said, "You English rogue, look here !
 What fruits and spices fine
 Our land produces twice a year,
 Thou hast not such in thine."
 The Cheshire man ran to his hold,
 And fetched a Cheshire cheese,
 And said, "Look here, you dog, behold,
 We have such fruits as these !
 "Your fruits are ripe but twice a year,
 As you yourself do say ;
 But such as I present you here,
 Our land brings twice a day."
 The Spaniard in a passion flew,
 And his rapier took in hand ;
 The Cheshire man kicked † up his heels,
 Saying, "Thou art at my command."

† In another version, "trip't up his heels."

So never let a Spaniard boast,
While Cheshire men abound;
Lest they should teach him, to his cost,
To dance a Cheshire round.*

CITY OF LONDON ARMS. (Not mentioned in Hotten). The arms of the City of London are *argent*, a Cross of St. George; cantoned in the first quarter a dagger, erect, *gules*. Crest—A dragon's wing, expanded to the sinister, *argent*, ensigned with a Cross of St. George. Supporters—Two dragons, *vert*, their wings expanded, *argent*, and each charged with a cross, *gules*. Motto—DOMINE DIRIGE NOS. The dagger cantoned in these arms commemorates the gallant act of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Walworth, who struck down the rebel Wat Tyler, June 13, 1381. The original weapon with which this gallant act was accomplished is still preserved.

CLARENCE, DUKE OF. (Not mentioned in Hotten). This sign, originally in honour of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., is not now a common one. In most instances the sign, on the Duke's accession to the crown, was changed into the *King William the Fourth*, or, into the *Sailor King*.

COCK. This old-established inn, situated on Cockpit Hill, doubtless owes its sign to the practice of "Cocking" formerly so prevalent in this as in other localities. There were two Cock Pits at Derby, the one at Cockpit Hill, the other on Nun's Green, but Mains were fought at different taverns in the town at the same time. Thus the "Angel"† in the Corn Market—one of the oldest buildings amongst the inns of the present day—was the most celebrated for the observing of this demoralizing and brutal sport! Derby Races were formerly held on Sinfen Moor, a few miles out of the town, and whenever held were accompanied by Cock-fighting, as will be seen by the following, out of many advertisements &c., of the sport, which I have.

A MAIN OF COCKS

Will be fought at Mr. James Lovett's Booth, on Sinfen Moor, at the Sign of the Crown, betwixt the *Peak* gentlemen, and *Derby* gentlemen, to shew and weigh forty-eight cocks of each side, for Two Guineas a Battle, and Twenty the Main, or Odd Battle. To fight in Silver Heels.

To fight on Monday and Wednesday, the Race Days.

FEEDERS { For Peak, Cock Abraham,
 { For Derby, Joseph Martin.

A pair of Cocks will be on the Pit as soon as the Race is over each day.

PRIZE FIGHT.

On Thursday, the 7th of September, a Battle will be fought at the abovesaid Booth, where a Stage is erected on purpose, betwixt the noted *William Dart*, of London,

* Dogget, the actor, who bequeathed the Waterman's Coat and Badge, to be rowed for annually on the Thames, was celebrated for dancing the *Cheshire Round*, and he is so represented on his engraved portrait. The "Cheshire Round" was a favourite and highly popular dance, and has appeared in some of the old "Dancing Masters," and in some ballad operas. The music is also given in Chappell. "In Bartholomew Fair, at the Coach-house on the pav'd stones at Hosier Lane end, you will see a black that dances the *Cheshire Round* to the admiration of all spectators." "John Sleepe now keeps the *Whelp and Bacon* in Smithfield Rounds, where are to be seen a young lad that dances a *Cheshire Round*, to the admiration of all people," &c.

† For an account of this Inn see the "RELICUARY," Vol. VII., page 178 et seq.

DERBY SIGNS.

and Mr. *William Turner*, of Leicestershire, for Two Hundred Guineas. Two Noons of Cocks will be fought the same Day. *Ibid*, Sep. 1, 1769.

"The Cock," says Mr. Hotten, "occurs almost as frequently on the signboards, as alive at the head of his family in the farm-yard. It is one of the oldest signs already in use at the time of the Romans, who record that one Eros, a freeman of Licias Africanus Cerealis, kept an inn at Narbonne, at the sign of the Cock—a gallo gallinaceo." In Christian times the sign acquired a new prestige. The Cock is thus mentioned in "The Armorye of Byrdes":—

"The Cocke dyd say,
I use alway
To crow both first and last,
Lyke a Postle I am,
For I preche to Man,
And tell hym the nyght is past.

"I bryng new tydyngs
That the Kyng of all Kynges
In tactu profudit chorus,
Then sang he melodious,
Te Gloriosus,
Apostolorum chorus."

This bird in the legends of the Middle Ages, was surrounded with a mystical religious halo:—"It was about the time of cock-crowing when our Saviour was born—the circumstance of the time of cock-crowing being so natural a figure and representation of the morning of the Resurrection. The night as shadowing out of the night of the grave. The third watch being, as some suppose, the time our Saviour will come to Judgment at; the noise of the cock awakening sleeping man, and telling him as it were the night is far spent and the day is at hand, representing so naturally the voice of the Archangel, awakening the dead and calling up the righteous to everlasting day; so naturally does the time of cock-crowing shadow out these things, that probably some good well-meaning men might have been brought to believe that the very devils themselves when the cock crew and reminded them of them, did fear and tremble and shun the light."

Ideas such as these continued a long time in the popular mind, for Aubrey tells us that in his younger days people "had some pious ejaculation too when the cock did crow, which put them in mind of y^e Trumpet at y^e Resurrection."

COACH AND HORSES. OLD COACH AND HORSES. This sign usually represents a stage coach, with "four spanking horses," either coming down a hill, or pulled up for refreshment of the passengers and horses—a kind of indication of "good entertainment for man and beast"—at the roadside hostelry. The sign, with the coaches, the coachmen, and the good old coaching days, has of late naturally been dying out, and have been supplanted by "*Locomotive Taverns*," "*Station Hotels*," "*Railroad Inns*," and the like. "In London," says Mr. Hotten, "there are not less than fifty-two public-houses known as the *Coach and Horses*, exclusive of beer-houses, coffee-houses, and similar establishments. Stow says, in his "*Summary of English Chronicles*," that in 1555, Walter Ripon made a coach for the Earl of

Rutland, "which was the first that was ever used in England." But in his larger Chronicle he says, "In the year 1564, Guiliam Boonen, a Dutchman, became the Queen's coachman, and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England. After a while divers great ladies, with as great jealousy of the Queen's displeasure, made them coaches, and rid up and down the country in them, to the great admiration of all the beholders, but then by little they grew usual among the nobility and others of sort, and within twenty years became a great trade of coach making. Taylor, the Water Poet, who, as a waterman of course bore a grudge to coaches, said, "It is a doubtful question whether the devil brought tobacco into England in a coach, for both appeared at the same time." How common they became in a short time appears from all the satirists of that period; not only the nobility, but even the citizens could no longer do without them, after they were once introduced. Not forty years after their first appearance, Pierce Pennyless, speaking of merchants' wives says, "She will not go unto the field to coure on the green grass, but she must have a coach for her convoy.|| No wonder, then, that according to the "Coach and Sedan," a pamphlet of 1636, there were then in London, the suburbs, and four miles' compass without, coaches to the number of six thousand and odd. These were nearly all private carriages, for the hackney-coaches were only established in 1625, by one Captain Bailey. Their first stand was at the Maypole in the Strand. They numbered about twenty, and were attached to the principal inns. In 1636, the number of hackney-coaches was confined to 50; in 1652, to 200; in 1654, to 300; in 1662, to 400; in 1694, to 700; in 1710, to 800; in 1771, to 1000; in 1802, to 1100; but in 1833 all limitation of number ceased. Besides cabs of various kinds, there are now above a thousand omnibuses regularly employed in the metropolis, and the Commissioners of Stamps are authorised to license all such carriages without limitation as to number; the proprietor paying the duty of £5 for the license, and 10s. per week during its continuance. What a difference just two centuries ago, when by proclamation of the Merry Monarch:—"The excessive number of hackney-coaches (about 400) and coach-horses in London, are found to be a common nuisance to the public damage of our people, by reason of their rude and disorderly standing, and passing to and fro, in and about our cities and suburbs, the streets and highways being thereof pestered and much impassable, the pavement broken up, and the common passages obstructed and made dangerous. Hence orders are given that henceforth none shall stand in the street, but only within their coach-houses, stables, and yards."

With all deference to Mr. Hotten, I differ with him in attributing the origin of the sign of the *Coach and Horses* to *hackney-coaches*, and consider that it took its rise from *stage-coaches*. These were first used towards the middle of the XVII. century, and in the latter part of that century coaches were placed upon three of the principal roads in

|| Pierce Pennyless, Supplication to the Devil, 1593.

the kingdom. Of course these were heavy lumbering things, scarcely removed from the waggon in heaviness, and destined to crawl through the mud and deep ruts, and over the rough stones of the wretched roads as best they might. Stage-coaches met with much opposition, and were publicly denounced by writers as the greatest evil that had of late years befallen the kingdom, being mischievous to trade, and destructive to the public health! "Those who travel in these coaches," it was said, "contracted an idle habit of body; became weary and listless when they rode a few miles, and were then unable or unwilling to travel on horseback, and not able to endure frost, snow, or rain, or lodge in the field." In the year 1700 it took just a week for a coach to travel from London to York, and as late as 1763, a fortnight was occupied in the journey from London to Edinburgh. The coach only starting once a month from each end. The Sunday was spent at Boroughbridge. In 1754, a "Flying Coach" was started by a company of enterprising Manchester merchants, which was to beat all that had ever been done or even thought of in the way of coaching—it was actually intended to travel at the rate of from four to five miles an hour. The proprietors at the commencement issued the following remarkable prospectus:—"However incredible it may appear, this coach will actually (barring accidents) arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." Three years afterwards the Liverpool merchants established another of these flying machines, on steel springs, as the newspapers of the period called them, which was intended to eclipse the Manchester one in the matter of speed. It started from Warrington (Liverpool passengers reaching the former place the night previous to starting), and only THREE days had to be taken up in the journey to London. Each passenger to pay two guineas, one guinea as earnest and the other on taking the coach; 14 lbs. of luggage allowed, and 3d. per pound for all luggage in excess. About as much more money as was required for the fare was expended in living and lodgings on the road, not to speak of fees. Sheffield and Leeds followed with their respective flying coaches, and before the last century the whole of them had acquired the respectable velocity of eight miles an hour.

These "Flying Coaches" were the precursors of Palmer's Mail Coaches, from the establishment of which, in 1784, may be dated the improvement in modes of communication, which has gone on so rapidly increasing.

The history of coaching, and the history of names of coaches, would be equally interesting with that of my present subject, Inn Signs, and I hope it may some day be taken up by competent hands and fully accomplished.

The "Coach and Horses" in St. James's Lane, Derby, is an old-established inn, but, through the mania for town improvement now so strongly felt in the town, will soon, along with its neighbours the *Swan with Two Necks* and the *Saracen's Head*, be pulled down to allow of a wider thoroughfare.

The following curious advertisement relates to this house:—

ALL GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS

Who are free, willing, and able to serve His MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. in the First Regiment of FOOT GUARDS,

Commended by His Royal Highness Prince WM. HENRY, DUKE of GLO'STER,
General of his Majesty's forces,

Let them repair to Serjeant GRIFFITHS, at the *Coach and Horses* in *St. James's Lane*, DERBY; where they shall receive FIVE GUINEAS Advance, a CROWN to drink his *Majesty's Health*, and enter into present pay and good Quarters.

N. B.—None need apply who are above 25 years of age; or who do not measure five feet six inches in height.

Any person bringing a man that will suit the Regiment, shall receive Thirty Shilling Reward.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

COPELAND ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). These are, simply, the arms of the family of Copeland.

COLVILLE ARMS. (Not given in Hotten).

This sign takes its name from one of the Members of Parliament for South Derbyshire, Charles Robert Colville, and his father, the late Sir Charles Henry Colville, of Duffield Hall, who was very popular in the Borough. The arms, here engraved, are—*Azure*, a lion rampant, *or*, a label with five points, *gules*, the whole width of the shield. Crest—on a chapeau, *gules*, turned up, *ermine*, a lion rampant, tail extended, *argent*, gorged with a label of three points, of the first.



COMMERCIAL INN. (Not mentioned in Hotten). This very common sign is intended to denote that the house is intended for, and frequented by, Commercial Travellers—the “Bagmen” of former days.

COUNTY HOTEL. COUNTY TAVERN. (Not mentioned in Hotten). The *County Hotel* (formerly the *County Tavern*), in Derby, adjoins the County Hall, wherein the Assizes, etc., etc., are held, and from this of course takes its name.

COOPERS' ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of the Worshipful Company of Coopers are—On a chevron between three annulets, a grose between two adzes; on a chief, three lilies. As I have before remarked, this sign usually denotes that the public-house bearing it is a “house of call for Coopers,” or that it is kept by one of the trade.

COX'S ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of Cox, of Brailsford, &c., are—*Argent*, three moorcocks, *proper*. Crest—a cock, *proper*. Cox, of Derby (here engraved), per chevron, *gules* and *azure*; in chief two roses, *argent*; in base as many cocks, regarding each other, *argent*; in the centre point a bezant. Crest—a cock, *proper*.



CRANE. (Not given in Hotten). This Inn was in existence in

Derby at all events as early as the year 1739. The "Three Cranes" was also a famous sign. The origin of the sign is suggested to be the crane which is used for lifting barrels of wine, but I am inclined to think that it is more likely in some instances to be traced to the reputation which the bird of that name (the Crane) bears for being a clever drinker—the old fable showing that to get the liquor contained in the vessel, the cunning bird picked up small stones and kept dropping them in until the liquor rose high enough to be drank.

CRESCENT. (See *Half Moon*).

CRICKETERS' ARMS. This and the "*Bat and Ball*," the "*Cricketers*," and the "*Golden Wicket*," are all signs of houses supposed to be specially the resort of cricket-players.

CROSS KEYS. This sign is a very early one indeed. It is the Arms of the Papal See ; the emblem of St. Peter and his successors—

"Two massy keys he bore, of metals twain ;
The Golden *opes*, the Iron *shuts* again."

MILTON.

And is also borne in the arms of some of our own Bishopsrics, and is altogether a common emblem.

The following notice of the "Cross Keys" in Derby, will show that it was in existence considerably more than a century ago. The "Cross Keys," in the Market Place, was discontinued (and not until quite time it was) a few years ago.

1754, Feb^r 1. "Whereas WILLIAM PRATT, *Stay Maker*, in Derby, has lately enter'd upon the House known by the Sign of the *Cross Keys*, near the *Town Hall*, and late in the occupation of William Hanford, Deceased ; This is therefore to inform the Publick, that he intends to continue the same ; where all Persons will meet with good accommodation, and civil usage, by their Humble Servants

"WILLIAM AND SARAH PRATT."

"And whereas it has been reported that I designed to leave off my Business of STAY MAKING: This is also further to satisfy the Publick, and Particularly my Friends, that I intend, together with my Son, SAMUEL PRATT, to carry on as usual, my STAY MAKING Business ; and Hope they will still continue to favour us with their Orders that way ; which we shall do our utmost Endeavours to execute in the best Manner possible, and we hope to their Satisfaction ; that we may ever deserve the continu'd Favours of all that have, or shall please to employ us,

"WILLIAM AND SAMUEL PRATT."

CROWN. This is a very old and popular sign, and one that is met with in most towns in the kingdom. In Derby it is an old sign, and appears on the Traders' Token of George Blagrove, in 1688.* Another sign in Derby is the OLD CROWN.

CROWN AND MITRE. This good old "Church and State" sign is far from being common. It is a good Constitutional sign. Other combinations of the Crown are the *Crown and Sceptre* ; *Crown and Cushion* ; *Crown and Glove* ; *Crown and Woolpack* ; *Crown and*

* See the "RELIQUARY," Vol. IV. p. 243.

Tower ; Crown and Anchor ; Crown and Dove ; etc., etc., etc. (See "Three Crowns.")

CURZONS ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The family name of Lord Scarsdale is Curzon, and from him, and other members of the family, this sign has of course taken its origin. The arms are—*argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three Popinjays, *or*, collared, *gules*. Crest—a Popinjay, rising, wings displayed and inverted, *or*, collared, *gules*. Supporters, two female figures, the dexter representing *Prudence*, habited *argent*, mantled *azure*, holding in her sinister hand a javelin, entwined by a remora, *proper* ; the dexter representing *Liberality*, habited *argent*, mantled *purpure*, and holding in both hands a cornucopia, resting against her shoulder, *proper*.

DAVID AND HARP. (See "King David and Harp.")

DERBY ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of the Borough of Derby have already been described under the head of "*Buck-in-the-Park*" (which see), but as it is better to give the information in each case under its proper head, I here repeat it. The arms are :—



Azure, a buck, couchant, enclosed within park palings, all *proper*, as shown on the shield hereengraved. The accompanying engraving of the Seal of the



Borough of Derby, also exhibits the arms, within the inner circle.

DERBY RAM. (Not given in Hotten). (See also "Ram.") This sign of course takes its origin from the fine old ballad of "*The Derby Ram*." Of this ballad, which is a strangely extravagant one, several versions are extant. The one I here give is the most complete I have met with. The "*Derby Ram*" (in error on the title-page of the music called "*the Derbyshire Ram*"), has been set as a glee by Dr. Callcot, and is still sung with much applause at public dinners in the town. So popular, indeed, is the Ram in the district, that a few years ago—in 1855—the First Regiment of Derbyshire Militia, whose barracks and head quarters are at Derby, carrying out the idea of the Welsh Fusileers with their goat, attached a fine Ram to the staff of the regiment. So well trained was he, and so evidently proud of his post, that he marched with a stately step in front of the band as they marched day by day through the town while up for training, and attracted quite as much notice as any drum-major ever did. More than this, a political periodical, a kind of provincial *Charivari*, has been issued under the title of the "*Derby Ram*," which is supposed to butt at party doings, and at local abuses of various kinds : and I

write this note with a steel pen which bears the extraordinary name upon it of the "Derby Ram pen!" The following is the ballad of—

THE DERBY RAM.

As I was going to Darby, Sir,
 All on a market day,
 I met the finest Ram, Sir,
 That ever was fed on hay.
 Daddle-i-day, daddle-i-day,
 Fal-de-ral, fal-de-ral, daddle-i-day.

This Ram was fat behind, Sir,
 This Ram was fat before,
 This Ram was ten yards high, Sir,
 Indeed he was no more.
 Dadddle-i-day, &c.

The Wool upon his back, Sir,
 Reached up unto the sky,
 The Eagles made their nests there, Sir,
 For I heard the young ones cry.
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

The Wool upon his belly, Sir,
 It dragged upon the ground,
 It was sold in Darby town, Sir,
 For forty thousand pound.*
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

The space between his horns, Sir,
 Was as far as a man could reach,
 And there they built a pulpit
 For the Parson there to preach.
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

The teeth that were in his mouth, Sir,
 Were like a regiment of men ;
 And the tongue that hung between them, Sir,
 Would have dined them twice and again,
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

This Ram jumped o'er a wall, Sir,
 His tail caught on a briar,
 It reached from Darby town, Sir,
 All into Leicestershire.
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

And of this tail so long, Sir,
 'Twas ten miles and an ell,
 They made a goodly rope, sir,
 To toll the market bell
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

This Ram had four legs to walk on, Sir,
 This Ram had four legs to stand,
 And every leg he had, Sir,
 Stood on an acre of land.†
 Daddle-i-day, &c.

* Another version has —

"The Wool upon his back, Sir,
 Was worth a thousand pound,
 The Wool upon his belly, Sir,
 It trailed upon the ground.

† Another version says—

"And every time he shifted them,
 He covered an acre of land."

The Butcher that killed this Ram, Sir,
Was drowned in the blood,
And the boy that held the pail, Sir,
Was carried away in the flood.*
Daddle-i-day, &c.

All the maids in Darby, Sir,
Came begging for his horns,
To take them to coopers,
To make them milking gawns.†
Daddle-i-day, &c.

The little boys of Darby, Sir,
They came to beg his eyes,
To kick about the streets, Sir,
For they were football ‡ size.
Daddle-i-day, &c.

The Tanner that tanned its hide, Sir,
Would never be poor any more,
For when he had tanned and retched§ it,
It covered all Sinfen Moor.||
Daddle-i-day, &c.

The Jaws that were in his head, Sir,
They were so fine and thin,
They were sold to a Methodist Parson,
For a pulpit to preach in.*
Daddle-i-day, &c.

Indeed, Sir, this is true, Sir,
I never was taught to lie,
And had you been to Darby, Sir,
You'd have seen it as well as I.†
Daddle-i-day, daddle-i-day,
Fal-de-ral, fal-de-ral, daddle-i-day.

DERBY VOLUNTEER. Although in the old days of Volunteering in the last and beginning of the present century, Derby had its Volunteers, whose doings were "chronicled in Song and Story," the present sign doubtless has taken its rise in consequence of the Volunteer movement of the present day. In 1858, Derbyshire took the initiative of most counties in forming its present brilliant Volunteer Rifle Corps, and its "1st Derby" was—including the Victoria and others of

* Another version has—

"And all the people of Darby
Were carried away in the flood."

† "Gawn" is a provincialism for pail—a milk pail.

‡ Football was essentially a Derby game, and was played every year, frequently with highly disastrous consequences, until put down by the authorities a few years back. On Shrove Tuesday business was entirely suspended, and the townspeople being divided into two parties—All Saints and St. Peters—the ball was, at noon, thrown from the Town Hall to the densely packed masses in the market-place, the two parties each trying to "goal" it at their respective places. The fight—for it was nothing less—continued for many hours, and sewers, brook-courses, and even rivers, were invaded, and scores of people who were fortunate enough not to get killed or lamed, were stripped of their clothing in the affray.

§ Stretched—i. e., fastened it down with pegs to dry.

|| Sinfen Moor is a few miles from Derby. It is a place where, in former times, Derby races were held. Another version says "Swinscoe Moor," which is in the neighbourhood of Ashborne.

* I take it that this verse is a later addition to the song, put in, probably, by some singer who was antagonistic to Methodism. It does not appear in most of the versions I have collected.

† Another version says—

"And if you go to Darby, Sir,
You may eat a bit of the pie."

date long anterior to the movement—the sixth whose services were accepted by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and, as a natural consequence, the Derby corps still ranks sixth in the kingdom. I am happy to add that I was myself one of the first half-dozen who met to propose and promote the preliminary steps for the formation of the corps, and that my uniform was the first that was made in the county. At first the uniform adopted by the Derbyshire Volunteers was grey, with green braid trimmings of elaborate design; the forage cap and the shako were of the same colour, the latter having the imposing addition of a plume of green feathers; the belts, &c., were of black



enamelled leather with bronze mountings. As this dress has of late years, for the sake of show, been most injudiciously changed to what has a gayer appearance, scarlet, and as therefore the original uniform becomes matter of history, I give, on the above engraving, the figure

of a "Derby Volunteer," as equipped when the movement was first made, and before that much-to-be-regretted "Government aid" destroyed the character of the corps, and rendered the men anything but "Volunteers" in the original sense of the word.

It is right to add, that at every Grand Review which has taken place, in which the Derbyshire Volunteers have taken part, they have been specially commended and complimented by Royalty and by the press, for their fine, manly, stalwart, and truly soldierly bearing. The sign of the "Derby Volunteer" is therefore not altogether one of empty compliment.

DEVONSHIRE ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of the Duke of Devonshire, here engraved, are—*Sable*, three bucks' heads caboshed, *argent*. Crest—A serpent nowed *proper*. Supporters—Two bucks, *proper*, each wreathed round the neck with a chaplet of roses, alternately *argent* and *azure*. (See also "*Duke of Devonshire*").



DOG AND DUCK. (See "*Dog and Partridge*").

DOG AND PARTRIDGE. This sign tells its own tale. It is a very popular sporting sign, of the same class as the "Dog and Gun," "Dog and Duck," "Dog and Pheasant," &c. In the middle of last century the "Dog and Partridge" in Derby, was in Leather Lane, but both the street and the inn have long since disappeared.

1749, March 24. "In a large Pasture at Etwal, call'd the Hepknolls, will be a good Laye or Joice, as usual, for Cattle, Horses, and Colts; to be taken in at May-Day next, at reasonable Rates. Enquire at Andrew Whittaker's, at the *Dog and Partridge*, in the *Leather Lane*, in Derby, or at Etwal Hall, where a proper person is appointed to receive and take Care of the same."

1752. "To be Sold by Auction, to the best Bidder, on Thursday, the 30th of July next, at the House of Andrew Whittaker, known by the Sign of the *Dog and Partridge*, situate in Derby," &c., &c., &c.

DOG AND PHEASANT. (See "*Dog and Partridge*").

DOLPHIN. This is another very old sign, and in Derby the inn bearing it was evidently one of the principal houses of entertainment in the town, at all events as early as 1700. In April, 1700, a meeting of the "Mercers' Company" was held "att the house of Mr. Andrew Jones, att the signe of the *Dolphin*, in Derby." Meetings of the same society continued, it appears from the records of the society, to have been there held as late as 1716.

DOVE. As we have the "Noah's Ark," and the "Salutation," as signs of inns, it cannot be wondered that the *Dove* should also have been adopted. It is not, however, by any means a common sign.

DRAGON. DRAGON OF WANTLEY. (Not given in Hotten). (See "*Green Dragon*").

DRUID. (See "*Druid's Arms*").

DRUID'S ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). These are the arms assumed by the "Order of Ancient Druids," a society established on somewhat similar principles to the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, &c.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. (Not given in Hotten). Both the present and the late noble Dukes of Devonshire—the princely owners of the Palace of the Peak (Chatsworth)—are and have ever been so deservedly popular, and so universally esteemed and beloved, that it is no wonder their name should be taken as the sign of houses where good entertainment was to be had. (See “*Devonshire Arms.*”)

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.	} All these tell their own tale. They have originated in a desire to do honour to the individuals who in their time have been so popular, and whose memory will long remain.
DUKE OF CLARENCE.	
DUKE OF KENT.	
DUKE OF WELLINGTON.	
DUKE OF YORK.	

DUN COW. This sign has taken its origin from the feat of Guy, Earl of Warwick, in slaying the Dun Cow on Dunmore Heath, which has formed the subject both of ballad and tale, and is thus spoken of:—

“ By gallant Guy of Warwick slain
Was Colbrand, that gigantick Dane,
Nor could this desperate champion daunt
A *Dun Cow* bigger than elephaunt.
But he, to prove his courage sterling,
His whinyard in her blood embrued;
He cut from her enormous side a sirloin
And in his porridge-pot * her brisket stew’d,
Then butcher’d a Wild Boar, and eat him barbic’d.”

One sign of the *Dun Cow* has the following quaint couplet:—

“ Walk in, gentlemen, I trust you’ll find
The *Dun Cow*’s milk is to your mind.”

and another has painted up—

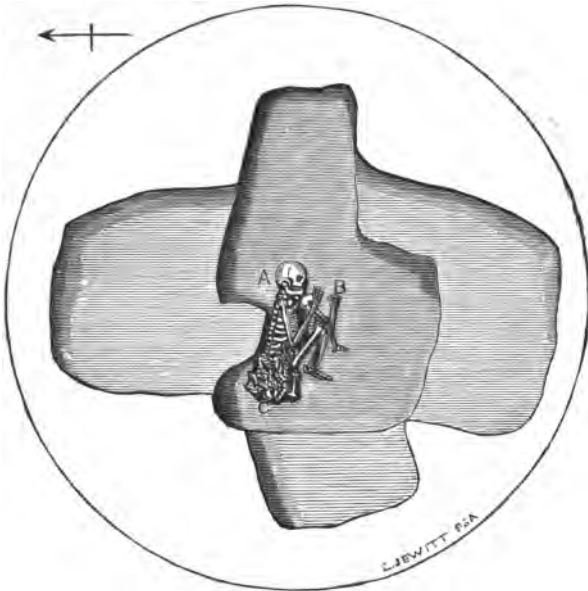
“ Oh ! come ye from the East,
Oh ! come ye from the West,
If ye will taste the *Dun Cow*’s milk
Ye’ll say it is the best.”

DUSTY MILLER. This is the sign of a very old-established inn in Derby, but one which is at the time I write, doomed to immediate destruction. It is situated on Cockpit Hill, stands alone, and is certainly neither “useful or ornamental.” The sign—which is not an unusual one in the Midland and Northern counties—represents a miller, certainly dusty enough, with his cap on, and his dress covered with flour, seated at a table with some jovial companions, laying the inward “dust” with copious libations of beer.

DURHAM OX. This sign has arisen from the famous breed of “Durhams.” The “Durham Heifer” is also sometimes met with.

(*To be continued.*)

* “Guy’s Porridge-pot,” still preserved at Warwick, is a camp-kettle capable of holding 102 gallons, a pretty fair breakfast for the giant. His “breast-plate,” too, is shown, weighing 52 lbs., but it is a part of horse armour of the XVI. century. One of the ribs of the “Dun Cow,” though never belonging to such a beast, is also, I believe, preserved.



**NOTICE OF THE OPENING OF A BARROW ON GREY CAP
HILL, CRESSBROOK, OCTOBER 15, 1867.**

BY J. F. LUCAS, ESQ.

As a record of all barrows that are opened should be kept, and any facts, however trifling they may appear at the time, carefully noted, I send the following account of a grave-mound opened by me upon the estate of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who kindly allowed me to examine it. The mound is situated on the summit of a hill called Grey Cap, overlooking Cressbrook Mills, and from which a most charming view of that valley is to be obtained. It is in diameter about fifteen yards at the present time, and is raised three feet above the natural surface of the land; it is composed of fine soil to the depth of eighteen inches from the surface, which, from the almost entire absence of even a single stone, I take to be for the most part an accumulation of decayed vegetable matter; the remaining eighteen inches to the natural surface being composed of small surface stones only. We commenced our examination of it by cutting a trench four feet wide from the eastern side in a direction towards the centre, finding amongst the stones, under the fine soil above-named, a quantity of rats' bones, a few small chippings of flint, a few fragments of burnt human bones and animal teeth, which encouraged us to proceed, and when we arrived at the centre upon carefully removing the stones we found the skeleton of a female, lying with the head to the east, in a contracted position on its left side, as shewn in the plan at the head of this paper, having a nicely chipped flint, half-an-inch in diameter,

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placed against the upper part of the skull ; the bones, however, were much broken up by the falling in of the cist, which had only consisted of *small* stones, and much decayed by its being placed upon the soil and not upon a floor formed of stone as is usually the case. The entire left side of the skull is *completely decayed*, and only sufficient is left of the remaining part, and that in small fragments, to shew it to be that of a young female. On carefully uncovering the bones we came upon the remains of a child of tender age, which had been placed lying in the arms of the skeleton in the same position against the chest ; these of course were in a very advanced state of decay, the principal bones only being distinguishable. Proceeding to uncover the remaining bones, we found they had been much displaced, the pelvis and parts of the vertebræ being entirely wanting ; this we found was owing to an interment by cremation having been placed where the pelvis had been, and so a great part of the bones had not only been *displaced*, but thrown out to make room for them ; they were merely placed on a heap and covered by small stones, two flakes of highly burnt flint being with them only. Wishing to make a thorough examination and plan of the barrow, we proceeded the next day to extend the former opening on all sides, as shewn, but found nothing beyond two very small pieces of pottery, and a small chipping of flint.

Original Document.

EXTRACT FROM AN INQUISITION HELD AT BELPER, 1638.

THE following particulars were extracted and abridged from a Copy of an Inquisition, held at Belper, after the decease of Thomas Eyre, Esq., of Hassop, 2 Oct., 1638. The document from which the extract was made forms a portion of the voluminous collection of papers relating to the Eyre family, now preserved in the British Museum. The deed is peculiarly interesting, not only being rich in names, but it gives in detail the situation, extent, and nominal rent paid for each estate then possessed by the family ; as also the ancient and curious tenures by which they were held, some by Socage and fealty only, others by Burgage, and Knight's Service, or portions of a Knight's fee.

Eyam.

PETER FURNESS.

INQUISITION after the death of Thomas Eyre, of Hassop, Esq., taken at Belper in the County of Derby the 2nd Oct. 13 Car. 1st 1638 before John Reynolds Esq. Escheator for s^d county by the oaths of Henry Cundy, John Oldham, Fran^s. Hodgkinson, Willm. Parker, Tho^s Sheppard, John Sheppard, Rich^d Vickers, Robt. Campion, Gabriel Hopkin, Fran^s Cockayne, Rich^d Rowe, and Edw^d Newton, whyt it was found that s^d Tho^s Eyre being sometime before his death seized in his demesne as of fee of and of and in the manors of Hassoppe, Rouland, Calver, Thornhill, Wormhill, Chelmorton, and Wadshelf, with their appurtenances in the County of Derby. And the Jurors afores^d found that s^d Tho^s Eyre died so seized at Hassop on the 26 day of June then last and that Rouland Eyre was the son and next heir of s^d Tho^s and of full age viz. thirty years or upwards—and that s^d Manor of Hassoppe with the mines Lot cope & office of Barmaster with the Dish (Dixo) and Barmoot Court were held by s^d Tho^s Eyre of the King as of his s^d Honor of Tutbury in Socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 3^d. and were worth per ann. above reprints 40^s. That the Manor of Rouland and the Lot cope office of Barmaster with the Dish and Barmote Court in

Ronland were held of the King as of his s^d Honor of Tutbury in Socage by fealty only and were worth above reprimas 20^s. That the Manor of Calver and the mines Lott Cope office of Barmaster with the Dish and Barmote Court was held by Tho^s Eyre of the King in Capite by Knight's service viz. by the 40th part of one Knight's fee and the yearly rent of 7^s. 9^d. and were worth above 40^s. That the Manor of Thornhill was held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 12^d. and were worth above reprimas 10^s. That the Manor of Wormhill and said office of one of the Foresters of the Forest of High Peak were held of the King as of his Castle of High Peak by Knight's service but by what part of a Knight's fee was unknown to the Jurors and the yearly rent of 48^s. 4^d. That the Manor of Chelmorton was held of the King as of his honor of Tutbury by Socage of fealty and the yearly rent of 6^d. That the Manor of Wadshelf was held of the Manor of Walton in said County in Socage by fealty only and was worth per ann. 6^s. 8^d. That 5 acres of Land in Flagg were held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty suit of Court and the yearly rent of 1^s. That 1 Messuage 100 acres of Land 20 acres of Meadow 30 a. of Pasture in Hurdlow Earl Sterndale and Hartington were held of George Duke of Buckingham as of his Manor of Hartington, but by what service was unknown and were worth above reprimas 3^s. That 11 Mess^s 1 Water Mill 200 acres of Land 20 a. of Meadow in Dranfield co. of Derby were held of Charles Blythe, Esq. as of his Manor of Dranfield in Socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 9^d. That 100 a. of Land 1 a. Meadow and 8 a. of Pasture in Great Longstone were held of the King as of his Honor of Tutbury in Socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 2^s. 6^d. That 1 Mess^s and 8 acres of Land in Pillesley in s^d Co^r. were held of the King in Socage by fealty only and were worth 2^s. That 2 Mess^s and 1 acre of land and of all Tithes of Bees (Apium) in the parish of Bakewell were held of John Manners, Esq. as of his Manor of Bakewell in Socage by fealty suit of Court and the yearly rent of 1^s. 2^d. That 2 Mess^s 10 a. of Land 2 a. of Meadow and 10 a. of Pasture in Baslow were held by fealty suit of Court and yearly rent of 6^s. 6^d. That 1 Mess^s 10 a. of land 3 a. Meadow and 10 a. Pasture in Little Hucklow were held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty and suit and service of Court and were worth above reprimas 3^s. That 2 Mess^s 7 Burgages 40 a. of Land 4 a. of Meadow and 20 a. of Pasture in Castleton were held of the King as of his Castle of High Peak in Socage by fealty and the yearly rent of 13^s. 2^d. That 7 Mess^s 1 Water Mill 130 a. of Land acres of Meadow and 100 a. of Pasture in Hope were held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty at the rent of 3^s. 10^d. That 1 Water Mill called Brough Mill was held of the King in Capite by Knight's service but by what part of a Knight's fee was unknown and was worth 10^s. That 5 Mess^s 80 a. of Land 6 a. Meadow and 40 a. Pasture, was held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty at the rent of 3^s. 10^d. That 5 Mess^s 60 a. Land 10 a. Meadow and 40 a. Pasture in Tideswell and Whetstone were held of Tho^s Lord Cromwell and of Elizth his wife as of his Manor of Tideswell in right of s^d Elizth in Socage by fealty and suit of Court and the yearly rent of 17^s. 5^d. That 5 Mess^s 20 a. Land 4 a. Meadow and 20 a. Pasture in Litton were held of Sir Francis Foljambe Baronet as of his Manor called *Foljambes Manor* in Tideswell by fealty and the yearly rent of 1^s. 6^d. That 9 Mess^s 160 a. Land 10 a. Meadow and 80 a. of Pasture in Taddington Priestcliffe King's Sterndale and Buxton were held of the King as of his Manor of High Peak in Socage by fealty suit of Court and the rent of 33^s. 1^d. That 1 Mess^s 20 a. Land in Wardlow were held of the Earl of Devon as of his Manor of Ashford in Socage by fealty at the yearly rent of 6^d. That 4 Mess^s 1 Water Milne 120 a. of Land 20 a. Meadow and 80 a. of Pasture in Snelston were held of the King as of his Manor of Tutbury by Knight's service but by what part of a Knight's fee was unknown and were worth 20^s. That the Tithes of Corn and Hay renewing and arising in Hassoppe Rouland Calver Great Longston Little Hucklow and Wardlow were held of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield in Fee Farm and annual rent and were worth per ann. above reprimas 10^s. That 1 Mess^s with app^{ts} at Bawtrey in the Co. of York were held of the King as of his Manor of East Greenwich in Kent and were worth above per ann. 12^d. That 8 Mess^s 60 a. of Land 6 a. of Meadow and 40 a. of Pasture in Mavesyn Ridware Hamstall Ridware and King's Bromley in the Co. of Stafford. That 1 Mess^s 20 a. of Land 4 a. Meadow 10 a. Pasture in Stronghelpe in the Co. of Stafford were held of Chas. Barneley Esq. as of his Manor of Madeley. That the Jurors found the said Tho^s Eyre seized of 1 Mess^s 40 a. Land 10 a. Meadow and 20 a. Pasture and 12 a. Wood called Miners Mottes in Marchington. Also of 1 Mess^s 8 a. of Land 1 a. Meadow and 7 a. Pasture in the parish of Hanbury in the Co. of Stafford, and of a Moieties of 1 Mess^s 40 a. Land 4 a. Meadow 20 a. Pasture and 200 a. of Furze and Heath at Hos Grange in the Co. of Derby, and of common of Pasture for 40 Ewes (Ovins) in Elton in s^d County. And the Jury aforesaid found s^d Tho^s Eyre by Deed bearing date 20 Aug. 9 Car. I. 1634 enfeoffed Thos. Milward John Whitehall and Ranulph Brock of the

Manors of Hassoppe Rouland Calver Thornhill Wormhill Chelmorton and Wadshelf and of all the Lands and Tenements comprised in the said Manors and also the lands &c. in Flagg Hurdlow Hartington Earls Sterndale Dranfield Great Longstone Wardlow Pillesley Bakewell Baslow Great Hucklow Goldcliffe (Stoke) Nether Padley Tideswell Whetstone Litton Taddington Priestcliffe King's Sterndale Buxton and Snelston, To the use of the said Tho^s Eyre during his natural life, and after his decease to the use of his eldest son Rowland Eyre and his heirs male and for default of such issue to the use of Will^m Eyre second son of Tho^s Eyre and the heirs male of the said Will^m Eyre and in default of such issue to the use of the right Heirs of s^d Thomas Eyre for ever.

Notes on Books.

ARCHÆOLOGIST'S HAND-BOOK.*

MR. HENRY GODWIN, F.S.A., has compiled with great care and at considerable labour, a Hand-book for English Archæologists, which will be found of great use to students, as well as proficient, in every branch of antiquities. The author says that he has for twenty years been "a silent but not unobservant Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries," to which body he very modestly dedicates this his first work, "as some atonement for so long a period of inefficiency." He may rest assured that his atonement, if one were needed, has by his present useful volume been most fully and amply made. We cannot but regret that many other Fellows have not walked in the footsteps of Mr. Godwin, in more ways than one. If some had, like him, been silent, it would in some instances, have been better for the cause of Archæology; while if others had laboured as hard as he has done, and at last had spoken, through the press, as wisely and as well as he has, it would have been better not only for Archæology, but for themselves. Mr. Godwin arranges his compact little volume under the perhaps objectionable general headings of "Pre-historic Antiquities," "Celtic Antiquities," "British Antiquities," "Romano-British Period," "Anglo-Saxon Period," "Danish Antiquities," "Transition from the Anglo-Saxon to the Norman Period," and "Norman and Mediæval Period." In the latter of these he gives Lists of Sovereigns, Table of Royal Badges, &c., Tables of Architecture, Religious Orders and Establishments, Lists of Monasteries, &c., Lists of Castles, Chronological Table of Armour and Arms, and a host of other information. Of course, in a book of the kind it is natural to expect that errors both of omission and of commission will occur, and both these sins do, here and there, disfigure Mr. Godwin's work. His List of Castles, as well as other Lists, is very incomplete; and his information on Celtic matters is very meagre, and in some instances erroneous. He will, we are sure, pardon our making this remark, and will, in his next edition, which we trust we may soon see called for, rectify such errors as occur in the present one. The volume is of convenient size, and contains an immense amount of valuable information. It is printed and "got up" in the same excellent style which always characterizes Messrs. Parker's publications, and is one which will be found useful and valuable to every one.

YORKSHIRE.†

MR. MURRAY, whose Hand-books have become one of the institutions of the world, has done really good service not only to Yorkshiremen, and to tourists in Yorkshire, but to topographers in general, by the publication of his present volume, which gives by far the most concise and useful topographical and historical account of the County of York, and of the places of interest within its boundaries, which has been issued. The volume opens with a well-digested introduction, embracing the geology, history, antiquities, resources and manufactures, scenery, skeleton tours, &c., of the county; and the body of the work is arranged in forty-six routes, in the course of which the towns, villages, and objects of interest are fully described, and places worth seeing, pointed out. It is illustrated with a Map of the County, and various plans, which are of the utmost value to the tourist. It is a volume of unexceptionable excellence, and one which we cannot too cordially recommend.

* *The English Archæologist's Hand-Book.* By HENRY GODWIN, F.S.A. Oxford and London: James Parker & Co., 1867. 1 vol., small 8vo., pp. 276.

† *Hand-Book for Travellers in Yorkshire.* London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1867. 1 vol., small 8vo., pp. 506.

LOCAL NATURAL HISTORY.*

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, Mr. Edwin Brown, and Mr. Henry Stevenson, have set a truly excellent example to naturalists all the kingdom through, by the publication of the works now before us—an example which we hope to see extensively followed in other counties. In the earlier volumes of the “RELICUARY,” commencing in 1860, a “Fauna of Derbyshire” was admirably commenced by our truly talented friend. John Joseph Briggs, the “Naturalist” of the “Field,” but, unfortunately, was never completed. It was one of the most comprehensive and best arranged “Faunas” which has ever been attempted, and we have yet hope to see it completed and ultimately published as a separate work. What Mr. Briggs began for Derbyshire Mr. Stevenson has commenced for Norfolk, and has published the first of two volumes, which are intended to embrace notices of all kinds of birds which have been taken in Norfolk, with remarks on their habits, migration, and local distribution. The notices of the birds are all that can be desired. They are particularly full and clear, and contain an invaluable amount of information on their habits and peculiarities. It is, in every respect, an admirable book, and one which may be taken as a model upon which other county ornithologies may well be formed. Mr. Stevenson has well acquitted himself of his task, and we shall look forward with much anxiety to the publication of his second volume.

Sir Oswald Mosley and Mr. Brown (whose writings have so frequently graced the pages of the “RELICUARY”), have, jointly, produced a work which will take rank with any that has yet appeared. The Mammals, the Birds, the Fishes, and the Geology, of Tutbury and its district, by Sir Oswald Mosley, could not possibly be better, and shows that Sir Oswald is as good a naturalist as he is an antiquary and historian. Mr. Brown’s “Fauna,” too, is marvellously full. In it the Natural History, Flora, and Mineralogy of the district are fully treated on, and give evidence of his wonderful industry, tact, and perseverance. In the Appendix are beautiful coloured plates of a Red-eyed Flycatcher, trapped at Chellaston, near Derby; and, of an example of the European Freshwater Tortoise, captured on the banks of the Trent at Burton. We cannot too strongly commend these admirable volumes, and tender our thanks to their authors for the pains they have taken in their production.

Another energetic labourer in the same field is Mr. Henry Ecroyd Smith, who keeps a regular account of whatever occurs in Natural History in the Mersey district; and, from time to time, gives the result of his observations to the world through the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. His present pamphlet—so far as relates to the Natural History of the District—will be as acceptable to Naturalists all the world over as the archaeological portion is to Antiquaries. Mr. Smith’s writings have so frequently graced the pages of the “RELICUARY,” that his name will be known far and wide, and be a sufficient recommendation in itself of the pamphlet he has issued.

CHURCH RESTORATION.†

A WELL written, and not by any means too severe, rebuke to “Northern Vandals” on Church Restoration, or more correctly speaking, Church spoliation, has just been issued in pamphlet form, by Messrs. Pawson and Brailsford, of Sheffield. We commend it to the serious attention not only of Church Restorers—those pests of archæology, which have so alarmingly increased of late years—but of all who have power over Churches whether as patrons, incumbents, churchwardens, or parishioners. The writer speaks especially of the mischief done, or being done, at Bolton-on-Dearne, at Conisbro’, at Penistone, at Darfield, at Darton, at Rotherham, at Beighton, and at Aston and Ecclesfield. We trust that this pamphlet may produce a good result, and be the means of preventing such wholesale destruction of our Churches, as has of late disgraced our country.

* *The Natural History of Tutbury.* By SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BART., D.C.L., F.L.S. Together with the *Fauna and Flora of the District surrounding Tutbury and Burton-on-Trent.* By EDWIN BROWN. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 408. (Illustrated).

The Birds of Norfolk. By HENRY STEVENSON, F.L.S. London: John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row. Norwich: Matchett and Stevenson. Vol. 1, 8vo., pp. 446. (Illustrated).

Notabilia on the Archæology and Natural History of the Mersey District, during the years 1863-4-5. By H. ECROYD SMITH. Liverpool: Edward Howell. 1867. (Pamphlet).

† *Church Restoration.* By GAUDENS IN PRÆLIO. Sheffield: Pawson and Brailsford. 1867. Pamphlet, pp. 24, 8vo.

MR. MAYER'S ADDRESS.*

MR. JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A., of Liverpool, to whom that town is indebted for one of the most princely gifts which have ever been given to any town in any age—a gift of his truly splendid and invaluable Museum of Antiquities—has again delivered an admirable address to the members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, a society of which he is one of the most ardent supporters and one of the most liberal of patrons. The address is full of deep thought, of careful research, and of suggestiveness for future study, and is one which cannot fail to be of great benefit, not only to the members of the Society, but to all who have the good fortune to read it. In it Mr. Mayer gives a careful and well-digested sketch of the different theories which have been brought forward regarding the various races which, in pre-historic times, inhabited our own and some other countries; and he also gives a few excellent words as to our English language. The pamphlet is privately printed, but for all that will doubtless be much read—and wherever read profit is sure to follow.

PARISH REGISTERS.†

A VERY sensible and earnest plea for the preservation and utilization of Parish Registers has just been reprinted by the Editor of the *Harrow Gazette* from the columns of that paper. This subject is one of immense importance, not only to genealogists and antiquaries in general, but to every family, noble or simple, in the kingdom. It is of the utmost possible importance that the Parish Registers, and not only them, but the old constables' accounts, &c., of every parish should be indexed and transcribed; and we trust that ere long our Government—which is usually too slow in doing anything to preserve antiquities of any kind—will take up the matter and devise a plan for indexing these important records. Feeling the immense value of Parish Registers to archæological and genealogical pursuits, we have devoted considerable space in each volume of the "RELIQUARY" to giving extracts from them from certain parishes; and, in our "Index of Persons," all the names which occur are given. We have long ago laid out a plan by which the whole of the existing Registers of the kingdom might be indexed, and we are glad to see that the subject has also attracted the attention of others.

ROMULUS AND REMUS MOSAIC PAVEMENT.

MR. HENRY ECROYD SMITH, whose name is so well known to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," has recently published an admirable plate, printed in colours, of a most remarkable Roman Mosaic Pavement, found many years ago at Aldro', Yorkshire (*Isurium Brigantum*), and which he issues as a supplemental plate to his "Reliquiæ Isuriana." The pavement, which is four feet square, bears within a border of lozenges, a curious representation of Romulus and Remus and the Wolf, beneath a tree. The engraving of this highly-interesting pavement, which now belongs to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Leeds, is most carefully executed, and reflects—as does the letter-press description—the highest credit on Mr. Smith. Only those who have studied these things, and have themselves undergone the labour of copying them, tessera by tessera, can appreciate the work of Mr. Smith, and the plate now before us, which is all that can possibly be desired, both in point of execution and in strict truthfulness. Those of our readers who have not already subscribed to this beautiful plate should at once secure it, which we believe they can do by applying to Mr. Smith.

ENGLISH HERALDRY.‡

MR. BOUTELL, whose name as a popular, but, at the same time, highly learned and painstaking writer, and whose works on Monumental Brasses, on Christian Monuments, and on Heraldry, are as much esteemed as they are widely known, has just given to the world another proof of his devotion to the "noble science" by the production of the volume before us. Having already in the "Reliquary" noticed the first edition (and we are glad to see that other editions have since been called for) of Mr. Boutell's "Heraldry, Historical and Popular," it will not be necessary to speak here of his previous labours in this most interesting field of research. It will

* Address to the Members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. By JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A. (Pamphlet).

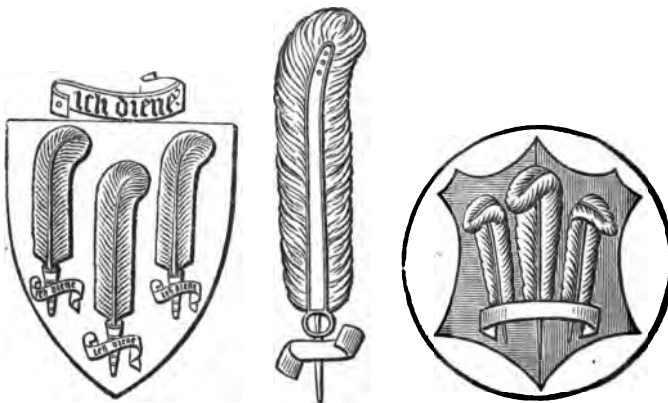
† *Parish Registers: a Plea for their Preservation.* (Pamphlet).

‡ *English Heraldry.* By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, 1867. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 348 (Illustrated).





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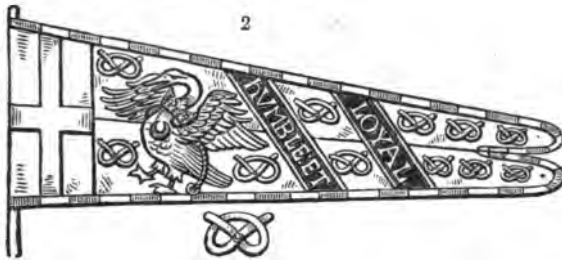


ARMS AND BADGES OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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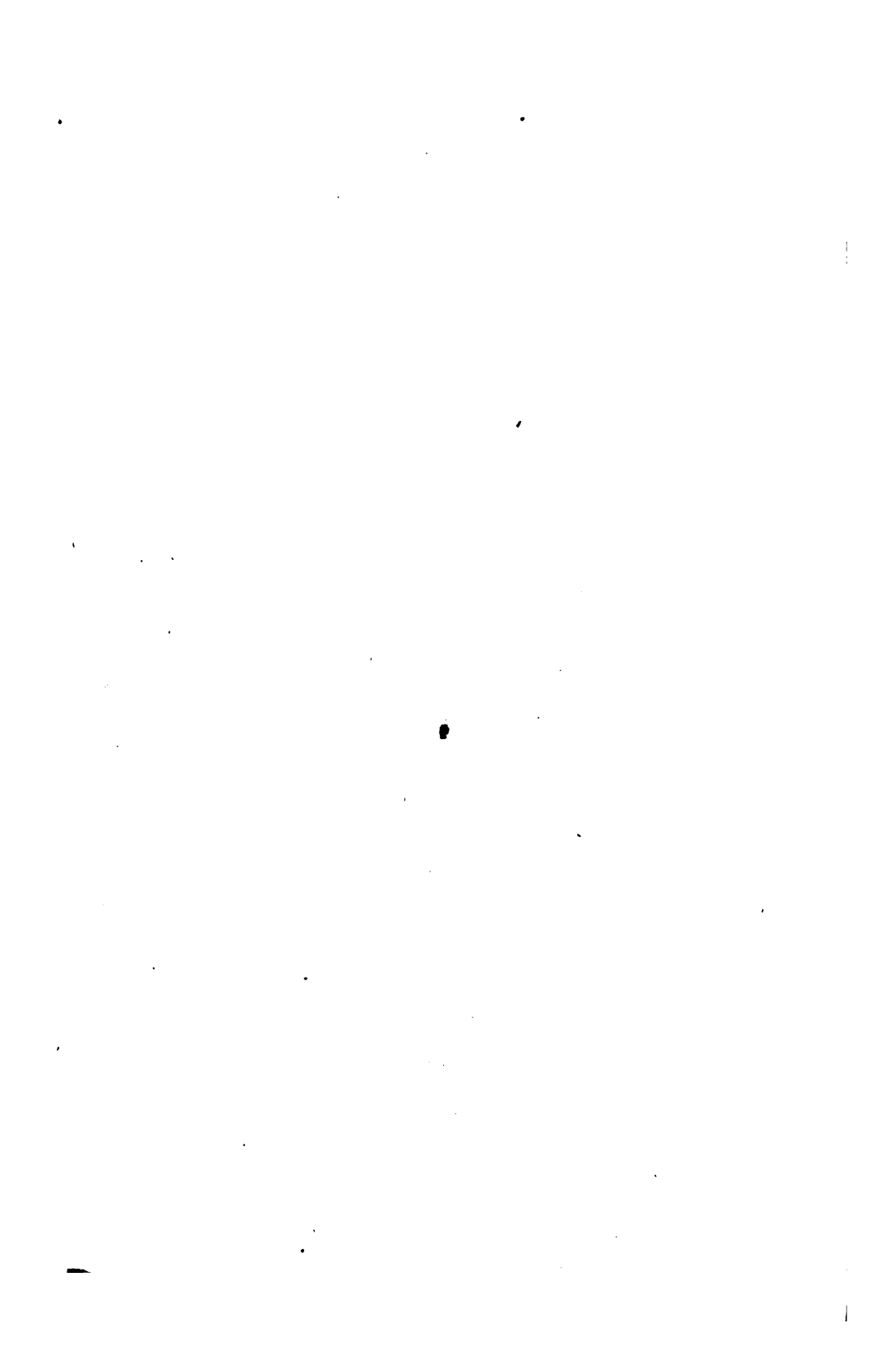


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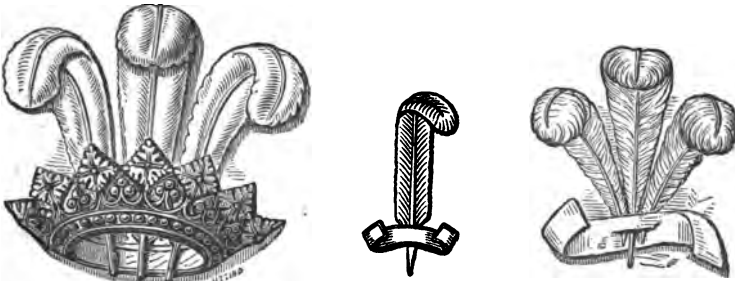




be enough to say that his present volume—which is an entirely distinct work, both in matter, in form of arrangement, and in mode of treatment, from his former one—is one of the best, if not the best, manuals which has yet been issued, and is sufficient, if he had not fame already, to earn him a full meed of it.

The volume is divided into twenty-two chapters, of which seven are devoted to a “grammar of heraldry,” admirably arranged, and as full and explicit as the student can need. The other chapters are devoted to the history of the science, to seals, monumental effigies, rolls of arms, &c., &c.; to marshalling, cadency, and differencing; to crests, badges, and supporters; to flags; to the royal heraldry of England and Scotland; to orders of knighthood and insignia of honour; to precedence and genealogies; to the College of Arms; and to everything, in fact, that can be wanted in relation to Heraldry. It is written in an easily understandable style, but every page bears evidence that Mr. Boutell is perfectly master of his subject. The printing is all that can be desired, and the binding such as does the highest credit to the publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

This beautiful volume is illustrated with above four hundred and fifty well executed engravings on wood, which add immeasurably to its usefulness and value. Of these—through the courtesy of the publishers—we are enabled to give some examples, which we trust will send our readers to the work itself. We have selected them at random, but still with a view of showing how carefully each of the divisions of the work has been illustrated by Mr. Boutell. Of Badges we give two examples of the favourite badge of Richard II., the White Hart chained (Plate XVI., figs. 4 & 5), from his monument in Westminster Abbey, where—Mr. Boutell tells us—it is repeated, with variations, no less than eighty-three times. We also give a series of illustrations, by far the most interesting of any which have been done, of the badge of the Prince of Wales—the “Prince of Wales’ Feathers” as they are popularly called. Of this ostrich-feather badge a single feather was occasionally borne, as by Prince Arthur; but, on the shield of the Black Prince three single feathers, each with the motto *Ich Dien* appear, and from this the three feathers passing through a coronet, or tied together by a



ribbon, as now borne, has doubtless originated. The examples here given, and those on Plate XV. tell their own tale so well that we need not farther allude to them, but recommend our readers to the book itself for an excellent summary of all that is known relating to this interesting, and now popular, badge.

Of the manner in which the “grammar” part of Mr. Boutell’s work is illustrated we give, at haphazard, the engravings of *Tabard* (William Fynderne) and *Thistle* (Plate XVI., figs. 6 and 8). The Thistle, tinctured *proper*, is the national badge of Scotland; but James the First, to symbolise the union of England and Scotland, compounded a badge from the *Rose* of one realm and the *Thistle* of the other, united by impalement under a single crown. It is said that the monarch “Never did a foolish thing, and never said a wise one.” This, certainly, was a *wise* thing to do, and symbolised most pleasantly the hearty union of the realms, a union that Fenianism—that disgrace to nationality and civilization—has never attempted to rupture. Of Flags, the two engravings are excellent examples, the one representing the Standard of Sir Henry de Stafford, 1475 (Plate XVI., fig. 2), and the other (given on the next page) the Royal Standard of our beloved Queen Victoria. Of Shields of Arms, the engravings we have selected exhibit the arms of Earl de Warrenne (Plate XVI., fig. 1) and the impaled ones of their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Plate XV., fig. 1). In addition to these we give on Plate XVII. two splendid heraldic seals, of which a large number are engraved in the volume. These are the seal and counter seal of Thomas de Beauchamp, 1344. “This noble seal, engraved from a most perfect impression recently discovered appended to a document in the guardianship of the Dean and Chapter of

Westminster represents its illustrious owner, Thomas de Beauchamp, K.G., third earl of Warwick, in armour, with his shield and jupon, charged with the armorial insignia of Beauchamp (*gules*, a fesse between six crosses crosslet *or*) and with the same insignia repeated upon the bardings of the charger upon which the earl is mounted. The counter-seal is one of the most beautiful and most perfect examples in existence of the early seal-engravers' art. The shield displayed on this counter-seal is charged only with the arms of the Newburghs (*chequée*, *or* and *azure*, a chevron, *ermine*) from whom the Earldom of Warwick passed by inheritance to the House of Beauchamp. The inscription is commenced on the obverse and continued on the reverse, and is as follows:—S : THOE : COMITIS : WARRWYCHIE : ANNO : REGNI : REGIS : E : T' CII : POST : CÔQVESTV : ANGLIE : SEPTIO : DECIO : ET : REGNI : SVI : FRANCIE : QVARTO :—'The seal of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward III. (of that name), after the conquest of England, and the fourth of his reign over France.' Thus, the date of the execution of this fine seal is the year 1344. The Earl himself died in 1369." Another engraved in the volume exhibits the arms of Beauchamp, *gules*, a fesse between six cross-crosslets *or*, quartered with those of Newburgh just described; and, also, exhibits the crest of the swan's head, and the famous badge of the family, the *Bear and Ragged Staff*.



We cannot close our notice of this volume without again expressing our approbation both of the literary part, which has been so admirably executed by Mr. Boutell, and of the engravings, which are by Mr. Utting, and of the paper and printing and general style of the work, which are a credit to its publishers.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

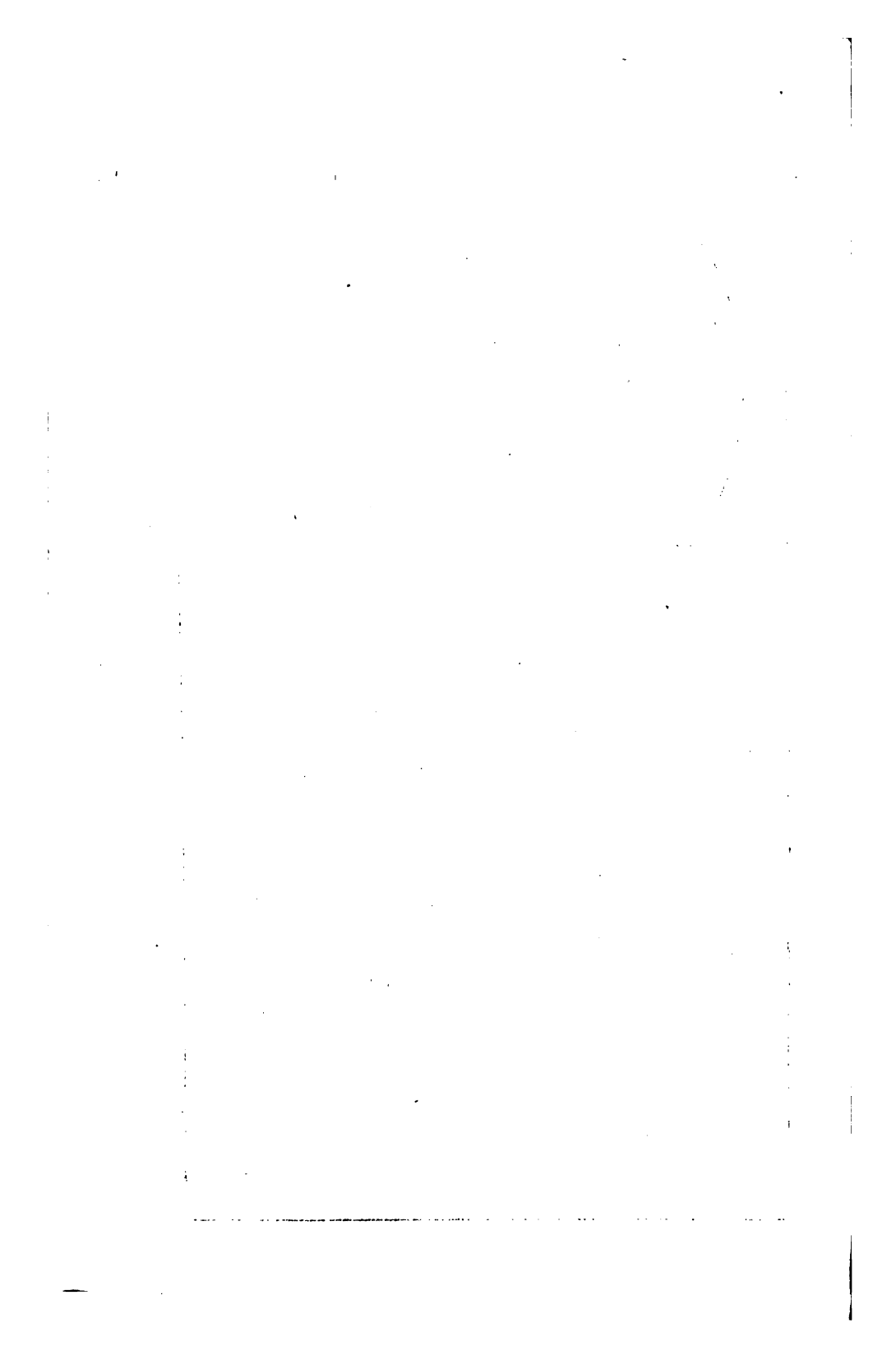
PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN THE GRAVEL BEDS AT MALTON.

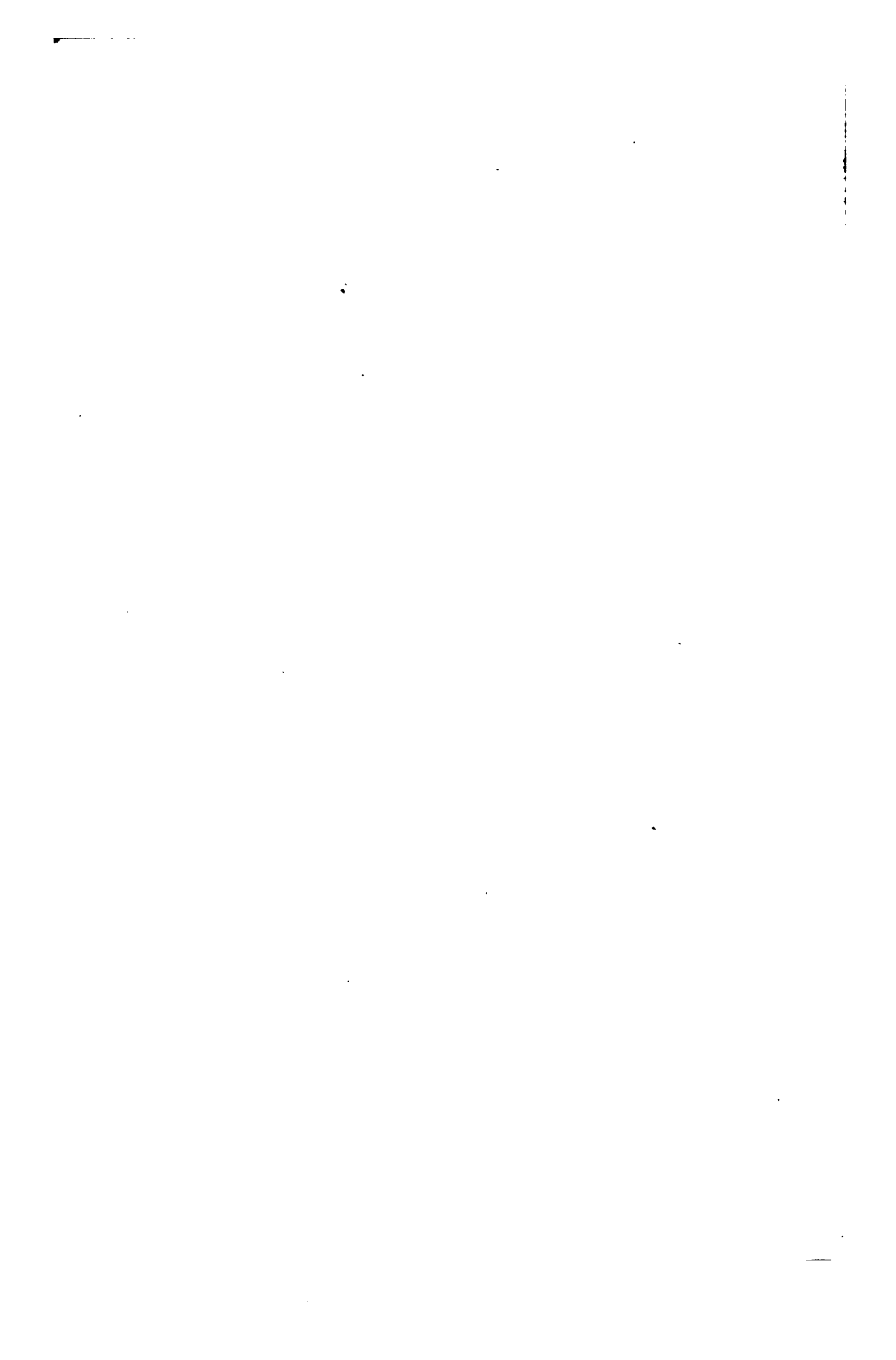
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

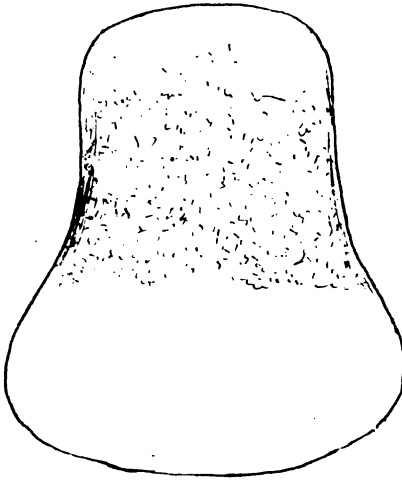
SIR,—Considerable distrust has been shown by the archaeological world in reference to the finding of a polished stone axe in the gravel-beds at Malton. In consequence of the line drawn between the unpolished axes of the Palaeolithic period and the polished axes of the surface soils assigned to the Neolithic period, an almost general expression of opinion has been made that the Malton axe was not found *in* the gravel, but that it was one of the second stone period, and must have fallen in from the upper soil. Upon this subject I have received so many letters of inquiry from archaeologists in the three kingdoms, that I venture to ask for space to place before them the whole facts of the case, particularly as now a fresh interest has been awakened by the finding of a half-fossilised bone (presumed to be part of the leg bone of an ox) in the same gravel-beds last week, as published in the *Times* of the 18th December inst.



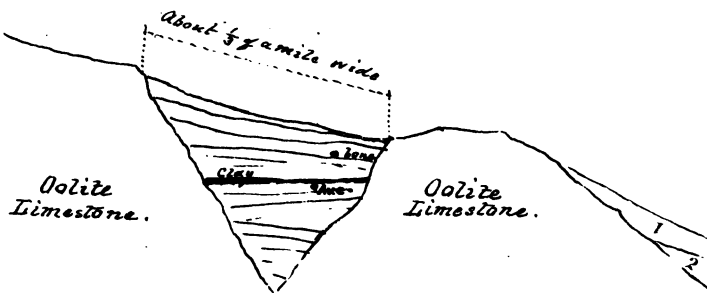
SEAL OF SIR THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, K.G., THIRD EARL OF WARWICK, 1344.







Full Size



Vertical Scale about 1/4 inch to a foot
1 Alluvial Clay, 2 Kimmeridge Clay

E. Jewitt del.

*Stone Implements found in a bed of Gravel
at Malton, Yorkshire.*

In the month of June, 1867, a labourer named Mercer, in the employment of the Messrs. Slater of the Malton nurseries, was digging gravel from the oolitic beds near Malton. The gravel-beds in question are local, fluviatile deposits of oolitic limestone gravel and sand, which have filled up the outlet from the great Vale of Pickering to the Vale of Derwent, and are now, I should say, from fifty to sixty feet above the river. These gravel-beds, in fact, fill up the ravine between the Howardians and the outlier of rock on which part of the town of Malton stands. The *age* of these gravel-beds I leave for geologists to determine. At the depth of about nine feet the man, Mercer, noticed the dark edge of the hatchet protruding from the light-coloured gravel. Struck by the appearance of a *dark stone*, he tried to get it up by hand, but found it so firmly embedded in the gravel that he could not remove it without the aid of the pickaxe. The shape and colour* of the stone induced him to keep it. When found it was much incrustated with lime, some of which was washed off at the time of finding by Mercer, who washed the axe in a pool of water in a cart rut. The firmest part of the incrustation, however, yet adheres. The discovery was made on a Tuesday, but nothing was said about it till the following Friday, when Mercer applied for his wages, and then gave the "queer stone" to Mr. M. B. Slater for a rockery ornament! Mr. Slater at once saw what it was, and subsequently took it to the York museum, where it was not retained by the person who saw it, and he brought it back to Malton, and it eventually fell into the hands of Captain Copperthwaite (Lord Fitzwilliam's agent), who had full-sized photographs made of it, and likewise had a view taken of the gravel-beds, by Hall, of Malton, who has since sent them to various parts of the country.

The man Mercer knew nothing of stone axes: he got nothing for the axe, and has had no inducement to give a false statement. Indeed, his statement has never varied. He repeated the whole story afresh to Mr. George Slater and myself on Tuesday last, without having had a minute's notice of our intention to ask for it. I believe his statement to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Another man was in the pit at the time, and saw the axe before it was washed. These two men are regarded as being perfectly trustworthy, and their evidence can be obtained at any time by those who may care to follow up the subject.

Last week, in the self-same gravel-beds, but about half a mile distant from the place where the axe was found, part of a leg bone of an ox (so said), split lengthwise, was found when digging for gravel in a garden in my occupation in the town of Malton. This bone was 4 ft. 6 in. below the surface, and quite 2 ft. below the strata of undisturbed gravel and sand. The bone and the hatchet are both in the possession of Capt. Copperthwaite, and are destined for the Anthropological Society. The axe is said to be of a form quite peculiar, the only one like it being in the Vienna museum.

The gravel at Malton is much waterworn, and is almost exclusively of rounded pebbles of oolite, the detritus, in fact, of the adjoining rocks. The axe had *not* been rolled about with the gravel, indeed it shows no sign of wear, being as sharp at the cutting edge as on the day when made. The axe seems to have been dropped into still water, for immediately over it was a *thin* seam of clay, horizontal, and indicative of a period of rest. Above that the strata of sand and gravel are at various angles. The beds will be in future carefully watched for any remains likely to corroborate the variation from the rule fixing the two stone periods.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MONKMAN.

Malton, Dec. 24th, 1867.

THE HELPERTHORPE "BARROW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,

My attention has been directed to a paper by Mr. Robert Mortimer, of Fimber, Yorkshire Wolds, published in the "RELIQUARY" of October last, which gives a description of a so-called "barrow" opened by me; and in which paper the names of the Rev. Canon Greenwell and myself are mentioned. I also ob-

* The axe is of greenstone, the only place from which it could be obtained being the boulder-clay at Bridlington. On Plate XVIII. the axe is shown, both front and side views, of its full size. A rough section of the gravel beds, &c., is also given on the same plate, for the purpose of showing the situation in which the axe and bones were found.

[ED. RELIQUARY.]

serve remarks of your own, founded upon Mr. Mortimer's paper, and which, in consequence, are erroneous, as applied to the Wold Diggings of the Rev. W. Greenwell. Englishmen hold that in all cases the evidence on both sides should be heard, and, in order to defend myself and show that Mr. Greenwell's name is wrongly introduced, I must ask you to publish these introductory remarks, and the following statement of what actually took place.

In Mr. Mortimer's paper the mound I opened is described as a "barrow," that is, a place of ancient sepulture. This is incorrect. The mound produced glazed pottery, glass, scraps of iron, a horse's shoe of iron, iron nails, blocks of chalk-stone, lumps of burnt sandstone, pieces of red tile, parts of bricks, remains of old foundations, etc., indiscriminately mixed up in the materials of the hill. Except that a fragment or two of pottery resembling Roman ware (and which is common enough in the district, mixed with the soil, to some depth) were found, there was nothing in the mound to point to any great antiquity. *There were no interments found in it.* I have never met with any one, but the writer to whom I allude, who termed the mound a "barrow."

As to the part played in this matter by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, I have to say, that that gentleman had nothing whatever to do with the opening of the mound. I selected it as being one of the largest of many irregularly shaped hillocks which adjoin a line of old road through the valley, and the first day's examination, so unjustly termed "hasty," was made in the absence of Mr. Greenwell. He arrived in the vicinity on the second morning, and after his arrival the men did not work five minutes, for he, myself, and they, went off immediately to commence the examination of a group of barrows on the wold, and Mr. Greenwell *was never afterwards* in the Helperthorpe field.

As to the work itself, I have to say that Mr. Mortimer was not present and knows nothing whatever of the way in which it was carried out. *I was there the whole of the time.* It was not until we had laid bare the so-called "cross" that it was plain to see we had destroyed one of the limbs. The walling was without mortar, and so rude that it was not at first distinguishable from the blocks of chalk scattered throughout the materials of the mound.

As to the accusation brought against me that I pulled down the cross "without giving the object proper consideration," and which is supplemented by your expression "one barrow opened by the spoilers has given us good and incontrovertible evidence of the mischief which has been done," I have this statement to make. When I obtained leave from the occupier of the field to open the hillock, I undertook to make good the damage done, and to replace the sward. After I had examined the hill and exposed the cross, *I so left it for four weeks*, solely for the benefit of the public who were invited to come and see it before being recovered with earth. Measurements and drawings were made and careful notes were kept, down to the minutest detail, and I was instrumental in causing the discovery to be described in the *Times*, and also in newspapers published in Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, and Malton, and these reports were copied into almost every Yorkshire paper, and, indeed, into most of the newspapers of the country. Was not this using "proper consideration"—what more did science require?

Again: the day before I had the soil replaced, I took up the centre stones of the cross for the sole purpose of a thorough examination of its formation. The arms, alleged to have been destroyed, were preserved intact, *and are so preserved now*; and I maintain, if I had deemed it necessary to pull down the whole, the term "spoiler" would have been misapplied. If I destroyed this hill by opening it, then every tumulus the Messrs. Mortimer have opened has been destroyed.

Upon the general subject of barrow digging on the Wolds, I beg to say that I am in a better position than any one, except Canon Greenwell himself, to give a reliable opinion respecting the Rev. gentleman's *modus operandi*, during the last twelve months. With very little exception I have accompanied Canon Greenwell during the whole time of his investigations, and I challenge contradiction when I say that greater care could not have been taken by any other person than was used by him in every instance, both as to the finding of the bodies, and as to the proper care of them when found.

As for what the Press may say of us, neither Canon Greenwell nor myself are responsible.

I am, your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM LOVEL.

92, North Mariae Road,
Scarborough, Dec. 4, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—I most kindly thank you for allowing me to read a proof-sheet of the paper on the barrow (a tumulus-like mound), at Helpertorpe, sent to you for publication in the "RELIQUARY," by Mr. William Lovel, now of Scarbro', but lately of Helpertorpe. As Mr. Lovel's letter would seem to be a studied contradiction of the facts named in my former account of the Helpertorpe barrow, which you so kindly published in the "RELIQUARY," No. 30, Vol. VIII., October, 1867, and which contains truthful statements, the result of visits made to the place by myself, my brother, and by others well able to judge, and who were on the spot as the work proceeded, and also from Mr. Lovel himself, who since then (judging from his paper), seems to have been pressed to give somewhat different particulars, I must ask you to give me space for a word or two in reply. In Mr. Lovel's letter this mound is said to be no barrow, as no burial was found; but now I wish it to be observed, that the absence of an interment in the body of this mound is no proof of its not being a barrow. This fact is borne out by Mr. Greenwell himself, as in 1864 he explored many British tumuli without finding any burial whatever, nevertheless in his memoirs he rightly describes them as barrows. The ground beneath the Helpertorpe mound was not tested well—if tested at all—therefore, it is very probable, that an interment yet exists in the ground beneath it. A section of this mound showed the curved beds of earth forming the mound to be very similar to the arrangements observed in British barrows, though sherds of mediæval pottery and scraps of iron, clearly show it to be of post-British date. These and the animal bones were distributed in a manner observed in barrows of an earlier period; and the foundations Mr. Lovel mentions are no proof of its not being a barrow, as dry walling is frequently found in tumuli. (See Mr. Greenwell's diggings in 1864, and described in the "Archæological Journal," Vol. 22). I consider that Mr. Greenwell should be held responsible for the work of his men; and that Mr. Lovel was one of them, and that he was then as much at the command of Mr. Greenwell as the others were, is quite evident from his own statement in the letter sent to you, where he says, that "after his (Mr. Greenwell's) arrival, the men did not work five minutes, for he, myself, and they (the men), went off immediately to commence the examination of a group of barrows." And, of course, had Mr. Greenwell not liked the appearance of the second barrow, after testing it, would have as quickly departed to a third.

I may be wrong, but my firm belief is that this mound is sepulchral, and that the cross may denote it to be of an early Christian period—a time when barrow rearing was not finally abandoned.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT MORTIMER.

Fimber, York, Dec., 1867.

The four following fragments are from old MS. notes in Blome's *Britannia*, 1673, penes:—

ESLIGH.

The Mayor of Hartle-poole upon a day
Hearing King Henry was to come y^e way,
Put on's considering cap and Kendal gown,
Considering with his Brethren of y^e town
What present they should give as He came by—
A skate-fish, quoth his Counsell, sweet and dry;
Nay, quoth the Mayor, we'll give him half one more—
Soft, quoth another, now your mouth runs ore.

Near Colwal upon y^e Waste (in Herefordshire) was found (*circa* 1670?) a crowne or coronet of gold with gems set deep in it. It was 1st sold for 37^{li}; y^a for 250^{li}. to a Jeweller; by whom y^e stones were sold for 1500^{li}.

An honest godly farmer, living at a small village called Welling, within 3 miles of y^e city of Wells, sold his Wheat to poore people at 6/- a Bushell, when y^e market price was 10/- and 11/- and thus he continued selling most part of y^e winter A.D. 1673; and the spring following in y^e yeare 1674, as long as he had any Wheat left y^t he could spare from his own necessary use; for which he was much derided and scoff at by his rich neighbours; but was recompenced by a marvellous crop of

Wheat, the like never before heard of, each stalk of straw having divers full large ears, some seven, some 8, 9, and 10, and so to 13, but generally ten ears on every Straw throughout the field, which was 10 acres and upwards. The wheat was of that kind which they call bearded.

Devonshire Quakeing Puddings called Whitepots: y^e Women weare Garments on their shoulders called Whittles of divers colours, made like mantles wth fringes abt y^e edges.

PEDIGREE OF THE WESLEY FAMILY.

THE original of the following curious Pedigree and note in Mark Noble's autography, is in my own possession.

Thornbridge.

JOHN SLEIGH.

Y^E WESTLEY FAMILY.

Mr. Bartholomew Westley at Charmouth, co. Dorset, =
who is supposed to have been successively a Weaver,
a Soldier, a Preacher, and a Physician, wished to have
seized Chas. II. after Worcester battle, but his long
prayers prevented.

The Rev. John Westley, ejected from Whitechurch, =
near Blandford, co. Dorset; a most spirituous
Nonconformist.

The Rev. Samuel Westley, Rector of Epworth, =
co. Lincoln, the high-church zealot and scrip-
tural doggeril-rhymers.

The Rev. Samuel Westley, = The Rev. Saint John Westley.
of Tiverton, a Poetical
Jacobite.

The Rev. Chas. Westley, = Sarah, dau. of Marma-
a Methodistical preacher and writer. duke Gwynne, Esq., of
Garth, co. Brecon.

Mr. — Earle, a surgeon = Westley,
at Barnstaple. only child.

Mr. Mansel, of Dublin, = Earle.

Charles Westley, a fine
musician.
Samuel Westley, a
Roman Catholic,
also, a musician.

"This is a strange Pedigree. Republicanism begets Nonconformity. Nonconformity begets Con-
formity. Conformity begets three brats: a Jacobite and two Methodists. Of the last Methodist comes
(a musician?) and a Papist. What a race!!! John attempted to defend his Brother Samuel's memory
by representing him a Tory, not a Jacobite, but I think he reasons but weakly. MARK NOBLE."

HIGH PEAK LANDOWNERS IN 1570.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,—I send you an interesting List of the principal Landowners in the Hundreds of the High Peak, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, in the year 1570. The MS. from which I copied it is somewhat mutilated, so that the lists for the High Peak and Scarsdale are not quite complete. Perhaps some of your many contributors will be able to supply the deficiency.

I am, yours, &c.

HENRY KIRKE.

IN ALTO PECCO.

John Manners, Esq.
 Henry Cavendish, Esq.
 John Fitzherbert, of Padley, Esq.
 Xtofer Eyre, of heigelowe, Esq.
 Wyll^m. Ratlyff, of Mellor, gent.
 Nicholas Browne, of Marthe, gent.
 Roger Columbello, of Darley, gent.
 Thomas Eyre, of Hope, gent.
 John Staley, of Woodseates, yoman.
 Edward Barber, of Rowlee, yoman.
 Lawrence Stafford, of bothom, gent.
 John Hyll, of hyll, yoman.
 Edmund Woodrofe, of Huclow, gent.
 Henry Bagshawe, of Rydge, gent.
 Godfrey Bradshawe, of bradshawe, gent.
 Nicolas Bradburie, of Ollersett, gent.
 Wyll^m. Platte, of pkeball, yoman.
 Ottiwell Bowden, of heyfield, yoman.
 Thomas Rawlinson, of Highgate, gent.
 Elis Blackwall, of Litton, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Bearde, of Bearde, gent.
 Ffrancis Gylbert, of Yolgreave, gent.
 George Bowden, of Bowden, gent.
 Wyll^m. Lytton, of litton, gent.
 Roger Barber, of Ashehope, yoman.
 Robert Eyre, of Bubnell, gent.
 Leonard Shallcross, of Shallcross, gent.
 Brereton, of Hordlow, yoman.
 Thurston Dale, of y^e same, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Poynton, of Hucklowe, yoman.
 Thurston Alen, of Wheston, gentl.
 Nicolas Palfreyman, of y^e Medow, yoman.
 Roger Cotrell, of Buxton, yoman.
 Henry Farmer, of Wardlowe, yoman.
 Anthony Taylor, of Eves, yoman.
 Thomas Barber, of Malcalf yoman.
 Mosley, of Lightburch, yoman.
 George Alen, of lees, gent.

John Savage, of Castilton, gent.
 Henry lees, of lees, yoman.
 Humfrey Broadhurst, of overhaddon, yoman.
 Edward Nedham, of Ovrettelow, yoman.
 Robert Bagshawe, of Marshgrene, yoman.
 John Greaves, of beley, yoman.
 Thomas Greensmith, of Maglow, yoman.
 John Carrenton, of Ludworth, yoman.
 John Chene, of Flagg, yoman.
 John Buxton, of Chelmorton, yoman.
 Edward Cleyton, of Kynder, yoman.
 Nicholas Hadfield, of y^e Cliff, yoman.
 Ottiwell Bradbury, of bankehead, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Froggatt, of froggatt, yoman.
 Robert Glossoppe, of Ofertton, yoman.
 John Pidcocke, of Darley, yoman.
 George Alen, of Darley, yoman.
 Thomas Daken, of Bayley Flatt, gent.
 Wyll^m. Rydge, of Highgate, yoman.
 George Eyre, of Abney, gent.
 Robert Wood, of Barlow, yoman.
 Ralph Mellor, of Allhyll, yoman.
 John Hyde, of Longe lee, yoman.
 Arnold Kyrke, of Combs, yoman.
 George Howe, of Ashoppe, yoman.
 Robert Arnfield, of Bradhurst, yoman.
 Ralf Bradley, of Haughe, yoman.
 John Downes, of Lane hedd, yoman.
 Thomas Bennett, of Hyll, yoman.
 John Marshall, of Bradwell, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Cocke, of y^e same, yoman.
 Nicolas Thornnyll, of Thornnyll, yoman.
 John Trickett, of Hope, yoman.
 Nich. Wydrofe, of Hope, gent.
 Antony Foxe, of Thorpe, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Smythe, of Aston, yoman.
 Rafe Blackwall, of Blackwall, gent.

SCARSDALE HUNDRED.

Franceys Leake, Knight.
 Godfrey Foliambe, Esq.
 Peter ffrescheville, Esq.
 James Hardwycke, Esq.
 Godfrey Foliambe, of Morehouse, Esq.
 John Revell, of Hogstone, Esq.
 Raffe Leeke, of Haslande, Esq.
 Peter Barley, of Barley, yoman.
 Edward Revell, gent.
 Wyll^m. Rowlenson, of Beyghton, yoman.
 Godfrey Ashton, of Hyllamshire, gent.
 John Wolkhouse, of Glapwell, gent.
 Robert Barley, of Woodhouse, gent.
 John Scales, of beyghton, yoman.
 Jerome Blythe, of Norton, gent.

Edward Jackson, yoman.
 Wyll^m. Lee, of Eckington, yoman.
 John Newboulde, of Hakenthorpe, yoman.
 John Gyll, of Norton, yoman.
 John Parker, of y^e Okes, yoman.
 John Blithe, of Norton lees, yoman.
 Robert Cooke, of Cowley, yoman.
 Thurston Kyrke, of Greenhill, yoman.
 John Ince, of Spinkhyll, yoman.
 George Poule, of y^e same, yoman.
 Peter Wodde, of Romley, yoman.
 Robert Sitwell, of Staveley, yoman.
 Richard Dugmanton, of Gousehouses, yoman.

Hughe Wood, of Pynkeston, yoman.
 Richard Brailsford, of Heanor, yoman.
 Richard Stubbings, of Northadage, yoman.
 Robert Calton, of Overton, yoman.
 Richard Stevenson, of Overton, yoman.
 Edward Bullocke, of y^e same, gent.
 Godfrey Bradshawe, of Wadshelf, yoman.
 John Spencer, of Swathwick, yoman.
 George Selioke, of Haselbarrow, gent.
 Wyll. Foxe, of Barley lees, gent.
 Nicolas Hewett, of Kylamarsh, gent.
 Adam Warde, of y^e same, yoman.
 George Green, of y^e same, yoman.
 Wyllm. Knivesmith, yoman.
 George Wygfall, of Wygfall, yoman.
 Robert lyllye, of hanley, yoman.
 Robert Bowman, of y^e same, yoman.
 Peter Eddeson, of barleburgh, yoman.

Thomas Cartwright, of Barley, yoman.
 Henry Boler, of Brimington, yoman.
 Arthur Mower, of Barley, yoman.
 Rafe Clarke, of Chesterfield, yoman.
 Roland Durante, gent.
 John Asshe, of Asshegate, yoman.
 John Greaves, of y^e same, yoman.
 Rychard Cartwright, of Barley, yoman.
 Wyll. Peasse, of Scarcliffe, yoman.
 Allen Marsh, of Marshgreen, yoman.
 James Mellor, of Blackwall, yoman.
 Henry Shawe, of Eggington, yoman.
 James Linacre, of Linacre, esquire.
 John Staley, of Beeccliff, yoman.
 George Hyde, of Meynishawe, yoman.
 Nicolas Strelley, of Beauchief, Esq.
 John Parker, of Norton lees, Esq.

WIRKSWORTH WAPENTAKE.

Thomas Cockeayne, Knight.
 Humfry Bradburne, Knight.
 Henry Holiambe, of Dethicke, Esq.
 Richard Wensley, of Wensley, Esq.
 Anthony Gell, of Hopton, Esq.
 Ad. Barisford, of Bentley, Esq.
 Thomas Flackett, of Houson, gent.
 John Alsop, of Alsop in y^e dale, gent.
 John Wyggle, of Wirksworth, yoman.
 John Daken, of Snitterton, gent.
 Wyllm. Jackson, of Ashbourne, yoman.
 James Dayne, of Wirksworth, yoman.
 John Wigley, of Middleton, yoman.
 Henry Hopkinson, of Boutishall, yoman.
 Anthony Woley, of Rybur, yoman.
 Henry Bone, of Matlock, yoman.
 Henry Flinto, of y^e same, yoman.

Roland Eyton, of Hopton, yoman.
 John Gell, of Carsington, yoman.
 Thomas Steple, of Hopton, yoman.
 John Lane, of Crumford, yoman.
 Richard Bateman, of Hartington, yoman.
 John Ferne, of y^e greene, yoman.
 Rolande Fierne, of Hognaston, yoman.
 John Stone, of Carsington, yoman.
 John Elwes, of Ashebourne, yoman.
 Roger Hurte, of y^e same, yoman.
 Nicolas Hurte, of y^e same, yoman.
 Thomas Hurte, of y^e same, gent.
 Jameys Prince, of y^e same, yoman.
 Thomas Topleys, of Tissington, yoman.
 Thomas Goude, of Parwich, yoman.
 William Buxton, of Brassington, yoman.
 Robert Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Esq^{re}.

(After a list of ffaires, from the Calendarium pastoris)

+ "Darby w^t y^e Pole is elevated 53 degr: & 6 min: from my house in Stanton-juxta-Pontem, Darbyshire.

(From an ancient MS.)

"JOHN BUCKNALL, 1677."

LETTER OF FRANCIS CAREW.

TO THE RIGHT WOO: MY VERY LOVING COOZEN SR. NICHOLAS CAREW, ATT HIS HOUSE, BEDDINGTON.

St., Ytt seemeth yow had some distaste of my last letter because I receaved from yow an unkind letter, my purpose was I doo protest kyndness unto yow, & to geave yow thanks, & satisfaction, in that yow wrytt abowte, rather then the least cause of offence, & yf I bee not deceived my letter tendes to no other purpose. Now, St., yow pleased, to say to my selfe, as also sent woord by my man, that after the funeral's ended, I should have what I reasonably should requyre, concerning the stuffe of Walton, I will once more entreate yow, for these hangings of the dining chamber, since they will much more pleasure mee then preiudice yo^rselfe, I have some few hangings, w^{ch} I assure yow will not fitt y^e place yf yow please not to leave them wth the howse, I pray yow lett mee geve yow money for them, what yo^rselfe or any servants of yo^r shall esteeme them woorth, also for the racks, brass & pewter that was vsually left there, I doo desyre them upon the same tearmes, & as for that great wanskott bedsteed, w^{ch}owt the furniture, I know not what to doo ther^{wt}; yf ytt please yow to send the bedstedd for the Chappell chamber, or my Vncle's chamber, St^r I doo not neyther will desyre any thinge of yow, w^{ch} I protest yf ytt were my case att yo^r desyre from mee, I would not willingly assent vnto, w^{ch} yf in kindness I shall

obtayne att yo^r handes, I shall rest beholding to yow, & shall wth my best power vn-
feynedly requyte, & thus leauing to trouble yow will ever rest,

"Yo^r assured louing Coozen,
"from my howse this
vijth of Julii 1612." "FRA CAREW, *als.* DARCY."

The original penes nos. He appears to have been fifth son of Sir Francis D'Arcy, by Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, Surrey, K.G.; who was second son to the first Baron D'Arcy, beheaded on Tower-hill, 20 June, 1538, for joining in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." This Francis D'Arcy married Catherine, daughter of Edward Leigh, of Rushall, Staffordshire; but I can assign no valid reason for his assuming the *alias* of Carew. JOHN SLEIGH.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

THE SYSTON FAMILY.

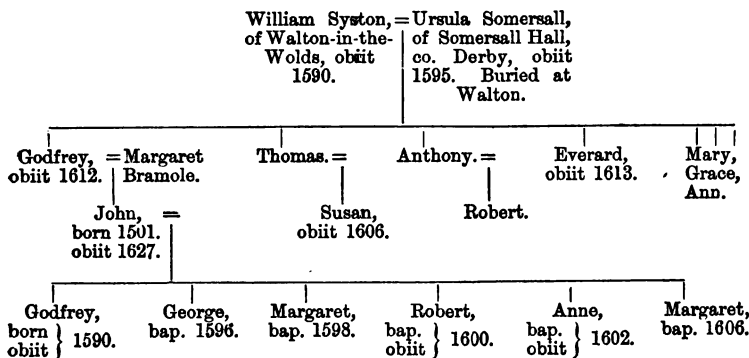
TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—The following Pedigree is considerably more complete than the one given by Nicholls' in his "Leicestershire." If any of your readers could add to it, or state whether "*or*, three bends *gules*; crest, a stag trippant *argent*:" was ever borne by this family, I shall be greatly obliged. The Registers at Wollaton contain a great number of entries, relating to the Syston family, but I am not able to consult them. I have 150 extracts from the Registers at Wollaton relating to a family of the same name. At Wollaton they are spelt "Syerston, Syerson, Syston, and Sisson," and also have an "*alias* Barton." The first names mentioned at Wollaton are, 1640, Alice, d. of W^m. and Anna Syerson; Thomas and Susanna Barton, *alias* Syerston; John and Elizabeth Syerston, *alias* Barton; and Roger Syerston. I must mention that the Hon. and Rev. — Willoughby, Rector of Wollaton, was kind enough to copy out these 115 extracts from his Registers and *present* them to me, for which gracious act he has my hearty thanks.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

P. Q. P. V.

SYSTON, SISTON, OR SYSON, LEICESTERSHIRE.



FLINT JACK.

THE Editor regrets to say that the appeal he made in the last number for aid for "Flint Jack," so as to help to enable him at last to earn an honest livelihood, has met with but little response. Before another number of the "RELIQUARY" is issued, the term of imprisonment which "Flint Jack" has justly undergone in Bedford Gaol will have expired, and as it is very desirable that something should be done for him at once, the Editor again invites for him the aid of scientific men and others.

WILLIAM DARBYSHIRE.

IN the last No. of the "RELIQUARY" (October, 1867, page 114 *ante*), was given a highly interesting letter from William Darbyshire, of Stanley, in the County of Derby, to his "assured friende Mr. John Stansbey," of Clements' Inn, or at the Chancery office, in London, which was communicated to its pages by Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe, Jun. In connection with this letter the Rev. Charles J. Newdigate, M.A., Rector of West Hallam (adjoining Stanley), having called the Editor's attention to the interesting fact that a tablet to the memory of William Darbyshire, put up at the expense of his "assured friende Mr. John Stansbey," to whom the letter is addressed, exists in his church, has most kindly, at his (the Editor's) request, furnished the following copy of the inscription, which he accompanies with the annexed note. The tablet is of lozenge form, and at the top is a skull between two "cross bones":—

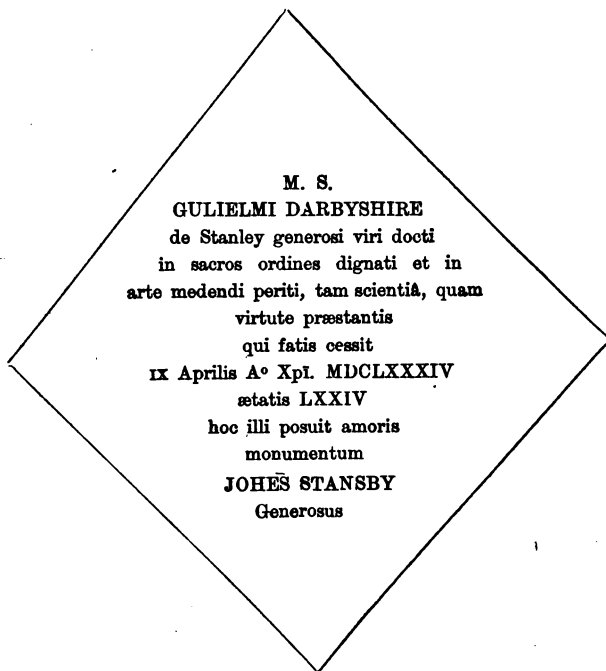
DEAR SIR,

West Hallam, Derby, Dec. 9th, 1867.

In fulfilment of my promise I enclose a rough copy of the monument to William Darbyshire, at the west end of West Hallam Church. The p in Xpi. I take to be a mistake either for t or r. The monument is black, and appears to be either of slate or stone blackened. It is interesting to find that it was erected to his memory by the very person to whom his letter (printed in the 30th No. of the "RELIQUARY") is addressed.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

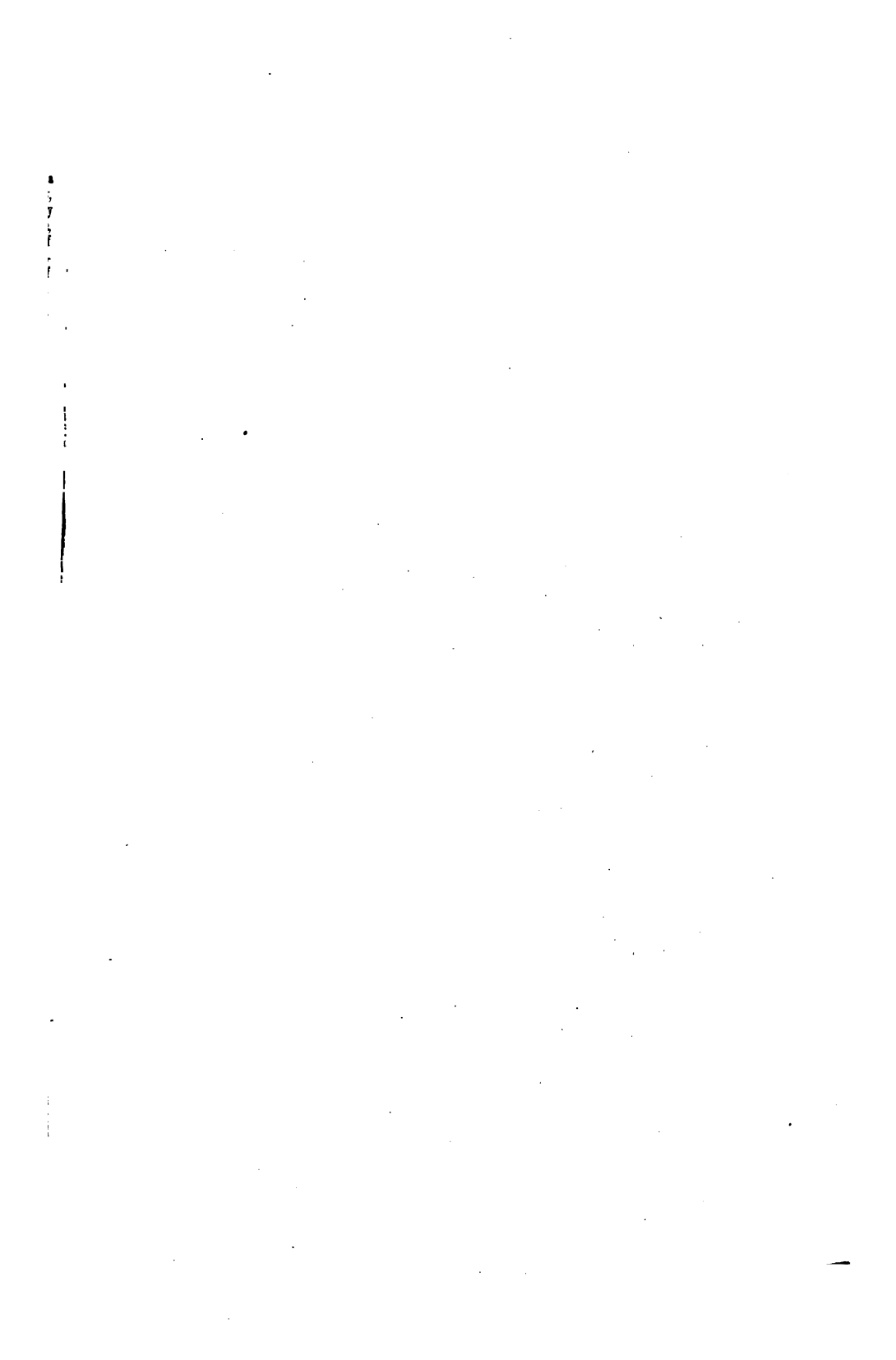
CHARLES J. NEWDIGATE.

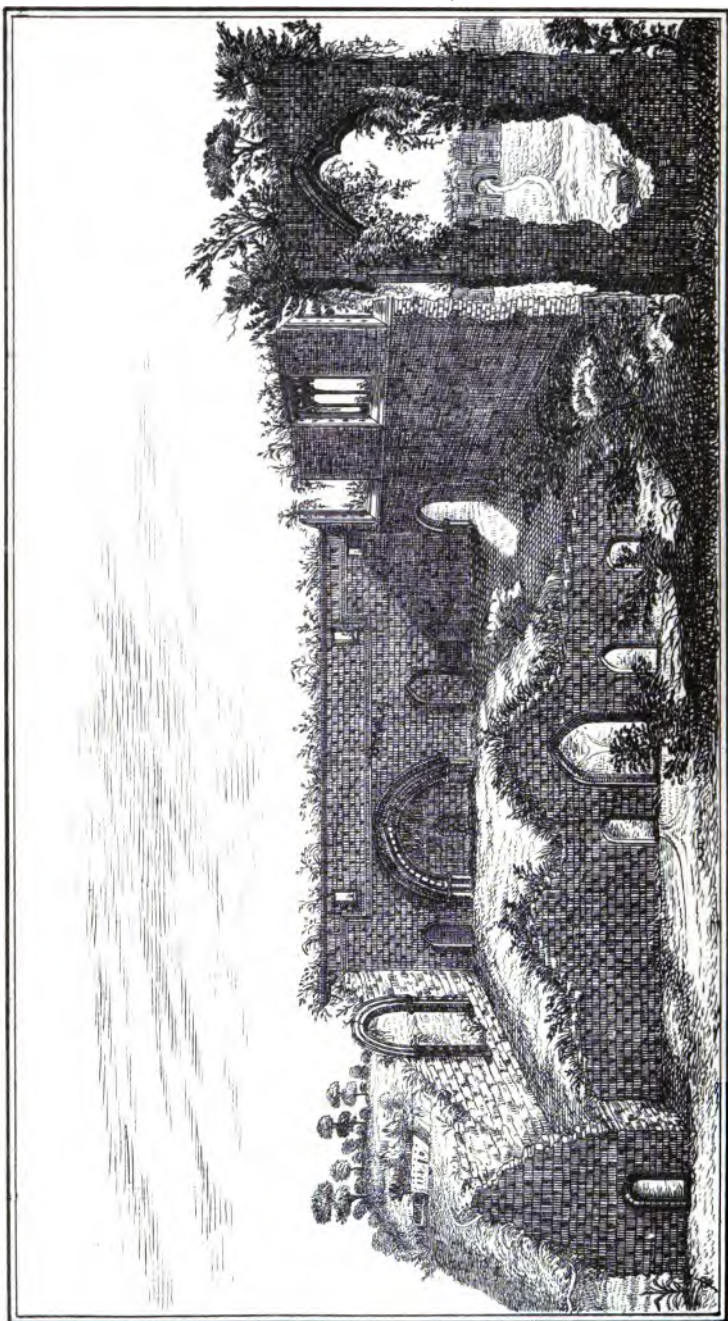


"Cheshire for Men. Barkshire for Dogges;
"Bedfordshire for naked flesh;
"And Lincolnshire for Bogges,
"Darbyshire for Lead; Devonshire for Tinne;
"Wiltshire for Hunting Plaines;
"And Middlesex for Sinne."

(From an ancient MS.)

ESLIGH.





Bennett's Engraving Press, Derby

DALE ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1727.
From Buck's View, of that date

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1868.



DALE ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL FOX, M.A.

A RETIRED but picturesque valley, formerly called Depedale, and lying between six and seven miles from Derby, has obtained a considerable local notoriety in consequence of having been selected for the foundation of a religious house, under somewhat singular circumstances, according to a tradition which prevails; and which is founded on a narrative, contained in an ancient MS. in the British Museum.

It is said, that there once lived in the town of Derby, a baker, who was distinguished by his acts of charity and devotion: and after having spent many years in the unostentatious discharge of these duties, he was summoned in a dream to give a further proof of his devotion to God, by relinquishing all his worldly goods, and going to Depedale, a place of which he had never heard; and there leading a solitary life! This vision made a deep impression on his mind,

and was constantly in his thoughts; until, at length, he made up his mind to retire from the world; and having given up his possessions in Derby, he started for Depedale, without knowing in which direction it lay; and trusting to further directions from above. The legend says, that he bent his steps towards the east, and as he was passing through the village of Stanley, which is six miles from Derby, he heard a woman saying to a girl, "Take with thee our calves, and drive them to Depedale, and return immediately!" Regarding this event as a special interposition of Divine Providence, he was overwhelmed with astonishment, and going up to the speaker, he said, "Tell me, good woman, where Depedale is." She replied, "Go with the girl, and she will shew thee the place." He forthwith accompanied her, and on arriving at the place where the girl had been ordered to drive the calves, she said, "This, sir, is Depedale." The wanderer found it a very marshy spot, far removed from any human habitation, and overhung on one side by a lofty bank, covered with trees. Taking leave of his guide he proceeded up the valley, further eastward, until he arrived at a spot where he resolved to make his dwelling; and for this purpose he set to work, and hollowed out a cave among the trees, on the side of the valley. His excavation was in a soft sandstone, which after some considerable labour he rendered fit for his habitation; and in which, we are told, he served God day and night, in devotion, exercised amid hunger, thirst, and cold.

The valley of Depedale at that time belonged to a powerful nobleman, named Ralph Fitz-Geremund, who having returned from Normandy, was once more enjoying the sport of the chace, in his woods in that neighbourhood. His attention being attracted to the spot where the hermit dwelt, by seeing a smoke rising among the trees, he was surprised, and greatly annoyed to think that any one should dare to make a dwelling in his woods, without having obtained his permission. But his anger quickly subsided, when, on coming up to the hermitage, he beheld a man clothed in rags and skins; and found that his object in dwelling there was to serve God by a life of meditation and prayer. Fitz-Geremund is said to have been much struck both by his piety and the wretchedness of his appearance; and at once determined to afford him relief, by granting to him the tithes of his milk at Burgum, now called Borrowash, for his support.

It is said that Satan had long beheld with secret envy the piety of the hermit, and tried various means to draw him aside from the path he had marked out for himself; and even went so far as to present himself in a variety of disguises, in order to accomplish his ends, but all to no purpose. The arch-fiend in vain endeavoured to render him discontented with his situation; and perhaps the greatest trial he underwent was the want of pure water. From this, however, he was relieved by the discovery of a spring, near which he afterwards built a cottage and an oratory.

It happened about this time that Serlo de Grendon, the Lord of

Bradley, married Margaret, the daughter of Fitz-Geremund, and received with her in dower, the manor of Ockbrook, together with Depedale. Serlo had a godmother, to whom he was very much attached, and being in full possession of Depedale, he granted her a life interest in it. Here she resided for many years, and was commonly known by the name of "Gomme of the Dale." She had a son named Richard, whom she brought up with a view of taking Holy Orders, and on being ordained priest she determined that he should assist in the performance of divine service in the chapel at Depedale, which was now subject to her control. It is extremely probable that the cottage and chapel to which allusion has been made, were the origin of that cottage and chapel which are still remaining at Dale; and which are therefore the oldest portion of the conventual buildings. This early portion of the history of Dale Abbey rests upon the tradition which was handed down in a chronicle, written by Thomas de Musca, a canon of Dale; but the further history contained in the same chronicle, rests upon a firmer foundation than simple tradition. With the consent and approbation of the above-named "Gomme of the Dale," Serlo de Grendon invited some of the Præmonstratensian monks of Calke to settle at Depedale, and to assist him in founding a regular monastery; and for this purpose he settled some lands upon them. This occurred, according to Tanner, in the reign of Richard I., in the latter part of the twelfth century, and they commenced the foundation of that Abbey, the ruins of which still attest the skill and wealth of successive builders. The sanctity which soon distinguished the monks of Depedale attracted many noble and wealthy visitors, who seldom departed without leaving substantial proofs of their respect. But after many years of possession, these monks began to grow remiss in the discharge of their office, and are said to have frequented the forest more than the cloister; and to have devoted themselves with greater earnestness to the pleasures of the chase, than to the duties of the choir! Their frequent depredations upon the deer in the neighbourhood at length drew down upon them the anger of the king, and he ordered them to be removed. Finding themselves thus involved in difficulties, they resigned all their possessions into the hands of their patron, and returned to Calke. The house being thus deserted, the Abbot of Topholme, in Lincolnshire, was requested to send some members of his Abbey to occupy it; and, accordingly, six were sent to Depedale for this purpose. These on their arrival were enriched by a grant of land in Stanley, and the Abbey was henceforth to be called, "The Abbey de Parco Stanley." But notwithstanding this endowment, it is said the monks were kept in a state of great poverty, from the vast expenses which they incurred in supporting and entertaining many, who taking advantage of their defenceless condition, quartered themselves upon them! They had scarcely any cultivated land to supply them with the common necessaries of life; and after vainly struggling for some time with their adverse fortune, they were compelled to follow the example of their predecessors, and to return to

the monastery from whence they had come. They were invited to do this by the Abbot of Topholme, who on being made acquainted with the miseries they were enduring, requested them at once to return. "Solitary, stained, and sallow," said the chronicler, "sat that daughter of Zion—the Church of Depedale!" not, however, to remain long in her sackcloth and ashes; for the Abbey of Depedale, although in a state of poverty, had nevertheless attained a very considerable reputation for sanctity; and this induced another body of Præmonstratensian monks to migrate here from Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, which was a rich and powerful monastery, having been founded in the year 1153, by Thomas le Flemangh, and was at that time in a flourishing condition. It fared, however, no better with them at Depedale than with their predecessors, for after residing there some time, and likewise suffering from the effects of poverty, a circumstance occurred which is said to have inspired them with a determination to quit their new abode.

On a certain day, as one of the monks was about to arrange the lamps at the altar, the whole of them fell down with a loud crash, and were broken in pieces! This naturally had a very powerful effect on minds always open to what they believed were divine interpositions; and when the prior, who had been sent for, beheld what had happened, he said, "Let us depart hence, for nothing seems to prosper with us, but all things are adverse! And truly, my brethren, I declare that the Lord hath judged us to be unworthy of this place; or, perhaps, hath reserved us for other and better things." These words were a comfort to them in their distress; but, before they had time to give them the consideration they required, and ere many days had elapsed, the Abbot of Welbeck himself came to pay them a visit. As it was by his advice they left the flourishing abbey of Welbeck, he was much disappointed and grieved to see the wretched state in which they were living; and on his return home he lost no time in holding a chapter, and after a consultation, it was determined that the monks should be recalled from Depedale. Once more, therefore, this sacred spot was forsaken, but it did not long remain in its desolate condition; a circumstance having occurred which led to its permanent establishment, and contributed to render it, in every respect, a flourishing community at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Ralph Fitz-Geremund having given his sanction to the foundation of a religious house at Depedale, under singular circumstances, the completion of that foundation was brought about in an equally remarkable way. This Ralph had a son named William, who purchased the manor of Stanley, and having an only daughter named Matilda, he granted the manor of Stanley to her in dower on her marriage with Geoffry de Salicosa. These being without offspring, resolved to dedicate the manor of Stanley to the service of God; and for this purpose to make a solemn grant of it to the Monastery of Depedale. Although this manor had been conveyed to Geoffry and Matilda on their marriage, yet they thought it right to obtain the consent of their father before they offered their gift. William Fitz-

Ralph being much pleased with the proposal, heartily joined in the dedication; and in order that all might be done with regularity, he sent for his nephew, William de Grendon, a priest, the son of his sister Margaret, who had married Serlo de Grendon, and thus addressed him: "I purpose," said he, "to build a monastery of the Order of the Præmonstratensians, by the advice of my friends, in my park at Stanley, a place which is contiguous to that of Depedale, of which you are the patron, and where three congregations of different men have successively flourished, all of whom being attacked and driven away by intolerable poverty, have left the spot desolate. And I most truly am persuaded that you will bestow that place upon my new establishment, so that between me and thee we may provide out of our lands possessions and goods, which God hath granted us—should God grant us length of life—that the religious men who shall be called thither may not be compelled by necessity to beg, or to change their situation." This proposal being as agreeable to the mind of William de Grendon, as it was to that of his uncle, he replied, "Blessed be the name of the Lord, who hath inspired thee with so pious a purpose! And blessed by God may they be who have given thee this counsel! So mayest thou speedily take in hand, happily in the name of the Lord, that which thou hast in thy mind, if it so pleaseth thee, particularly as men are so frail and mortal! And I will bestow the place of Depedale and all the appurtenances which are mine to grant; and never at any former period were the inhabitants of that place—whether black or white canons dwelling there—located there with more certain hope of fruitful grace. Yet I grant this place on one condition: that a priest of that congregation shall every day, in perpetuity, within the chapel of Depedale—which they must keep in repair—celebrate mass for my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all those that are at rest in Christ; and, further, that upon the great table in the refectory, there shall be placed one loaf of conventual bread, beer, and money, to be distributed to the poor."

After these arrangements had been made, their execution was entrusted to Geoffry de Salicosa and his wife; and their father enjoined them to proceed immediately with their foundation of the proposed monastery. Having received the charters and other documents necessary for the foundation, they went to Newhouse, a Præmonstratensian monastery in Lincolnshire, in order to procure from thence a sufficient number of monks to form a convent at Stanley. Such was the fame of the monastery at Newhouse at that time, that the chronicler tells us "there were among the monks, men fragrant with the flowers of the virtues, so that they had the rose of the firmest patience, the lily of chastity, and particularly the violet of the contemplation of celestial life, whom the sincerity of life, and virtue of manners so honoured, that from sea to sea, throughout all the districts of the English kingdom, their sanctity sent abroad its odour."

Geoffry and Matilda on arriving at Newhouse found there a wise and prudent abbot, whose name was Lambert, under whose rule the monas-

tery acquired a very high reputation for learning and piety. Geoffry and his wife were courteously received by the venerable father, who after being made acquainted with the object of their visit, held a council with his brethren, which resulted in permission being granted them to lead forth nine canons to their new monastery. Among these were Walter de Steteneye, who was the first abbot of Dale, and John of Byford, the son of Baldwin of Byford, the friend and associate of Peter de Gansila, who was one of the founders of Newhouse. The following is the foundation deed of Geoffry de Salicosa and Matilda his wife, confirming the grant of William de Grendon, concerning the lordship of Depedale.

"To all the faithful in Christ, now and evermore health. You may understand that we, Geoffry de Salicosa-Mara, and Matilda my wife, the daughter of William Fitz-Ralph, sometime Seneshal of Normandy, have granted, and by this deed confirmed to God, to the Church of the blessed Mary of Stanley Park, and to the Abbot and Canons of the Præmonstratensian Order, serving God in that place, the whole donation which William de Grendon made to the said Church by his deed of free and perpetual gift, namely, the Lordship of Depedale, with all its appurtenances and liberties, and six shillings of annual payment, which the said William was accustomed to demand, by tributary right, for six bovates of land in Okebroke."

There were many liberal benefactors to the Abbey of Dale, who bestowed upon the monks, lands of considerable value, and the advowsons of Heanor, Ilkeston, and Kirk Hallam; so that at the time of its dissolution, in 1539, its revenues were estimated at £144 4s. per annum.

From the great extent of its monastic buildings—which is manifest from their ruins—we may easily imagine that they took many years to complete; and, therefore, many abbots presided over a society but scantily provided with dwellings. It is generally considered that the foundation of the abbey really commenced when Geoffry de Salicosa, and Matilda his wife, endowed it with the lordship of Depedale, and placed there the canons whom they had invited from Newhouse, with Walter de Steteneye as their abbot. But if we take into account the residence of those monastics who from time to time dwelt there, after Ralph Fitz-Geremund had given his sanction to the hermit, the period of its first foundation may be referred to an earlier date, probably in the latter part of the twelfth century.

Walter de Steteneye was unquestionably the first abbot whose name is recorded; and although he presided over the monastery rather more than 31 years, yet there are no traces of any work remaining which can be assigned to the date of his abbacy. He was succeeded by five others, viz., William, John Gauncorth, Hugh of Lincoln, Simon, and Laurence, whose period of government extended over 58 years, but no marks of any kind were left behind them!

Richard of Normanton succeeded Laurence, and the only memorial of his rule was a sad state of dilapidations which he allowed to take place, and which proved burdensome to his successors. It is some-

what remarkable, that although he allowed the few buildings which had been erected to fall into a state of ruinous decay, which pressed heavily on the resources of the abbey, yet after his retirement from office for six years, during which John of Lincoln presided, he was re-elected on the death of John of Lincoln, and continued his government for nearly two years longer! He was succeeded by John Horsley, of whom no traces remain, although he presided nearly twenty-seven years! But he was probably advanced in life when he was appointed, as he is said to have been worn out by years when he voluntarily resigned his office. He was succeeded by John Woodhouse, who after a short rule of three months was succeeded by William Horsley, who presided over the abbey nearly twenty-three years, and it was under his supervision that many of the conventual buildings were erected. Indeed, there are no marks of any earlier work discernible among the ruins which still remain. William Horsley was succeeded by Roger de Kyrketon, who after presiding about three years-and-a-half was succeeded by William de Bonley, A.D. 1355, the period of whose abbacy far exceeded that of any preceding abbot, extending over forty-two years! He died in the year 1397, and to his skill and munificence the chief portion of the abbey must be attributed. The period of his rule was a great portion of the brightest period for architectural display; and this circumstance, combined with his own refined taste, accounts for the beauty of his works. He not only repaired whatever had fallen into decay, but he also added considerably to what his predecessors had built. His successor, Henry Moneyasche, had a long period of rule, extending over 39 years; but from the records of the abbey he does not appear to have been remarkable for anything beyond a long period of rule. His successor, John Spondon, however, is said to have been diligent in improving his monastery, and to him is attributed the building of the nave and choir; but to judge from the small portion of tracery which still remains in the east window, forming the arch which is now standing, it may with propriety be assigned to William de Bonley, of whose skill mention has just been made. It is certainly a lovely production, and belongs rather to the second than the third period of Gothic architecture. It cannot be denied, however, that John Spondon added considerably to the buildings. As the time of dissolution drew near the abbots seem to have been stimulated to greater exertions in beautifying their abbey; for when John Spondon, after presiding twenty-two years, died, he was succeeded by John Stanley, who built the cloisters—no part of which, unfortunately, remains. He was a very considerable benefactor to his monastery, not only by the additions which he made, and on which he was constantly employed during the whole period of his rule, which lasted twenty-two years, but also by the prudence with which he managed the general affairs of his brethren. His successor was Richard of Nottingham, who following the example of preceding abbots, caused many additions to be made, and repaired those parts, which through lapse of time were falling into decay. He presided nineteen years, and was succeeded by John Stanton, who, according to Dugdale, was the

last abbot ; but in the Commissioners' account it appears that John Bede was the abbot at the time the surrender was made. In the days of Abbot Stanton the storm, which had long been gathering, burst over the land, and reduced to ruin many a fair building which, during the five preceding centuries, had been erected by the piety and munificence of kings and nobles. It is true that the fine gold was cankered, and that errors were mingled with the truth ; but the learning and piety of those ages which witnessed the erection of buildings serving as depositories for divine truth—and often as a refuge for the defenceless or the weak—are too inconsiderately condemned. Our great historian, Camden, remarks with regard to religious houses, that there are some people who take it amiss that in his noble history he has mentioned monasteries and their founders. "I am sorry," says he, "but—not to give them any just offence—let them be angry if they will. Perhaps they would have it forgotten that our ancestors were, and we are, Christians ; since there were never more certain indications and glorious monuments of Christian piety and devotion to God than were those ; nor were there any other seminaries for the propagation of the Christian religion and true literature ; however, it came to pass that in a loose age some rank weeds ran up too fast, which required rooting out." This was very true, but it certainly did not justify "the merciless destruction with which this violent transfer of property was accompanied, as it remains a lasting and ineffaceable reproach upon those who partook of the plunder, or permitted it ! Who can call to mind without grief and indignation, how many magnificent edifices were overthrown in this undistinguishing havoc ! The noblest works of architecture, and the most memorable monuments of antiquity ; each the blessing of the surrounding country ; and collectively the glory of this land ! The persons into whose hands the abbey lands passed, used their new property as ill as they had acquired it. The tenants were compelled to surrender the writings by which they held estates for two or three lives, at an easy rate, payable chiefly in produce : the rents were trebled, and quadrupled, and the fines raised in even more enormous proportion—sometimes even twenty-fold ! Nothing of the considerate superintendence which the monks had exercised,—nothing of their liberal hospitality was experienced from these '*step lords*,' as Bishop Latimer in his honest indignation denominated them !" * The founders of monasteries denounced a perpetual curse upon any one who should usurp, diminish, or injure, any of those possessions which they had freely given ; or divert them from the object to which they had been solemnly consecrated : and the good old historian, William of Malmesbury, in alluding to those who had laid sacrilegious hands upon monastic property, observed, that the denunciation had always up to his time, *i. e.*, the twelfth century, been manifestly fulfilled, seeing that no person had ever thus trespassed against it without coming to disgrace,—without the judgment of God ! It would, indeed, be well if this were carefully weighed by those who, from any circumstances whatever, are at present the possessors of abbey lands !

* Southey.

It cannot be denied that gross abuses had crept into the monastic system, previous to the sixteenth century, and that these abuses, wherever they were found, required reformation; but it is equally certain that there is a wide difference between reformation and destruction! Reformation, however, although valuable in other respects, would not have answered the purpose of the courtiers and royal favourites of those days,—plunder being their object! If monasteries instead of being swept away, had been really reformed; if they had been reserved for persons not tied by monastic vows, but who satisfied to endure hardships, and content with poverty, were ready from the pure love of God, to devote themselves to preaching, study, and prayer, our large towns would have been supplied, not as now, with three or four overburdened clergymen, but with a numerous body of men, ready, under episcopal guidance, to do the work of Apostles and Evangelists, to multitudes (the expression is not too strong), now lying in darkness and in the shadow of death! Thoughts like these will force themselves upon any thoughtful person, when viewing these sacred ruins; and as these monuments of consummate art present themselves to our notice, they cannot but excite in our minds feelings of indignation and regret.

The arch of the eastern window, which stands alone in its desolation, is an undeniable proof of the grandeur of Dale Abbey before its dissolution.* A portion of the gateway still remains; and memorials of the ancient architect, and skilful mason, may be found in almost all the buildings and walls in the neighbourhood. The refectory of the abbey, together with many other interesting relics, were purchased by Francis Pole, Esq., and transferred to Morley Church, where they are still carefully preserved. The refectory windows were filled with stained glass, on which were depicted various legends, a portion of these unfortunately perished through neglect, but those which remained were some years since restored most skilfully by Warrington, of London, at the expense of T. O. Bateman, Esq.

The cell, too, is yet in existence, although painfully neglected, in which the pious baker from Derby was content to spend many weary days and nights in solitary devotion! It has been already stated that the building which is now used for a Parish Church, was in all probability built on the same spot where a chapel was erected by "The Gomme of the Dale," sometime previous to the foundation of the chief part of the abbey. There is a house adjoining, forming with the church one building. An ancient gallery extends over three-fourths of the church, which makes it probable that the house was used, either as an infirmary for the sick, and the gallery a place where they could join in divine service; or else that it was erected for the use of lepers, after the completion of the chapel and choir of the abbey. This, however, is only conjecture, as none of the ancient records of the abbey make any allusion to it.†

* The vignette at the head of this article, for which the Editor is indebted to Mr. Keene, represents this picturesque ruin.

† An account of this curious chapel, and of other details connected with Dale Abbey, and of the tiles and stained glass removed from thence to Morley Church, is proposed to be given in a future number of the "RELIQUARY."

ED. RELIQUARY.

Ever since the destruction of the abbey, however, it has been used as the Parish Church. It is the only portion which escaped in the general plunder; for when the spoiler came every thing which could be converted into money was sold, although the sum realized was scarcely worth computing, as may be seen from the following inventory, copied from one of the "*Additional MSS.*" in the British Museum: MS. 6698, P. 529.

DALE PRIORY.

Hereafter folowyth all such p'cells of implements or housholde stuffe, corne, catell, ornaments of the church, and such other lyke founde within the monastery at the tyme of the dyssolution of the same house sould by the Kynges Commissioners to Francis Pole, Esquire the 24th day of October, in the 30th yere of our soveraigne lorde Kyng Henry the Eighth.

- Fyrst; at the hygh aulter, a table of woode paynted; 2 candlestyks of brasse; a lamp; the seat in the Quier; a crucifyx; Mary & John; a payre of organs, 20s.
- It: On the ryght of the Quier 2 aulter, wyth 2 tables of allebaster sould for 6s.
- It: A grate of yren abowte the founder, and tymbe worke there sould for 8s.
- The Church. It: The rode alter in the church, and a rode there 2s.
- It: In the Lady chapel a table of alebaster and certain seats & wood there sould for 5s.
- It: In the lyttle chapel of our Lady a table of alebaster with an image of our Lady there, sould for 3s.
- It: The partition of tymber in the bodye of the church, 20s.
- It: The clock there sould for 6s.
- It: The roofs, yren, glasse, paving stones, and grave stones, and paving stones in the church sould for £18.
- The Dorter. It: The Dorter there sould for 7s. 6d.
- It: There 2 tynacles of blacke sattin: a cope of the same, with albes thereto belonging; a suite of white silk with a cope to the same, spotted with black stars; a suite of black silk, 8 old copes and 8 old aulter clothes there sould for 40s.
- The Vestry. It: The roofs, yren and paving stones and the seats there, sould for £6.
- The Cloister. It: The glasse, yren, and paving stones there sould for 5s.
- The Chapter House. It: The glass, yren, and paving stones there sould for 30s.
- The Frater. It: There 2 tables and 2 formes sould for 12d.
- Hall. It: There 4 table clothes and 6 stands, sould for 5s.
- The Buttery. It: There a brasse pot in a furnace; 3 brasse pots; 3 lyttle pans; 3 spits; a payre of cupboards; 1 pot

The Kitchen.	chain ; 2 cressets ; 1 gridyren ; 1 payre of tongs ; a mortar with a pestel ; 40 plates and dishes, and saucers, sould for 40s.
The Brew House.	It: 2 leads ; a mashing vat ; a malt ark there sould for £4.
The Yelyng House.	It: There 12 yelyng leads ; a yele vat ; a cleansing vat ; 2 tubs, sould for 30s.
The Bake House, & The Boultyng House.	It: There a moulding board ; 3 troughs ; a boultyng ark, sould for 2s.
The Malt House.	It: A cistern of lead, and one brazer for a kynl sould for 13s. 8d.
The Bishop's Chamber.	It: There an old feather bed ; an old covering ; a bolster ; an old tester ; an old hanging, sould for 12s.
The Bonney Chamber.	It: An old feather bed ; an old coverlet ; a table with a forme ; the hangings of old saye, sould for 7s.
The Inner Chamber.	It: A feather bed ; 2 old coverings ; and a mattress there sould for 5s.
Elton Chamber.	It: A feather bed ; an old coverlet ; a tester of linen cloth, sould for 4s.
The Inner Chamber.	It: A matrass & a coverlet sould for 2s.
Cattle at the Monastery.	It: 8 oxen sould for £4. It: 15 young bullocks at 4s. a piece 60s. It: 20 pigs sould for 13s. 4d. It: Calves there sould for 20s. It: Horses there sould for 20s. £9 13s. 4.
Cattle at Bayhaye Grange.	It: 11 Kine sould for 100s. It: Sheep there sould for £4 13s. 4d. It: Cheese there 2s. ; 1 pot 4d. ; 2 pans 20d. £9 17s. 4d.
Cattle at Oakbrook Grange.	It: 1 cow 6s. 8d. It: 7 swine 12s. It: 1 horse 6s. 8d. It: 8 oxen sould for 100s. £6 5 4d.
Grain at The Monastery.	It: 3 Quarters of Wheat at 8s. the Quarter....24s. It: 4 Quarters of Rye at 7s. the Quarter.....28s. It: 6 Quarters of Malt at 4s. the Quarter.....24s. } s. It: 2 Quarters of Peas at 4s. the Quarter.....8s. } 108 It: 3 Quarters of Oates at 16d. the Quarter....4s. } It: 10 Loads of Hay at 2s. the Load.....20s.
Grain at Bayhaye Grange.	It: 6 Quarters of Peas sould for 24s.
Grain at Oakbrook Grange.	It: 1 Quarter of Rye 7s. It: 10 Quarters of Barley 40s, It: 3 Quarters of Peas 12s. It: 6 Loads of Hay 12s. It: 1 Quarter of Barley in the Malt House 4s. 75s.
Waynes at the Monastery.	It: There 2 Waynes sould for 6s. 8d.
Waynes at Oakbrook Grange.	It: There 2 old Waynes sould for 6s. 8d.

The sum of all the goods aforesaid is £77 12s. 2d.

REWARDS GIVEN TO THE ABBOT AND COVENT THERE AT THEIR DEPARTURE.

	£	s.	d.
First, to John Bede, late Abbot	...	6	13 4
It: to Richard Wheteley	...	0	40 0
It: to John Gadman	...	0	40 0
It: to Richard Hawslen	...	0	40 0
It: to Thomas Bagshaw	...	0	40 0
It: to William Smyth	...	0	40 0

								£	s.	d.
It:	to John Banks	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to George Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to Robert Harvey	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	0
It:	to Rauffe Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	50	0
It:	to John Shemolde	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to Robert Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to James Cheryholme	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to James Cleyton	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
It:	to John Bateman	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	0
It:	to Robert Jerett	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	30	0
								£33	13	4

									s.	d.
It:	to Sir William Coke, the Parish Priest of Stanley, in reward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It:	to John Pendleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
It:	to Hugh Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0
It:	to William Winfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
It:	to Robert Nesse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0
It:	to William Tykhull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0
It:	to Robert Briggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0
It:	to Thomas Walsal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0
It:	to Thomas Dawson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
It:	to John Kneton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
It:	to Robert Pygyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4
It:	to Henry Bauldock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0
It:	to Roger Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0
It:	to William Weste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0
It:	to Randall Blechworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
It:	to John Campion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to John Campion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
It:	to John Tebaulde and his wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0
It:	to Margaret Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to Margery Fydler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0
It:	to Roger Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It:	to Luke Slake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
It:	to William Heryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
It:	to John of the Hennhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
It:	to William Laundsedale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to John Knoll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to John Brykwod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to Edmund Ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
It:	to John Taber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0

N.B.—Total Rewards £15 9s. 8d.

Cates bought. It: In cates bought and spent by the Commissioners there; and for the safe keeping of the goods and cattle there during the said tyme £6 6s. 8d. The sum of payment aforesaid is £55 9s. 8d.

Mem: There remayneth specialtie of £30 upon Francis Pole, Esquire, for money by hym due for the goods and cattel there by hym bought payable at the feast of the nativity of our Lord God, which shall be in the year of our saide Lord God 1540.

And so remayneth in the said Commissioners handes — for they have paide more than they have received by the sum of £7 17s. 6d., certain goods, or stuff, late belonging to the said Priory which remayneth unsoulde.

White Plate. Fyrst, 11 spoons; 3 lyttle chalices; and the plate of a cross of wood all which weighing 62oz.

Bells remayning. It: There remayneth 6 Bells, weighing 47 cwt. at — the hundreth.

Lead remayning It: There remayneth 200 fotheres of lead, valued at £4
unsoulda. the fother.

Mem. There remayneth all the houses edyfyed upon the scite of the saide late Priory ; the roff, Glasse, yren, paving stones, and grave stones in the church ; the roff, yren, glasse, and paving stones in the cloyster ; the glasse, yren, paving stones in the chapter house ; the glasse, yren, and paving stones in the frater, soulda, and only except.

Mem. The said Francis Pole, Esquire, was put in possession of the scite of the said late Priory, and all the demaynes to it appertaynyng to our soveraigne Lorde the Kinge's use, the 23^d day of October in the 30th year of the reyn of our saide soveraigne Lorde Kyng Henry the 8th.

PENSIONS AND STIPENDS APPOINTED AND ALLOTTED TO THE LATE ABBOT AND COVENT OF THE SAID LATE MONASTERY BY THE AFORESAID COMMISSIONERS.

					£	s.	d.
Pensions to the religious.	Fyrst, to John Bede, late Abbot	...	...	...	26	13	4
	It: to Richard Wheteley, Prior	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to John Gadman	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to Richard Hawlen	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to Thomas Bagshaw	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to William Smyth	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to John Banks	...	...	...		100	0
	It: to John Shemolde	...	...	...		66	8
	It: to George Coke	...	...	...		100	0
	It: to Robert Harvey	...	...	...		106	8
	It: to Rauffe Heryson	...	...	...		100	0
	It: to Robert Wilson	...	...	...		66	8
	It: to James Cheryholme	...	...	...		66	8
	It: to James Clayton	...	...	...		40	0
	It: to John Bateman	...	...	...		40	0
	It: to Robert Jerett	...	...	...		16	8

Sim £38 10s.

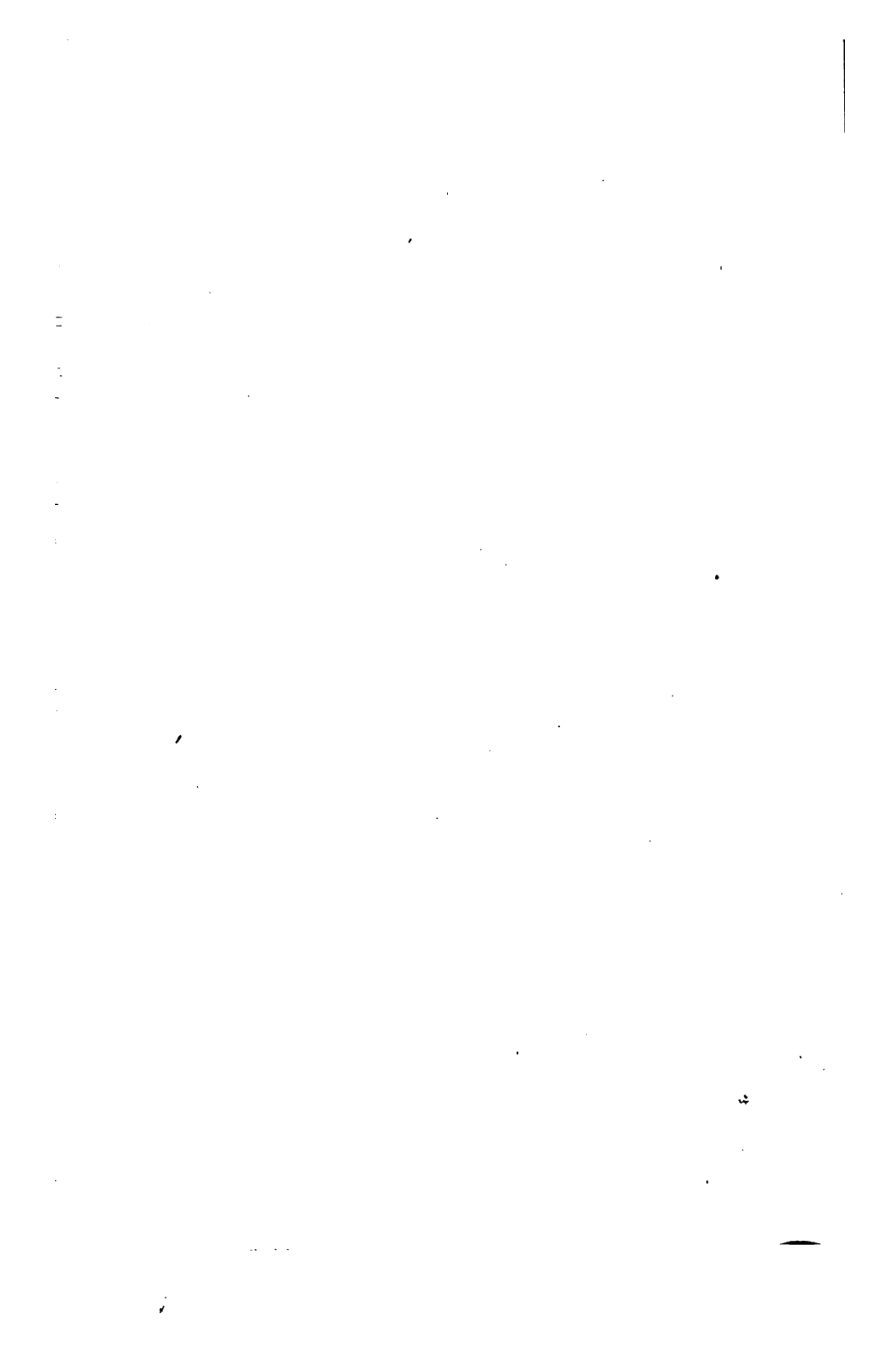
FEES AND ANNUITIES GRANTED OUT BY COVENT SEAL BEFORE THE TIME OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SAID LATE MONASTERY.

						s.	d.
Fyrst, to Sir Henry Sacheverell	...	...	...	...	...	28	8
It: to Richard Whetyley	...	...	...	...	...	40	0
It: to Adam Bardsay	...	...	...	...	...	40	0
It: to Charles Bruerton	...	...	...	...	...	53	4
It: to Sir John Willowby	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It: to Vicar of Spondon, by composition	...	...	...	...	...	40	0
It: to Rauffe Hawke	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It: to Thomas Thakker	...	...	...	...	...	53	4
It: to Robert Whyteley	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It: to Nicholas Powtrell	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It: to Henry Crosse, a house and a close to the yearly value of	...	...	...	...	...	20	0
It: to John Towers	...	...	...	...	...	20	0

Sim £18 13s. 4d.

DEBTS OWING TO DIVERS PERSONS BY THE SAID LATE MONASTERY, BEFORE THE TIME OF THE DISSOLUTION THEREOF.

					£	s.	d.
Fyrst, to Sir Henry Sacheverell, Knight	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
It: to Agnes Brayes	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
It: to the Executors of Alices Garter	...	...	...	...	40	0	
It: to the Vicar of Heanor	...	...	...	...	20	0	
It: to Dawson for fish	...	...	...	...	20	0	
It: to the Church of Ylkeston for wax, 8 dozen	...	...	...	...



						£	s.	d.
It:	to Doctor North	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
It:	to Piers Holland, for his annuity	...	...	...	...	10	0	
It:	to Vicar of Spondon, for his composition	...	...	...	...	20	0	
It:	to Roger Colyar's wife of Derby, for candles	...	...	...	...	9	0	
It:	to Vicar of St. Mary's in Nottingham, 4 oaks	...	...	...	...
It:	to Robert Smyth of Derby, for brick and tile	...	...	...	...	5	10	
It:	to John Halom of Stanley for yren and steel	...	...	...	...	20	0	

Sim £24 11s. 6d.

DEBTS OWING TO THE SAID LATE MONASTERY, WHOSE NAMES HERE-
AFTER FOLLOWETH.

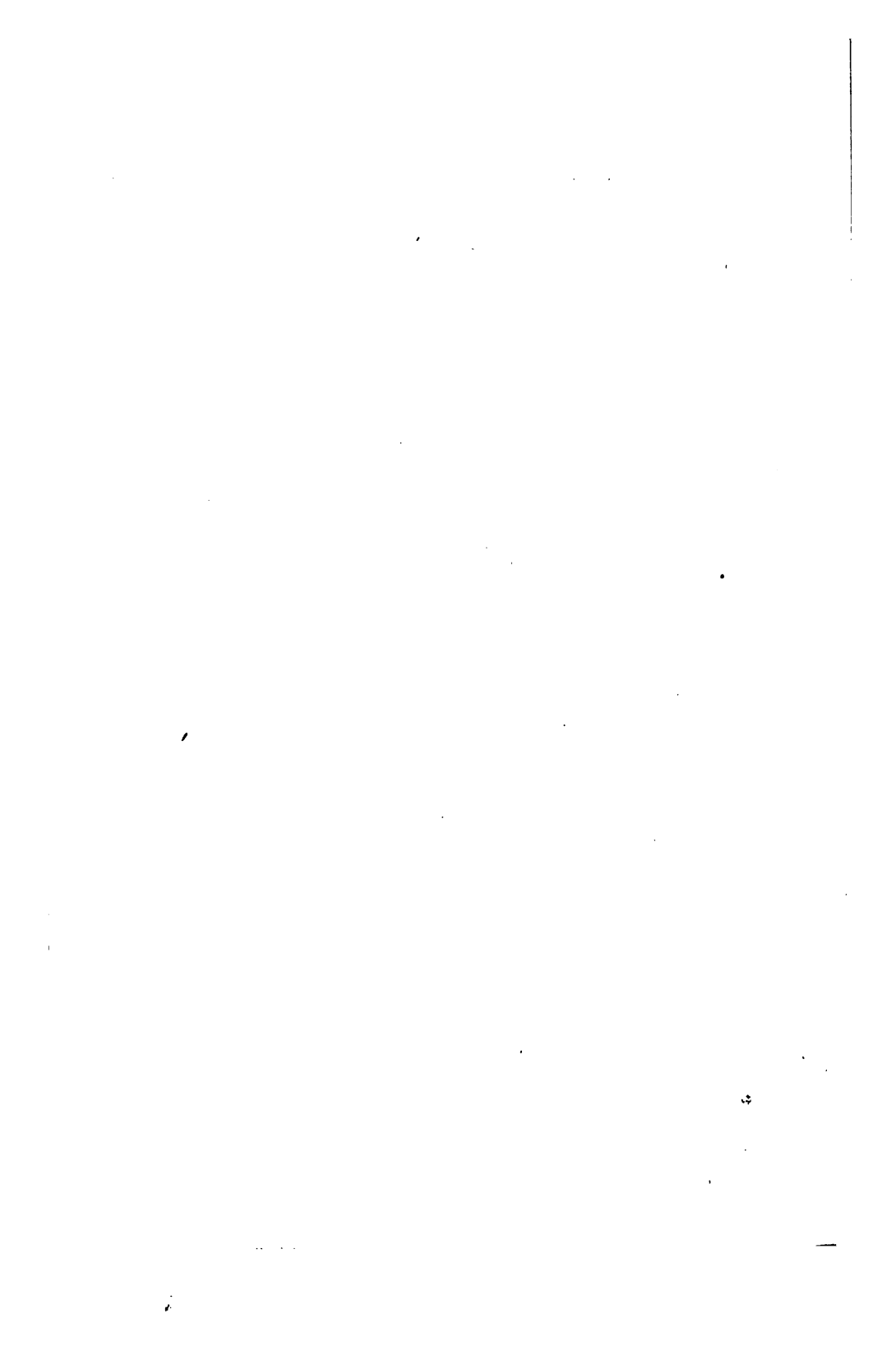
Fyrst, Robt. Nesshe oweth for woods within the closyng of hys farme, and the rows and hedges thereof, due at our Lady-day next ensuing.

N.B.—The following names head the afore-written account of Dale Abbey as Commissioners :—

John Browhyll.	Thomas Bothouse.	Robt. Wandell.
Robert Palmer.	Rycd. Haryson.	Robt. Macham.
Robert Hyll.	John Palmer.	Thos. Sheton.
Lawrence Dawes.	Rychard Sotton.	Raffe Sowthwell.

Francis Pole, Esq., having been the chief purchaser of the furniture, &c., belonging to the abbey, became lessee of the abbey lands under the Crown, in the year 1539, and in 1554 he had a grant made in fee of this property; and in the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, one of the Justices of the King's Bench. Sir John Port had a son, who married the heiress of Giffard, the daughter of an eminent family in Staffordshire, and he dying without male issue, his property was divided among his three daughters, who were co-heiresses. One married a Gerard, of Bryn, in Lancashire; another married Sir George Hastings, who afterwards became Earl of Huntingdon; and the third married Sir Thomas Stanhope, an ancestor of the Earl of Chesterfield. Dorothy, who married Sir George Hastings, brought Dale to her husband; and Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, purchased it of a descendant of Sir George Hastings, early in the seventeenth century. Sir Henry Willoughby had no son, and he was succeeded by four daughters, co-heiresses. The elder daughter married Sir Henry Griffith, and died without issue; the second married—first, Sir Thomas Aston, and secondly, the Hon'ble Anchitil Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford. The third married—first, Sir J. Bellingham, Bart., and secondly, George Purefoy, Esq. The fourth married Sir Symonds Dewes, Bart. On the death of Sir Henry Willoughby, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the families of Grey and Dewes. One moiety of their estate was purchased in 1716 by the trustees of Philip Earl of Chesterfield, of Sir Symonds Dewes, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl of Stanhope. The other moiety was purchased in 1778 of the Earl of Stamford, and the whole is now the property of the present Earl of Stanhope, an interesting ruin but a painful monument of sacrilege!

Morley.





ELF-SHOT AND ELFIN-DART.



THE ELF-SHOT AND THE ELFIN-DART OF THE NORTH.

BY FREDERICK C. LUKIS, F.S.A.

THE Stone Celt, as well as the Flint Arrow-head, are now so well known, that the superstitious title here given to those objects, as in days of yore, will in a few years more probably be entirely forgotten.

These early instruments of offence or of the chase, have, however, from the period when they were superseded by those of Bronze and Iron, been the wonderment of our forefathers, until a very late period; yet still the shepherd or labourer who now finds them considers them with surprise, and even with awe, if not with some notion of reverence or superstition.*

I forward a drawing of one which was mounted in silver, and which was suspended to the neck of an old lady from Scotland, for half-a-century. It was worn by her with something more than the common pride of ornament—"there was a real attachment to it; as the possessor of a charm or amulet at this day would be unhappy without the favoured object round his neck or arm, so was it with the old lady."

The "Elfin-Dart" of the North, was, like the "Elf-arrow," a flint missile, but of somewhat larger dimensions—it had not the projecting corners or "Tangs," as they are called in Denmark, but was fastened to a split spear-rod, and held by the *skin thread* of some fish or animal, with the addition of some pitch or gum, as may be seen in some of the weapons in the South Sea Islands.

It (the "Elf-Shot" as it is called), is engraved on Plate XX., as is also one of the "Elfin-Darts." The "Elf-shot," it will be seen, is a barbed flint arrow-head, similar in form to the examples engraved at the head of this article, which are given for the purpose of showing the form, before mounting in silver, of the one engraved on Plate XX.

* It may be well to note in connection with the subject of this highly interesting paper, that a somewhat similar superstition regarding flint arrow and spear-heads obtains in Derbysbire. These instruments are with some of the inhabitants looked upon as fairy darts, and are supposed to have been used by the fairies in injuring and wounding cattle. Happily this belief is rapidly wearing out, and the peasant who would formerly have destroyed a flint when found, now takes care of it, and brings it to myself or some other collector.

[ED. RELIQUARY.]

The respect paid to such objects is still in reality prevalent over more than one-half of the human race. These universal weapons of ancient times, to which superstition attaches some power of preventing evils, are kept in the house or on the person of the mountaineer, and to them, many a medicinal or anti-magical quality is yet ascribed. In the Hautes Alps, and in Savoy, it is not rare to find one of these stone instruments rolled up in the wool of the sheep, or the hair of the goat for good luck, or the prevention of the rot or putrid decay.

In Brittany the stone celt is frequently thrown down into the well for the purifying or the supplying of a continued spring of good water.

The Hindoo, in like manner, carries a stone celt into his temple, and offers it with much reverence to his Buddha or Mahadeo. In the year 1860, no less than five stone celts were removed from an altar reared in a forest near Allahabad, and another was placed in a small niche in a Peepul Tree, where the Hindoo was wont to kneel at the foot of his sacred tree. The possessing of a celt in a house is a sure preventive against the effect of storms, and I am in possession of several which had once been placed in the walls of various buildings, as a sure preservative against lightning and the thunderbolt (which has generally been called *thunderstone*), and is still fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder.. Shakespeare seems to have had this idea where he makes Guiderius and his brother sing—

“ Fear no more the lightning flash,
“ Nor all the dreaded *thunderstone*.”

In the Channel Islands, as well as in many parts of France, the stone celt is known by no other name than “*Coin de Foudre*,” and it follows, of course, if a celt is found in the earth after a storm, to attribute it to that cause. Some years ago, after a fearful storm which was accompanied with lightning, by which the signal staff of the watch-house was split and shivered, a farmer in the same neighbourhood picked up a flint celt measuring six inches. He at once broke off a small splinter of the celt, and by applying the instrument to his nose discovered a peculiar smell, which he wisely conceived to proceed from its *fire origin*. For some years the poor unfortunate celt became so dis-shaped by these frequent chippings, as to lose its character of the neolithic age, to which it really belonged, and it is now in my possession as a fair example of the drift period.

1650. July 4, S. the wife of Ottiwell Bagshawe.
 Dec. 28, S. a child of M^r. Thomas Allen.
1652. April 19, B. Mark furnace sone of George.
1655. May —, Matrimon solemniz^d inter francis Hallowes et Margaret Greatrix.
1659. April 17, Buried Elizabeth the daughter of John Harvey of Bomley Woodlands within the parish of Abbots Bromley in Staffordshire.
- " May 29, Baptized Rachell y^e daughter of Cromwell Meverell of Tids.
 July —, Baptized Joseph the son of Thomas Alleyne, of Whetstone.
 August —, Baptized Edward y^e son of John Alleyne, of Hucklow.
 " 28, Baptized Ann y^e daughter of M^r. Thomas Alleyne.
1660. April —, Buried Margaret Bagshaw widdow of Wormhill.
 June 10, Baptized Bathia the daughter of Cromwell Meverell of Tidswell.
 October —, Buried Ann Googer widow of Little Hucklow.
1661. April 29, Buried the wife of M^r. William Bagshaw of G^t Hucklow.
 May —, Buried Joseph the son of Thomas Alleyne of Whetstone.
 May 19, Baptized Robert y^e son of Robert Bagshaw of Litton.
 June 16, Baptized Matthew the sonn of George furnace of Tidswell.
 July 25, Baptized Obadiah the sonn of Mr. Cromwell Meverell of Tidswell.
 August 18, Buried Bathia y^e daughter of M^r. Meverell.
- " October 21, Buried Mary y^e daughter of M^r. Meverell of Tids.
 Nov. 6, Matrimony solemnised between M^r. William Bagshaw of G^t Hucklow and Eleanor Bagshaw of Taddington in y^e parish of Bakewell.
1663. March 25, Sep. Robert Lees juvenis de G^t Hucklow.
 " 26, Vidua Woddy de Grindlow.
 April 10, Sep. Rebecca filia M^r. C. Meverell de Tideswell.
1662. Isaac Sympson C^r.
 Thomas Alleyne,
 Thom. Bowden, } (Economi.
 Rob^t. Bagshaw,
- " April 22, Bap. Henric fil^s M^r. Thomas Alleyne de Tideswell.
 May 20, Sep. Henric fil^s M^r. Thomas Alleyne de Tids.
 Dec. 29, Matrimon solemnizatum inter Thomam Wyatt de Hill and Mariam Newton de Peake forest.
1676. March 29, Bap. Radulph filius Edmund James de Grindlow.
 April 2, B. Sarah filia Godf^r furnice de Greate Hucklowe.
 " 26, S. Ann filia Thomæ Statham de Tideswell.
 May 18, B. John filius Thomas Statham de Tideswell.
 June 25, B. Thomas fil^s Rowlandi Wood de Hucklow.
 " 29, S. Infantum Adami Hallowes de Tideswell.
 August 11, S. Infantem Johanes Sharshall de Grindloe.
 October 21, B. Maria fil. francis^e James de Grindlow.
 " 22, B. Johannes fil Roberti Alleyne de Whetstone.
 November 16, M. Anthony Solsby & Jane Benitt de Grindlow.
 Dec. 3, Sep. Robertus Meverill generos de dale head.
 " 11, Sep. Thomas Alleyne generos de Tidswell.
1677. Jan^y. 3, M. Gulielmus Needham et Ann Bowman de Hucklow in poche de Hope.
 March 20, B. Gratriok filia Gulielmi Simcoe de Hucklow.
 April 12, B. Jacobus Milnes filius Gulielmo de Grindloe.
 April 28, S. Maria uxor Johanes Alleyne de Huckloe.
 June 21, B. Thomas filius Thomas Statham de Whetstone.
 August 1, S. Dorothy filius (sic) Johannes Bagshaw de Milne houses.
 " 2, B. Gulielmus filius Johannes Alleyne de Mag^r Huckloe.
1677. August 5, B. Cornelius filius Johānes Priestly de Huckloe
 " 17, S. Margaret filia Johannes Bagshaw de Milnhouses.
 October 21, B. Johānes filius Roberti Frost de Mag^r Huckloe.
 November 4, B. Maria Bowman filia Martini de Magna Hucklow.
1678. June 7, S. Ellena filia Johan Alleyne de Mag^r Hucklow in poch de Hope.
 July 13, B. Ann filia Wilielmi Milnes de Grindloe.
 Sept. 18, Bap. Sam. Bagshawe filius Johes de Huckloe Mag^r.
1678. January 25, S. Johes filius Robti Alleyne de Wheton.
 " " Sep. Johes Howson de Hucklow Magna.
 February 25, M. Radum Bagshawe de Chappell et Annam Cotterell de ffarefield in poch de Hope.

1678. April 26, B. Radulphus James filius Edmundi de fflowloe.
 1679. June 21, B. Carolus Statham filius Thome.
 " September 21, B. Thomæ Bagshawe filius Roberti de Litton.
 " October 29, B. Mariæ Jerman filia Edvardo de Litton.
 1680. April 25, S. Johannes Alleyne filius Johan de Huckloe Mag.
 " May 6, B. Guliel. Mills filius Guliel. de Grindloe.
 " June 9, B. Gulielmus Blackwall filius Georgia de Hucklow Mag.
 " September 15, S. Hell. Bagshaw filia Johis Bagshawe de Hucklow Magna.
 " Novr. 26, M. Elia Eare de Tids et Margaret Bagshaw in poh de Eam.
 1681. January 11, Sepult erat Lawrencius Brierley de Tids vicarius et A. M.
 1681. July 3, B. Jedidias filius John Bagshaw de Hucklow Mag.
 " Sep^r. 25, S. Dorothea Alleyne uxor Tho. de Tids.
 " November 13, B. Temperance filia Johannes Ruggley de Salto Pecco.
 1681. January 5, B. Barbara filia Tho. Statham de Westowne.
 " March 13, S. Susanna uxor Robertu Alleyne de Whestone.
 " April 1, S. M^{rs}. Dorothy Alleyne widd of Tiddswell.
 1682. June 13, Bap. Jone the daughter of William Kyrke of Gittricks.
 " June 22, S. Edward Alleyne de Great Hucklow in the parish of Hope.
 " August 24, Matrimoney solemnized between Robert Alleyne of Whestone and
 " Susanna Bright of Baslow in the parish of Bakewell.
 " September 10, B. Hannah the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Bagshawe of Tideswell.
 " December 24, S. Ralph the sone of Mr. Bolleigne of Chapple-le-frith.
 1682. February 25, B. Anne the daughter of Abraham Statham of Tiddeswall.
 1683. April 15, " Matrimoney solemnized between Thomas Alleyne of Whestone and
 " Ann Joyle of Castleton "
 " June 1, S. Mary Bagshaw vidua de Hucklow.
 1683. Jan^y 16, " Matrimoney solemnized between Mr. John Grammer of Bakewell
 " and Jane Bagshaw of Great Hucklow."
 1684. April 12, S. Barbara uxor Thomasi Statham de Whestowne Gen.
 " May 18, " Sepult erat Mr. Samuelli Coats of Rouden in Com York."
 " August 30, M. solemnized between Adam Beverley of Tideswell aud Mary
 " Alleyne of Whestowne.
 1685. April 4, Sep. James filius Gulielmi Milnes de Grinloe.
 " May 5, Bap. Thom. filius Nich. Bagshaw de Tideswell.
 " June 21, B. Sara filia Abraham Statham de Tiddeswell.
 " August 31, " Sep^t. Alicia uxor Adam Bagshaw de Wormhill."
 1685. February 19, S. Hannah filia Abraham Statham de Tidswell.
 " March 14, B. Rich : filius Gulielmi Milnes de Greenlowe.
 1686. April 23, Bap. filia Henric Kirke de Gretterickes.
 " Thos. Statham, }
 " Anthony Nail, } Churchwardens.
 " George Bagshaw, }
 " October 9, " Nup^t inter Thomas Statham Gen. de Tiddeswell et Maria Shire-
 "cliffe de Ecclesfield."
 1686. January 19, Nup^t inter Tristeram Ratcliffe et Elizab. Middleton de Westowne.
 1687. July 23, Sep^t Rebecca filia Thomæ Alleyne deceased de Tideswell.
 " October 20, Bap. Maria filia Thomæ Statham Gen. de Tideswell.
 " November 29, Sep^t Barbara Meverill de Tiddeswell.
 1687. February 5, Bap. Sarah filia Gulielm Milnes de Grindlow.
 1688. June 4, Sep^t Infans Beebe Eyre de Tideswell.
 " " 22, Bap^t Gulielmi filius Tristerum Ratcliffe de Westowne.
 " August 23, Nup^t inter Mr. John Hall et M^{rs}. Dorothea Alsop de Castleton.
 " September 16, Bap. Samuelli filius Abraham Statham de Tiddeswell.
 " November 30, Sep. Samuelli filius Abraham Statham de Tiddswell.
 1689. September 12, Bap. Henricus filius M^{rs}. Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 " December 1, Bap. Elizab. filia Willielmi Milnes de Grindlow.
 " " 29, Sep. Hellen uxor John Alleyne de Hucklow Magna.
 1690. March 25, Nup^t inter Mr. Henry Blake et Maria Lomas de Tiddswell.
 1691. April 17, Sep^t Thomas filius Johann Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " June 12, Sep^t Samuelli filius Abraham Statham de Tiddswell.
 " Mr. Richard Vinnit (?) }
 " Mr. Daniel Totty, } Vicars.
 " October 8, Bap^t Elizabeth filia Mag^r Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.

1692. April 30, Sept. Richard filius Robti Wilson de Tunstead.
 " May 19, Sep. ——— (sic) uxor John Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " July 1, Nup^t inter Mr. Rowland Heathcoat de Tackall et M^r. Susannah Bagshaw de Wormhill.
 1693. May 24, Sep^t infans Dom. Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 " July. — The fourth day of July, the Reverend Father in God William floyd. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry came to Tiddswell about 11 o'clock, and preached, and after Sermon did confirm four hundred and ninety and five persons.
 1694. March 15, Sep. Rob^t. filius Robti Bagshaw de Litton.
 1694. April 12, Sep^t Johan filius Dom. John Bagshaw de Hucklow.
 Dec. 27, Bap^t William filius Dom. Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 1695. May 6, Sep^t Thom. Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " July 25, Sep^t Catherine Bagshaw de Milnehouse-dale.
 " November 18, Sep^t Jacobi Milnes de Grinloe.
 " "N.B. — Johannes Allen, A.B. vicarius in quietam possessionem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Tiddswell inductus fuit 3^o die Feb., 1695."
 1696. May 13, Sep^t Thomas Alleyne de Westowne.
 1697. February 9, Sep^t Sarah uxor Abraham Statham de Tiddswell.
 " " 13, Nup^t inter Josephus Vernon et Margaret Needham.
 1697. May 27, Bap^t Frances filia Dom Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.

Mr. Edward Alleyne, }
 Tristeram Ratcliffe, } Churchwardens.

1698. December 28, Bap. Georgius filius Thomæ Statham Gen. de Tiddswell.
 1698. January 1, Sp^t Richard filius Gulielmi Milnes de Grinloe.
 " " 30, Nup^t inter Carolus Furnis et Mariam Bagshawe.
 " March 16, Sep. Georgius filius Thomæ Statham gen. de Tiddswell.
 1700. January 15, Sep^t Tristeram Ratcliffe de Westowne weaver.
 February 4, Sep^t John Bowden of Bomford, perished on Tiddswell Moor
 1701. May 8, Sep. Samuell Oldfield de Tiddswell miner kil'd i' th' mines on Tidslow.
 " May 21, Nup^t inter Edward Alleyne weaver et Jane Bennett de Tunstead.
 " August 10, Sep. Maria filia Robti Staley de Tiddswell, silder.
 1702. January 27, Bap. Anna filia Dom Thomæ Statham de Tiddswell.
 " March 10, Sep^t Margaret filia Rob^t. Wilson de Tunstead.
 1704. April 12, Sep^t Elizabeth filia de Dom Alexander Ratcliffe sen.
 " May 31, Nup^t inter Anthony Wilson et Elizabeth Bagshaw.
 " Sept. 18, Sep. Johan Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 " November 8, Sep. Johannem Bagshaw Esq^r. de Magna Hucklow.
 " November 21, Nup^t inter Thomæ Kirke de psh of Chappell-le frith et Maria Carrington de psh Glossop.
 1704. March 22, Sep. Anna filia Thomæ et Mariæ Statham de Tyddswell.

Mr. Jno. Statham. }
 Mr. Adam Bagshaw, } Churchwardens.

1705. August 14, Sep. Henricus fil. Thomæ et Mariæ Statham de Tyddswell.
 " November 18, Sep. Joanna Bagshaw vidua de Hucklow Magna.
 1706. February 4, Nuptiæ rita Henricum Kirke at Annam Needham in Parochia de Chapel.
 March 23, Sep. Susanna Allen virgo de Tyddswell.
 " October 4, Sepult. Elizabetha Relicta Johannis Bagshaw Ar. de Hucklow:
 " October 4, Sepult Samuel filius Johannes Bagshaw Ar. de Hucklow Magna.
 " October 19, Sep. Johannes Lathner Gen. de Blunts Hall, juxta Uttoxeter in Com. Stafford.
 1707. March 26, Sepultum Anna uxor Dⁿ. Adami Bagshaw de Hucklow Magna.
 1708. May 8, Sepult Sarah uxor Roberti Hodgkinson de Milne dale.
 1707. January 14, Sepult Abrahamus Statham de Litton.
 1709. June 8, Buryed William Oliver of Tideswell hee was killed with lightning y^e 7 day.
 " November 5, Married Thomas Gardom of Baslow and Elizabeth Brumhead of Bubnell both in y^e parish of Bakewell.
 " December 29, Baptized Samuell son of Nathaniel Bagshaw Gentleman of Tideswell
 1709. February 9, Married John Bagshaw and Ellen Wright both of Litton.
 " Marc^h 14, Buryed M^r. William Bagshaw of Great Hucklow in y^e parish of Hope.

1710. June 22, Married Arnold Kirk of y^e parish of Chapell le frith In y^e County Derby and Mary Sleigh of y^e parish of Sheen in y^e County of Stafford Lfensed.
1711. May 26, Buryed William Walker a poor pensioner Aged a hundred and twelve.
Ellis Woodroofe then Clerk of Hope.
- „ November 20, Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of M^r. Nathaniel Bagshawe of Tiddswall.
1712. April 24, Baptized Mary y^e Daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles and Elizabeth.
1713. August 25, Buryed Elizabeth y^e Daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham of Tiddswall.
- „ Dec. 26, Baptized Catherine y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tiddswall.
1713. January 28, Buryed M^r. Nathaniel Bagshaw of Tiddswall.
- „ January 30, Buryed Robert Wilzon of Tunstead.
1714. July 10, Buryed Elizabeth y^e daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham de Tiddswall.
1714. March 10, Baptized James the son of William Milnes of Grinlow.
1715. May 16, Bap. Hellena y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tiddswall.
- „ October 14, Bap. Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
- „ December, 14, Buryed Robert Hodgkinson of Milne Dale.
1715. January 22, Bap. Thomas y^e son of M^r. Samuell Eccles of Tideswell.
- „ March 19, Bap^d Richard y^e son of Rich^d Shallcross.
1717. July 22, Buryed Ann the wife of Mr. William Milnes of the parish of Hope.
- „ September 27, Bap^d Frances y^e daughter of M^r. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
- „ November 27, Buryed M^{rs}. Elisabeth Rossington widow of Tideswell.
1718. April 12, Bury^d Rich^d Shallcross of y^e parish of Tiddswell.
- „ June 20, Buryed M^{rs}. Elisabeth Rossington (*sic*).
- „ December 29, Bap. Elisabeth y^e daug^r of Mr. Samuell Eccles of Tiddswall.
1719. May 20, Buryed Martha y^e Daughter of William Milnes, of Grinlow.
- „ „ Mary y^e daughter of William Milnes.
- „ August 3, Buryed Wm. (?) y^e son of Mr. Wm. Beech of Tiddswall.
1719. March 10, Buryed Susanna Alleyne of Westowne.
Adamson Kenyon, Vicar.
1720. June 4, Maryed Rowland Heathcote and Mary Heathcote Both of this parish Banns published.
- „ September 20, Buryed M^r. James Beech of Litton.
- „ November 3, Bap. Thomas the son of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tiddswall.
1720. January 20, Bap. Frances y^e daughter of M^r. Samuell and Elisabeth Eccles of Tiddswall.
1721. July 13, Buryed Robert y^e son of Will^m Hodskinson of Milnehousesdale.
George Walker, Curate.
1722. May 18, Buryed Thomas y^e son of Mr. Rich^d Swettenham of Tiddswall.
- „ November 13, Bap. Ann y^e Daughter of Mr. Samuell Eccles of Tiddswall.
1723. February 13, Bury^d Mr. William Milnes of Grinlow in the psh of Hope.
1723. May 26, Mary^d Mr. Thomas Beech and Sarah Sterndale. Both of Tiddswall.
- „ June 6, Bury^d y^e Revnd Mr. George Walker Curate of Tiddswall.
- „ June 23, Bury^d William y^e son of Mr. William Milnes of Grindlow In Hope parish.
1723. July 5, Bury^d Ellin y^e wife of Mr. Francis Baker of Litton.
- „ July. Mr. Benj^m Bardsly Curate.
- „ November 7, Bury^d Frances y^e Daughter of Mr. Sam^l Eccles of Tiddswall.
1723. January 9, Bap. Mary y^e Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.
- „ January 25, Bury^d Edward Alleyne Gentleman of Tiddswall.
- „ February 12, Bury^d Mrs. Mary Statham widow of Mr. Thomas Statham of Tiddswall.
- „ February 21, Bap. Margaret y^e Daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tiddswall.
1724. July 14, Buried Margaret y^e Daughter of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tiddswall.
- „ August 13, Bap. Frances y^e Daughter of Mr. Samuell Eccles of Tiddswall.
- „ December 23, Bap. James y^e son of Mr. Tho^s. Beech of Litton.

The following are on a loose sheet of paper, and purport to be extracts from Wormhill Register :—

- " Mr. Joseph Foxlow curate of Wormhill 1720.
 " October 3, 1721. Buried Elizabeth Wilkson y^e Relique of Mr. Roger Wilkson late Curate of Wormhill.
 " 1720. Sep^r. Bap. Esther y^e daughter of James & Susanna Brindle of Tunstead.
 " 1722. Nov^r 18. Bap. Katherine y^e Daugh^r of Rowland Heathcot of Wormhill.
 " 1709. June 30. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Daugh^r of W^m Hodgkinson of Milnehouses.
 " Dec^r 26. Grace y^e daughter of W^m Bagshaw of Wormhill was baptized.
 " 1710. April —. Baptized Margaret daughter of Mr. Adam Bagshaw of Wormhill."
 1725. April 22. Buried James y^e son of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.
 .. May 9. Buried Ann y^e Dau^r of Mr. John Whitby of Wardlow.
 " Bap. Mary y^e Daugh^r of Mrs. Mary Buckingham. June y^e first 1725
 " Buried y^e same child December y^e 25.

(The two last entries from a loose paper).

1725. June 29. Bap. Ann y^e Daugh^r of Mr. William Milnes of Grindlow in Hepe P.
 .. August 28. Buried Thomas y^e son of Mr. Sam^l Eccles of Tideswell.
 .. December 29. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.
 1726. April 5. Bap. Samuel y^e Son of y^e Rev^d Mr. Bardsley Cur. of Tideswell.
 .. May 26. Bap. Jane y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Samu^l Eccles of Tideswell.
 .. July 24. Buried Bridget y^e Daugh^r of Sir John Statham of Wigwell.
 .. September 1. Buried John Alleyne of Whestone Gentleman.
 .. September 24. Bap. Adam y^e son of Adam Bagshaw of Great Hucklow.
 1727. Jan^r 12. Bap. John y^e son of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.
 .. Jan. 24. Buried John y^e son of Mr. Tho. Beech of Litton.
 .. February 1. Bap. Elizabeth y^e Dau^r of Mr. W^m Milnes of Litton.
 1727. June 29. Bap. James y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell Apothec.
 .. July 14. Buried Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.
 .. July 22. Buried Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Shrigley of Whestone.
 .. August 8. Buried James y^e son of Mr. W^m Sprigley of Whestone.
 1727. February 25. Buried Mary y^e wife of Mr. Hummersley of Tideswell.
 1728. April 12. Bap. Jane y^e Daughter of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.
 .. August 29. Marry'd Mr. Nathaniel Hammersley & Alice Marshall of Tideswell, Licence.
 .. October 10. Bury'd Jane y^e Daugh^r of Mr. Tho^s Beech of Litton.
 1729. June 5. Marry'd Mr. Lawrence Downes and Mrs. Mary Farewell, Both of Tideswell Licence.
 1730. January 22. Bap. Richard Son of Richard & Eliz. Swettenham of Tideswell.
 1731. March 13. Bap. Will^m y^e son of Mr. Will^m Beech of Tideswell.
 1731. April 24. Bury'd Mary y^e daughter of Mr. Sam^l Ashton of Tideswell.
 1731. May 5. Married Mr. Smithson Green of y^e parish of Ecclesfield and Ellen Morten of y^e parish.
 1734. February 3. Bury'd Mary wife of Mr. W^m Shrigley of Wheston.
 .. February 28. Licence. Married William Royels of the p^{sh} of Hope & Amy Bagshaw of y^e parish
 1732. May 14. Married Peter Turner & Frances frowlow of Longstone.
 .. May 26. Bap. Tho^s y^e son of Mr. Thomas Beech of Litton.
 .. May 29. Buried Tho^s y^e son of Thomas & Sarah Beech of Litton.
 1734. January 10. Buried Richard y^e son of Mr. Richard Swettenham of Tideswell.
 1733. March 31. Bap. Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.
 .. June 14. Bap. Ellin y^e daug^r of Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 .. June 29. Buried Ann y^e daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 .. August 13. Bury'd Ellin y^e Wife of John James of London.
 .. October 25. Bapt^d y^e Daughter of Mr. Ralph James of Litton.
 .. November 9. Bapt^d Martha y^e daughter of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.
 .. November 25. Bury'd Thomas y^e son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.
 .. December 18. Bap. Mary y^e Daughter of Thomas Beech of Litton.
 1734. February 25. Bury'd Thomas y^e son of Mr. Robert freeman of Wheston.
 1734. May 10. Bury'd James the son of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.
 .. June 6. Bapt^d James y^e son of Mr. Whitby of Wardlow.
 .. October 11. Buried Samuel Eccles of Tideswell.
 1735. April 18. Buried Mary Bagshaw of Great Hucklow, widow.
 .. May 2. Married Joseph Burks and Mary Beech both of this pariah, with licence.

1735. July 9. Buried Edward Shakerley of Bealow.
 „ August 16. Bapt^d Penelope the daughter of Mr. William Beech of Tideswell.
 „ September 6. Bapt^d Jane the daughter of Thomas Beech.
 „ December 22. Buried John Farewell of Tideswell gent.
 1736. January 7. Bapt^d John the son of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 Edward Markland, Vicar.
 1736. May 15. Bur^d Jane the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 „ May 20. Bur^d Mary the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Beech.
 „ May 25. Bapt^d William the Son of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell
 „ June 1. Bur^d Martha the Daughter of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.
 „ October 12. Bap. John the son of Ralph James of Litton.
 1737. February 7. Buried John Pairpoint late of Ashford now of Tideswell (1)
 „ April 12. Bap. Martha the daughter of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 1737. May 9. Buried Elizabeth the Daughter of Robert Freeman of Whetstone Esq^r.
 „ July 10. Buried Mistress Anne Rossington of Tidswell.
 „ July 21. Bapt^d Sarah the Daughter of Mr. John Goddard.
 „ August 7. Bap. Lawrence the son of Lawrence Downes of Tideswell
 „ October 19. Bap. Mary y^e daughter of John Kirk of Ridge of Alstonefield.
 „ November 18. Buried Penelope the daughter of Mr. William Beech of
 Tidswell.
 „ December 13. Buried Dame Bridget Statham the wife of Sir John Statham
 of Wigwall.
 1738. June 3. Buried Mi^s Agnes Freeman of Whetstone widow.
 1738. January 23. Bapt^d Thomas the son of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 „ February 7. Buried Benjamin Bagshaw of Ridge Hall Esq^r.
 1739. May 23. Bapt^d Dorothy the Daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 „ June 29. Baptized Joseph the son of Mr. John Goddard of Tideswell.
 „ October 13. Buried Robert Allen Freeman son of Robert Freeman of
 Whetstone Hall Esq^r.
 „ December 30. Married Ralph Rossington of Manchester and Frances Swet-
 tenham of Tideswell.
 1740. July 5. Buried Margaret the Daughter of Thomas Holland of Presbery parish.
 „ November 10. Bapt^d Benjamin the son of Thomas Graham of General
 Barrell's Regiment and Alice his wife.
 1741. June 7. Bap. Christopher the son of Peter Downes of Tideswell.
 „ July 16. Bapt^d Sarah the daughter of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 „ August —. Bapt^d Mary the daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell
 1741. January 6. Buried William the son of John Goddard of Tideswell.
 „ January 10. Buried Mr. William Milnes of Litton.
 „ February 11. Married Richard Nash of Walburton in the County of Sussex
 Esq^r and Mistris Jemima Mainwaring Daughter of the late Edward Main-
 waring of Whitmore in the County of Stafford Esq^r deceased, both now
 residing at Tideswell.
 1742. May 3. Married John Barnett and Sarah Ashe both of Tideswell.
 „ May 30. Married John Heatcoat of Wormhill and Alice Middleton of the
 Milne-house Dale
 „ July 18. Baptized Hannah the daughter of Nicholas Ward in Gene: Honey-
 wood Dr
 „ August 10. Buried Mary the daughter of Mr. Lawrence Downes of Tideswell.
 „ December 26. Married Thomas Betts and Hannah Fearn, both of Sheffield.
 1743. May 20. Bap. James the son of Thomas Beech of Tideswell.
 1743. February 14. Bur^d Mr. Francis Baker of Litton hosier.
 1744. November 13. Married Richard Hodges of Milk Street in the Parish of St.
 Lawrence in the City of London Haberdasher, and Hellena Eccles of Tides-
 well spinster.
 1745. May 4. Married John Smith of Macclesfield and Mary Creswell of Tideswell.
 „ August 25. Buried Mr. James Milnes of Litton.
 „ September 13. Married William Slack of Tideswell and Mary Bennett of
 the same, which William is a soldier in Collonell John Battero's Regiment of
 foot in the kingdom of Ireland.
 „ October 20. Bapt^d Richard the son of Ralph Rossington of Tideswell &
 Frances.
 1746. January 6. Baptized Samuel the son of Richard White of Grindlow &
 Elizabeth his wife, privately on the ninth of November and brought to
 church the sixth of January.
 1746. May 5. Buried Daniel Ash of Tideswell.
 „ June 10. Buried Richard the son of Samuel Wardlow, a soldier.

- 1746 October 8. Buried Alicia the Daughter of Mr. Samuel Foxlow, of Tideswell.
 „ November — Married William Baker of Litton and Elizabeth Leigh of Stockport.

Names which occur in the Registers :—

Bacchus, Slator, Longden of Wormhill and Millers Dale, Chapman, Nall of Tideswell, Grindlow, and Litton, Mutchill, Sterndale, How, Brierley, Beverley, Staley, Howson, Kirk of Tideswell, Meadow Grattricks, &c., Bray, Eyre, Blore, Mortin, Cantrill, Creswell, Marshall, Oldfield, Palfreyman, Eyley *vel* Eeley of Milnehousesdale Peak, Wibbersley, Vernon, Merriman, Anderton, Timperley, Bocking, Holland, Bowman, Pett, Lyon de Lytton, Torr, Frith, fowlow, Bagshaw of Wormhill, Wheston, Milnhouses, Litton, Grindlow, Hucklow, &c. ; Poynten, Wells, Bower *vel* Bore of Tideswell, Beard, Minitter, Woodrooffe, Brand.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF
ST. GEORGE'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Concluded from page 160.)

1684. Mrs. Urseley Cust, bur. Jan. 27. (51).
 „ Urseley, dau. of Purey, Cust, esq., bapt. Jan. 27.
 „ Eliabeth, wife of Will Cocke, of St. Michael's, bur. Nov. 8.
 „ Mr. Edmund Hunt of Oundle and Mrs. Ann Wildboar of St. George's, mar. July 8.
 1685. Thomas Brice, a poore man bur. Jan. 5.
 1686. Theodociah, dau. of Rich. Buck, gent., bur. Feb. 2.
 „ Mrs. Easter Sallimon, bur. Apl. 25.
 „ Crispian, son of Stephen and Eliz. Cocke, bur. Dec. 14.
 „ Mabilden, dau. of Richard and Eleanor Burleigh, bapt. Oct. 21. (52).

(51). On the north wall of the chancel of this church is a marble tablet having on its top the arms of Cust impaling Woodcocke, *or*, a bend *gules*, three crosses crosslet fitchée of the field, surmounted by the crest of Cust :—a lion's head erased *sable*, langued and eared *gules*, collared gobony *argent* and *azure*, and bears the following inscription—Near this place lieth the body of Vrsulah, only daughter and heiress of Edward Woodcocke, late of Newtimber, in the county of Sussex, Esq., the wife of Pury Cust, Esq. ; to whom she bare five children, Mary, Richard, Pury, Elizabeth, and Vrsulah. Two whereof, viz., Pury and Elizabeth, God hath taken to himself, and they lie buried with their mother in a vault beneath : the other three the Almighty hath been pleased to leave for a comfort to their disconsolate father, who, in memory of his said most dear and virtuous wife, caused this monument to be erected. She died in childbed the 24th of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1683-4, in the 24th year of her age. On six small medallions, three on each side of this monument, are the following inscriptions :—1. Samuel Cust, Esq., grandfather of Pury Cust, Esq., died the 5th of March, 1662. The remains of whose body lies buried near this place. 2. Mary Woodcocke, widow, mother of Vrsulah, wife of Pury Cust, Esq., died February 7th, 1682-3, whose body lieth buried in the vault beneath with her daughter. 3. Richard, son of Samuel, created a Baronet in 1677, and in the following year representative of this Borough in Parliament, was buried near this place, September 6th, 1700. 4. S^r Richard, son of S^r Pury and Ursulah, and grandson and heir of S^r Richard, died January 25th, 1734, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. 5. Pury, son and heir apparent of S^r Richard (by Dame Beatrice, daughter and heiress of William Pury, Esq.), was created a Knight soon after the Revolution, and died in his father's lifetime, February 22nd, 1698-9. 6. Mary, daughter of S^r Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Robert Thompson, Esq., died November, 1718. Ursulah, daughter of S^r Pury and Ursulah, and widow of Richard Newton, Esq., died September 11th, 1767.

(52). Richard Burleigh was parish clerk, as we find him writing on the cover of one of the register books thus : “ Richard Burly, clerk of St. George's, (16)99.”

1686. Charles, son of Mr. Willis and Mrs. Mary Atkins, bapt. Dec. 47.
 Richard Holland Rector, and Elizabeth Quarles, mar. Feb. 1. (53).
 1687. Mary, dau. of Tobias and Ann Norris, bapt. Feb. 25.
 Sabina, dau. of Dr. Wm. and Mrs. Elizabeth Wigmore, bapt. May 8.
 " The son of Wm. and Anne Aldwinckle bapt. Sept. 14.
 " Isabell Heard, wid. bur. Mar. 31.
 " Daniel Wigmore, esq. bur. July 12. (54).
 " Mary dau. of Robert and Mary Glen, bur. Oct. 15.
 " Henrietta, dau. of Dr. Wm. and Mrs. Eliz. Wigmore, bapt. Jan. 16.
 1688. The son of Stephen and Eliz. Cock, bur. Jan. 24.
 " George, son of Mr. Thomas and Mary Hawkins, bur. Sept. 19.
 " John Pires, of Karby (Careby) labourer, bur. Apl. 1.
 " John Baffod, a soldier, bur. Jan. 8.
 " Mrs. Ann Wright, wid. bur. Dec. 22.
 " Sabina, dau. of Dr. Wm. Wigmore, bur. Dec. 27.
 " Mary, dau. of Richard and Elinor Burley, bapt. Aug. 16.
 1689. Edmund, son of William and Ann Aldwinckle bapt. June 5.
 " Abigail, daughter of William and Alice Buck, bapt. Aug. 4.
 " Mary, daughter of Richard Holland, Rector, and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 23.
 " Mrs. Mary Wyldbore, wid. bur. Jan. 19.
 " Walter Bore, a soldier, bur. Mar. 8.
 " Alice, wife of Richard Buck, bur. Aug. 5.
 " Abigail, daughter of Rich. Buck, bur. Sept. 14.
 " Ursula, daughter of Dr. Wm. and Eliz. Wigmore, bur. Oct. 17.
 " Alice, y^e daughter of Wm. Alderman, bur. Dec. 11.
 1690. John, son of Robert and Mary Fetherston, bapt. Aug. 17.
 " Catherine, daughter of John and Cath. Chadwick, bapt. Mar. 9.
 " Susanna, daughter of Edw. and Eliz. Dalby, bapt. Sept. 27.
 " Anna, daughter of Willm. and Ann Aldwinckle, bapt. Oct. 13.
 " Ann Green, an apprentice to Edw. Walker, bur. June 11.
 " Stoit^r son of Dr. Wm. and Eliz. Wigmore, bur. April 21.
 " Ralph Webster, sent., bur. June 17.
 " Anne, daughter of Mr. Tobias and Anne Norris, bur. June 23.
 " Anne, wife of John Banton, bur. Sept. 16.
 " John Banton, sen^r, bur. Nov. 2.
 1691. Wm. Dupequier, y^e son of Abr. and Eliz. Dupequier, was bapt. June y^e 7 in y^e year 1691.
 " Wm., son of Willm. and Mary Buck, bur. Feb. 13.
 " Susanna, daughter of Willm. and Elizabeth Wigmore, bapt. Sept. 9.
 " Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Cocke, bur. Sept. 25.
 1692. Wigmore, son of Mr. Charles and Frances Halford, bapt. Dec. 15. He was bur. on the 23rd.
 1693. John, son of Mr. Christopher and Elinor Clapham, bapt. Mar. 23.
 " Christopher, son of Richard and Mrs. Bettinson, bapt. Aug. 16.
 " Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Mary Vaughan, bapt. Aug. 24.
 " John Newcomb, bur. Mar. 30.
 " Mary, wife of Robert Glenn, bur. May 18.
 " Robert Glenn, bur. June 13.
 " Pury, son of St. Pury and Alice Cust, bur. Nov. 25.
 1695. Annabella, daughter of Mr. Charles and Frances Halford, bur. Oct. 1.
 " William Allwinckle, bur. Oct. 5.
 1696. Samuel North, bur. May 17.
 1698. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hawkins, bapt. Mar. 25.
 " Phoebe, daughter of Richard and Mary Vaughan, bapt. Nov. 17.
 " Eleanor Manning, widdow, bur. Oct. 14.

(53). I shall give a Pedigree of the family of Quarles, of Northamptonshire and Essex, from the Herald's Visitation, with illustrations, under St. Mary's extracts.

(54). Mr. Wigmore was a personage of distinction in his time. He was related to the opulent family of Browne, bore arms (*viz.*—*argent*, three greyhounds passant *sable*, collared *or*. Crest—a greyhound sejant *argent*, collared *gules*, ringed and garnished *or*); and served the office of Mayor in 1667 and 1684, in which year the charter was renewed by James II. (Thomas Hawkins, his predecessor, dying during his year of office). Daniel Wigmore, in 1622, had the lease for 80 years, at a rental of one shilling, of the river Welland by James I. This lease afterwards descended to Chas. Halford, Esq., his son-in-law, and who, on the 20th September 1664, took a fresh lease, to be renewed every 80 years, on paying a fine of £100.

1699. Tobias Norris, Bellfounder, died Jan. 19.
 „ St. Pury Cust. Knt., bur. March 1.
 1700. Peter Waters, Apparator, bur. Aug. 5.
 „ Major son of William and Ann Allwinokle, bur. Aug. 20.
 „ Tabitha, wife of John Wotton, bur. Sept. 10.
 „ Thomas Woodford, Attorney, bur. Dec. 31.
 „ Richard Cust. Knt. and Baronett, bur. Sept. 5.
 1702. Richard Burley, bur. Mar. 21.
 1703. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Will Turner, bur. Jan. 24.
 „ Mr. Nicholas Love, bur. Oct. 12.
 „ Mrs. Ann Love, Wid., bur. Oct. 29.
 „ Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Gabriel and Amey Barbour, bur. June 10.
 „ Edward the son of Mr. William Dickeson, bur. Aug. 6.
 „ Steven Allgate, a Bradman, bur. Dec. 23.
 1707. Jane, dau. of Mr. Matthias and Elizabeth Browne, bur. Mar. 11. She was
 bapt. July 25, 1706.
 „ Peter Keisor, a German, bur. April 6.
 „ Mr. John Wootton, bur. Oct. 18. (55).
 „ Matthias Browne, gent., bur. Oct. 14.
 1708. Susan, dau. of Mr. Wm. and Susan Turner, bur. Feb. 16.
 1709. George Mewson, gent., bur. Oct. 29.
 „ Martha, dau. of John and Martha Fossett, bapt. July 25.
 1710. Edward, son of Isaac and Abigail Langton, bur. May 20.
 1711. Wm. Wolph, gent., bur. Oct. 17.
 „ Mrs. Mary Brown, a maid, bur. Dec. 16.
 „ Hannah Falkner, Widow, bur. Dec. 14.
 „ Jane, supposed daughter of Atheroy Chesten & Hannah Falkner, bapt. Mar. 1.
 „ William, son of Jos. and Jane Caldecott, bapt. Sept. 26.
 1712. The Lady Alice Cust, widd., bur. Aug. y^e 12.
 1714. William, son of William and Mary Hinman, bapt. May 27.
 1715. The Lady Beatrice Cust, widow, bur. April 7.
 1716. John Watson, gent., and Eliz. Tompson, mar. May 5.
 „ Robert Cropley and Eliz. Bunworth, mar. July 2.
 „ John Dobbs and Eliz. Cleapold, mar. Oct. 29.
 „ Richard Wigmore and Mary Tibbs, mar. May 2.
 „ Mrs. Ann Allen, widow, bur. May 29.
 1717. Rebeckah, dau. of Mrs. Eliz. Ward, bur. Jan. 27.
 „ Richard, son of Thos. and Elinor Salter, bapt. June 10
 1718. Grace, wife of Geo. Larrett, bur. Feb. 26
 1719. William, son of Mr. Abraham and Eliza Dupaquier, bur. Jan. 13.
 „ Anne, dau. of St. Richard and Ann Cust, bapt. Oct. 13 (bur. Jan. 31, 1720).
 „ Ann Norris, widow, bur. Aug. 24.
 „ Mr. Richard Vavasour, bur. Sept. 15. (56).
 1727. John, son of John and Eliz. Warrington, bapt. Oct. 7.
 1743. The Rev. Mr. Ralph Birdmore, Rector, bur. June 17.
 1754. Thomas Peter, son of Peter Renouard, Esq., and Mary his wife, bur. July 23.
 1755. Mrs. Renouard, spinster, bur. Mar. 11.
 „ John, son of Eliz. Saul (Wm. Boor the reputed father) bur. Aug. 3.
 1756. Mary, daughter of Peter Renouard, esq., & Mary his wife bapt. Aug. 20. (57).
 „ John, son of Eliz. Kirby (Wm. Hunt y^e reputed father) bur. Jan. 9.

(55). In Blore's Rutland, page 177, is a Pedigree of the Woottons, who resided at Ketton from the reign of Charles II., at which place they owned an estate, which they sold to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. (ancestor of the present Baron Aveland), in 1782.

(56). A Pedigree of the Vavasour family, of Yorkshire, will be found in Vol. I., page 193 of the Miscellanea Gen. et Her., edited by my friend Jos. Jackson Howard, F.S.A., LL.D.

(57). The ancestor of the Renouard family fled to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Peter, his son, came to England in the army of William, Prince of Orange, afterwards William 3, in which he became a colonel. The last male descendant of the family, the Rev. Geo. Cecil Renouard, B.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c., was born at Stamford, and died in March, 1867, at Swancombe Rectory, near Dartford, at the age of 86. He was the second son of Peter Renouard, Esq., by Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Ott (Mr. Ott was the last representative of a family descended from Felix Ott, born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1398), Rector of Gamston, Notts, and Prebendary of Lichfield and Peterborough. The Rev. Geo. Cecil Renouard

1758. Will Jarvis and Eliz. Camock, mar. (No date).
 1761. William Dalrymple, esq., bur. Sept. 29.
 1767. Christopher, son of John & Elizabeth Nevill, bapt. Sept. 7.
 " Montague and James Macaulay, infants, bur. Mar. 2.
 1768. Susannah, dau. of Stephen & Anne Curtis, bapt. Dec. 26.
 1769. Ann Howgrave, wife of Francis Howgrave, bur. Aug. 4.
 " Elizabeth Cust, spinster, d^r of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., & Dame Alice, his wife,
 bur. Nov. 17.
 " Mrs. Dorothy Cust, daughter of Sir Richard Cust, bart., bur. Sept. 10.
 1771. Rev. Farinden Read, M.A., bur. Mar. 16. (58).
 " Francis Howgrave, gent., bur. Nov. 24. (59).
 1772. Savile Cockayne Cust, esq., bur. Feb. 5. (60).
 1774. George Swain, son of Geo. Hepcrow (?), esq., & Alice his wife, bapt. Sept. 9.
 1775. Mary, dau. of William Peacock, esq., & Ann, bapt. Jan. 6.
 1776. Robert Goodhall, gent., bur. Feb. 12. (61).

was a profound linguist, geographer, and botanist, his only collateral relatives being the issue of his sister Annabella, the late Mrs. John James. A more lengthened biographical notice of the reverend gentleman will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1867, from which the above brief notice is taken.

(58). The Rev. Farinden Read, M.A., (was, I presume, the son of Anthony Farinden Read, gentleman, who, according to the register, was buried Oct. 4, 1767), of St. John's, College, Cambridge, B.A., 1728, and M.A., 1732. He succeeded the Rev. Hezekiah Haines, (B.A., of Sidney College, Camb., 1706, Master of the school, 1726) as master of the Free Grammar School before 1736.

(59). Francis Howgrave, was the printer of the *Stamford Mercury*, and a man of some ability, as is evidenced by a history of the town he published in 1726, thus entitled:—"An Essay of the ancient and present state of Stamford. Its situation, erection, dissolution, and re-edification: ancient and popular sports, endowments, benefactions, churches, monuments, and other curiosities; monasteries, colleges, schools, and hospitals; some account of a monastick life; when the monks first appeared in the world; what orders of them were settled here, and the time of their coming into England. The whole gathered from the best printed accounts, as well as original manuscripts, particularly the registers of Durham and Peterborough; the rolls in the Tower, and the Cotton Library; old writings belonging to Brown's Hospital, the corporation books, Mr. Foster's papers, Steven's supplement to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and many other private repositories. Stamford: Printed for John Clarke, at the Bible, in Cornhil, London; and Wm. Thompson, bookseller, in Stamford, 1726." It was dedicated to John. Brownlow (8th) Earl of Exeter, and is the rarest of all the histories of Stamford, excepting the first edition of Butcher's Survey.

(60). His monument is on the north wall of the chancel of this church, and bears the following inscription:—"In a vault near this place are deposited among his ancestors, the remains of Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., son of Sir Pury Cust, by Dame Alice, his second wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Wm. Savile, Esq., of Newton, in this County. He was half brother to the late Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and took the additional name of Cockayne in pursuance of the will of Capt. Samuel Cockayne, son of John Cockayne, Esq., by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of his grandfather, Sir Richard Cust, Bart. By the integrity of his conduct, and sincerity of his friendship he evinced in every relation of life, the virtues which he inherited from his ancestors, and was inflexible in his attachment to the true interests of his country, and particularly in his endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of this town. He was standard bearer and clerk of the chequre to the Yeoman of the Guards of His Majesty, and died Jan. 27, 1772, in the 74th year of his age." On the top of the monument is a shield of arms, charged: 1. Cust, a crescent *gules* for difference; 2. Cockayne, *argent*, 3 cocks, *gules*; 3. Savile, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, 3 owls *vert*; 4. *Argent*, on a chevron wavy *sable* a skull of the first.

(61). I do not know whether this Robert Goodhall, gent., was related to William Goodhall, Esq., who died Aug., 1766, in great poverty at Tinwell (where he was buried), Rutland. According to Biore's *Rutland*, p. 88, he was the last of a respectable family of that surname, lords of the manor of Holywell (now possessed by C. T. S. B. Reynardson, Esq., descended from Sir Abraham Reynardson (arms - or, 2 chevrons engr. *gules*, on a canton of the second a masle *arg.*), Knt., Mayor of London in 1649. During his mayorality (Apl. 4) he was committed to the Tower, and Thomas Andrews filled the civic chair for the remainder of the year. He, with Thomas Adams, John Langham, and Jas. Bunce, Aldermen, refused to publish an act made by the Commons soon after the death of Charles I., for the extradition of the royal line, the abolishment of monarchy in the kingdom, and the setting up of the Commonwealth.

1776. Claudius Francis Barlevis (?), M.D., bur. Aug. 26.
 William, son of William and Catherine Stevenson, bapt. June 25. (62).
 1780. Dame Alice Cust, relict of Sir Richd. Cust, Bart., bur. Jan. 11. (63).

For refusing to read the proclamation against the Kingly Government and the House of Lords he was fined £2,000. He died in 1661, and was buried in St. Martin's, Outwich, London. The present proprietor of Holywell is Charles Thomas Samuel Birch Roynardson, Esq., Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1859, and according to *Burke's Royal Families* 19th in a direct descent from King Edw. I., Lincolnshire, whose arms were—or, a pile *sable*, on a canton *azure*, a saltire engrailed *argent*. The pedigree commences with William Goodhall, of Holywell, gent., who had issue a daughter, Anne, baptised there 13th Aug., 1629, and buried there 28th July, 1660, and a son, Robert Goodhall, gent., who was baptised there, 11th July, 1626, and buried there 27th Dec., 1682. His grandson, Rt. Goodhall, Esq., was baptised at Holywell, 31st Dec., 1674, married on the 14th June, 1696, Mary, daughter and coheir of Edm. Bolsworth, citizen of London, and by her, who was buried at Holywell, 15th Feb., 1703-4, had (*inter alios*) Mary baptised there, 22nd May, 1699, who was afterwards married to Charles Snow. On the north of the north aisle of All Saints' Church, Stamford, is a tablet to this lady and her husband. At the top are these arms:—Party per fesse nebulee *azure* and *argent*, 3 antelopes' heads 2 and 1) erased counterchanged (Snow); impaling or, a pile *sable*, on a canton, *azure*, a cross saltier engrailed or (Goodhall), and the following inscription:—In memory of Charles Snow, gent., who died September the 12th, 1757, aged 59 years.—In memory of Mary, y^e wife of Charles Snow, gent., who died January y^e 28th, 1757, aged 58 years." William, her eldest brother, the last of the family, was born at Holywell, 7th April, 1698.

The family of Snow were lords of the manor of Clipham, Rutland, an estate which passed to them from the Johnson family (descendants of the founder of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, mentioned previously). The last male member of the family, the Rev. Matthew Snow, died April 18th, 1809. Jane, his eldest sister, born June 30, 1760, died Dec. 13, 1845, married John Paget, (arms—*Sable*, on a cross engr. between four eagles displayed *argent*, five lions passant guardant of the field), Esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset. The late possessor of the estate (consisting of upwards of 17,000 acres of land, with the advowson of the rectory) John Moore Paget, Esq., of Cranmore Hall and Newberry House, Somerset, sheriff of Rutland in 1851, sold it (shortly before his death), in May, 1865, to John Handley, Esq., M.P., for Newark, for £75,500.

(62). The Stevensons were an opulent family in Stamford, the last members of which were two brothers, Nicholas Clarke and William. The latter, the eldest died in 1845, who by a deed dated 25th May, 1844, three days before his death, secured the sum of £4,000 for the purpose of building a church in Deeping Fen, Spalding, a district containing a population of 1,000 souls, many of them being five and six miles from a parish church; £5,000 for the endowment and £200 for repairs to be invested with the (late) Ven. T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester. It was commenced on the 18th Aug., 1845, and consecrated by the Bishop (John Kaye) of Lincoln, July 21th, 1846. I have frequently seen the building, and can bear testimony to its neat and unpretending character, perfectly in accordance with the private character of the founders (whom I knew) two as worthy beings as ever lived. It was built from the designs of Mr. Charles Kirk, of Sleaford. In the cornice of the nave is this inscription:—"This church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded by William Stevenson and Nicholas Clarke Stevenson, Anno Domini MDCCCXLV."

(63). On the north side of the chancel of St. George's Church, among other monuments of the family is a very handsome one by Bacon to the memory of this lady, her husband, Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and family, thus inscribed:—"Sacred to the memory of Sir Rich. Cust, Bart., and Dame Anne, his wife. He was the eldest son of Sir Pury Cust, of the Black Friars, in this town. She was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, in this county. They were married in the year 1717, and had a numerous issue. Sir Richard Cust, residing entirely in the country, discharged the offices of high sheriff and justice of the peace for this county with perfect integrity and knowledge. In private life, he and his excellent wife were distinguished for the truest conjugal affection and harmony; and for the utmost solicitude for the welfare of their many children. Sir Richard gave the last and strongest proof of his parental care and affection by his will, the execution of which he intrusted in every respect to his widow. She, to mitigate to her children that loss, which was the severest of afflictions to herself, exerted, with the most lively hope of God's assistance, the fortitude of her mind, and in her steady and increasing care to qualify them for the duties of life, she was bless'd in witnessing their prosperity, and experiencing their gratitude. Sir Richard departed this life on the 25th of July, 1734, aged 53. Dame Anne continued his widow, and died on the 29th of December, 1779, aged 55."

1783. Francis Sharp, a most excellent & skilful musician, bur. Mar. 31.

Their eldest son, Sir John Cust, became Speaker of the House of Commons, and to his memory a monument is erected in the church of Belton, in this county.

Their second son, William Cust, was a captain in the navy, lost his life in the service of his country; and to his memory there is a monument in the church at Grantham. (*Vide Turner's Hist. of Grantham*, p. 12.)

Their third son, Francis Cust, pursued the profession of the law; was one of His Majesty's counsel, and counsel to the Board of Admiralty. He succeeded his uncle, Mr. Savile Cockayne Cust, in the name and estate of the family of Cockayne, in Bedfordshire; served in Parliament twenty years; died unmarried, aged 70; and was buried here in the month of December, 1761. To the acquirements of learning he added the greatest benevolence of disposition and attachment to his family and his friends.

Their fourth son, Peregrine Cust, was a merchant of the city of London; and having served in Parliament twenty-four years, died unmarried, aged 61, and was buried here in the month of January, 1785. He was esteemed for honour and integrity, and greatly beloved for his active and constant endeavours to do good.

Their fifth son, Richard Cust, in the service of the Church became Dean of Lincoln, and Rector of Fulbeck and of Belton, in this county, in which there is a monument to his memory. (He died Oct. 16, 1783).

Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Cust, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of November, 1769.

Their second daughter, Jane, was married first to Francis Fane, of Fulbeck, in this county; and, secondly, to James Evelyn, of Felbridge, in the county of Surrey, and having survived her only child, Anne Evelyn, died November, 1791.

Their third daughter, Dorothy, died unmarried, and was buried here in the month of September, 1770.

Their fourth daughter, Lucy, was the youngest, and is the survivor of all this family: her melancholy reflections upon the repeated losses of such dear relations, receive their best alleviation from her hope in Christ, that they shall meet again where brotherly love shall be the portion of the blessed for evermore. Sir Richard Cust, the first Baronet (so created 29th Sept. 1677) was M.P. for Stamford in 1678, 1679, and 1681, in conjunction with William Hyde, (William Hyde, arms granted by Sir Wm. Segar, Knt. Garter, 16th Sept. 1609, were—*Gules*, a saltire *or*, between 4 bezants, a chief *ermine*, crest a unicorn's head, coupe *argent*, armed and maned *or*; collared *vaire or and gules*) Esq., of Langtoft, co. Lincoln, was descended from Hugh Hyde, gent., of Thurgarton, Notts, and represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament from 1678 to 1690, and died 21st Nov., 1694. Bernard, the grandson of Hugh Hyde, gent., of Thurgarton, was a merchant of London, and a renter of the Customs under Jas. I., died in 1630. In Long Sutton Church, Lincolnshire, is a monument to Mary the wife of Joshua Scrope, Esq., Lord of this Manor, who died Feb. 3, 1795. She was the only child and heiress of Thos. Vivian, Esq. (son of John Vivian, of Oundle, Northamptonshire.), Esq., of Cornish extraction, who was heir-at-law in right of his mother to the Hydes, of Langtoft, Lords of this Manor. Her mother was Mary, Countess Dowager of Deloraine, daughter of Gervase Scrope, of Cockerington, Esq., a lineal descendant from the Lords Scrope, of Bolton. She succeeded to the inheritance of the estates of that ancient family in this county under the will of her uncle Fredk. James Scrope, Esq., in 1792. Thos. Vivian was Recorder of Lincoln, and died in 1770; and Mary, his only daughter and heiress, married Joshua Peart, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Scrope by royal sign manual, dated 24th May 1792. Her grandfather, Gervase Scrope, of Cockerington, Esq., died 4th July, 1741 (only son of Robt. Scrope, Esq., by Lucy, dau. of Sir John Newton, of Gunwarby, co. Lincoln, whose will was proved 7th Aug., 1718), was thrice married. His first wife was Eliz. dau. of Rich. Creswell, of Sydbury, Salop. Esq., by Mary his wife dau. of Matthew Ducey Morton, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, sister of the first Lord Ducey, died 25th July, 1719, aged 27. His second was Frances, fourth dau. and co-h. of Thos. Lister, of Colby, co. Lincoln, Esq., who died in childbed, 20th April, 1723, aged 25. His third was Anne, widow of Stephen Offley, Esq., of Norton Hall, co. Derby, youngest dau. of Benj. Shate, Esq., and sister of John Lord Viscount Barrington.—*Blome's Rutland*,) also M.P. for the county of Lincoln, in 1653, but expelled by Cromwell. Sir Richard, second baronet whose epitaph we have given above, died in 1734. He married Anne, sister and sole heir of John Brownlow, first Baron Charleville and Viscount Tyrconnel, so created by letters patent dated 1718. In Belton Church is a fine monument to the first Baron. *Vide Turner's History of Grantham*, p. 89, for the inscription, &c.

Richard Brownlow, Esq., of Belton, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas,

1784. Elizabeth Caldecott, widow, a pauper, bur. Dec. 22. (64).

1785. Peregrine Cust, esq., bur. Jan. 13.

temp. Elizabeth and James I., (whose descendants bore *or*, an inescutcheon within an orle of eight martlets *sable*, and a pedigree of whose family will be found in Vol. vii. p. 22.) died in 1638, leaving two sons. John, his heir, of Belton, co. Lincoln, sheriff of the county in 1640, was created a Baronet 26th July 1641. He m. Alice, second dau. and eventual heir of Sir John Pulteney (arms—*Argent*, a fesse indented *gules*, in chief three leopards' heads *sable*), of Misterton, co. Leicester, and dying s. p. in 1680, the title expired. His younger brother, William, of Great Humby, co. Lincoln, was created a Baronet 27th July, 1641. Sir John Brownlow, the 5th Baronet, M.P. for Lincolnshire, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Charleville and Viscount Tyrconnel, in 1718. He m. first, Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of his uncle, Sir John Brownlow, Bart.; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cartwright (arms—*ermine* a fesse between three hand grenades *sable*, inflamed *proper*), Esq., of Marnham, Notts. He died s. p., 1754.

Trusting I shall be pardoned for thus digressing, I return to the Cust family. Sir John Cust, third Baronet, m. in 1743, Ethelred, daughter and co-heir of Thos. Payne, Esq., (arms—*sable*, a fesse *ermine*, in chief, three crosses patée fitchée *argent*), of Hough-on-the-Hill, co. Lincoln, Sheriff of the county in 1730, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Martin Folkes, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Dorothy, second dau. and co-heir of Sir William Hovel, Knt. He died in 1770. Sir Brownlow, fourth Baronet, was elevated to the peerage 20th May, 1776, as Baron Brownlow, of Belton, co. Lincoln. He m. first, Oct. 1, 1770, Jocosca Catherine, youngest dau. and co-heir of Sir Thos. Drury, Bart. (a title created by Geo. II., Feb. 16th, 1739), of Overstone, co., Northampton, and sister to the Countess of Buckinghamshire, the Marchioness of Lothian, and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. Her father, Sir Thomas Drury, (arms—*Argent*, on a chief vert, a tau between two mullets pierced *or*), Bart., died s. p., 20th Jan., 1759. Sir Brownlow Cust, m., secondly, Frances, only child and heir of Sir Henry Banks, Knt., of the city of London. Sir John, 5th Baronet and second Lord, m. July 24, 1810, Miss Hume, dau. of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater. On Sept. 30, 1815, his Lordship was created a Peer by the title of Earl Brownlow, of Belton, and Viscount Alford, of Alford, both in the county of Lincoln. He died Sept. 15, 1853, having filled the offices of Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of the coast of Lincolnshire. This nobleman's son, the late Earl, inherited under the singular will of the late Earl of Bridgewater an immense accession of wealth in consequence of its being put aside by the House of Lords on account of one of the conditions it contained, to the effect that the receiver should be created a Duke within, I think, of five years after his coming of age. In the list of Sheriffs for the county of Lincoln we find the following members of the family as filling that office, viz., Sir John Brownlow, of Belton, Bart., 1688; Sir Pury Cust, of Stamford, Knt., 1695; Sir Richard Cust, of Stamford, Bart., 1720.

(64.) The family of Caldecott occurs frequently in the earlier registers of St. Michael's parish. Joseph Caldecott, of St. Paul's street, baker (in this street, on the south side is a house now partly occupied by a baker, having on the front sculptured a wheat sheaf and scales, evidently part of the bakers' arms, and underneath this inscription—Joseph and Jane Caldecott, 1746), by his will, dated 1751, gave to the minister and churchwardens of this parish (St. Michael's), five pounds, to be by them and their successors put out at interest, to be distributed in bread, on the 29th March yearly amongst the poor of this parish. We find, according to *Burton's Chronology of Stamford*, p. 249, an extract from the terrier of St. George's parish, delivered at the Bishop's (John Thomas, translated in 1761 to Salisbury) visitation, at Grantham, 1st Aug., 1748, the name of Jas. Caldecott subscribed with that of John Tallis, as churchwardens; and, again, in *Blore's Charities*, in connection with the conduit estate. I do not find any of the family ever having obtained the aldermanic gown or filled any of the other municipal honours. Elizabeth seems to have been the last of the name. I do not know whether this family were related to Ferdinando Caldecote, to whose memory, in Ketton Church, a monument dated 1594, and inscription, which is given in Wright's History and Antiquities of Rutland, folio 1684, p. 73; and also in *Blore's History*, p. 186. According to Wright, John Caldecot was Sheriff of Rutland in 1515 and 1525; William Caldecot, in 1563 and 1575. According to my Local Records and Obituary, p. 21, died at Bath, Jan. 15, 1802, Thomas Caldecott, M.D., of Holton Lodge, Wragby, Lincolnshire. His original name was Reid, and in consequence of his accession to a considerable estate left by Thomas Caldecott, Esq., of Halton Lodge, he relinquished practice, and took the name of Caldecott. The arms of this family are quarterly, 1 and 4, *argent* a fesse *azure*, fretty *or*, between three cinquefoils *gules*; 2, *argent*, three bends *sable*; 3, *gules*, a chevron between three leopards' faces *or*.

1787. Anne, wife of John Hopkins, gent., bur. Sept. 30. (65).
 1791. Jane, wife of James Evelyn, esq., dau. of Sir Richard Cust, Bart., & Dame Anna his wife, bur. Nov. 10. (66).
 Francis Cockayne Cust Esq., bur. Dec. 7.
 1793. Mary, wife of William Faulkner, bur. July 21. (67).
 1796. Mary, wife of Peter Renouard, esq., bur. Sep. 16.
 James Oldershaw, M.D., bur. Nov. 7. (68).
 1800. Mary Death, a pauper, bur. Feb. 12.
 1804. Lucy Cockayne Cust, Spinster, aged 71 years, bur. Feb. 23. (69).
 1808. William, son of Francis and Elizabeth Freshwater, bapt. Dec. 19. (70).

Crest, a demi-lion rampant *gules*, charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil *argent*, sometimes an ostrich *proper*. The arms on the monument of Ferdinando Caldecote, in Ketton Church, are quarterly, 1, three bendlets (Caldecote); 2, three eagles' heads erased (Whitwell); 3, on a bend three wolves' heads erased; 4, Caldecote impaling a fleur-de-lis, a roundel for difference (Digby).

(65). John Hopkins was Mayor of the town in 1769 and 1789. In his first mayoralty, terminating at Michaelmas, 1770, he originally proposed and promoted the building of an Hospital now situated at the west end of the town.

(66). Arms of Evelyn (of Wotton Place, co. Surrey, Bart.), *azure*, a griffin passant, a chief *or*.

(67). This is the last time I meet with this name, now extinct in the parish, and I believe also in town, if not in the latter, they are not of this family, but a fresh importation of the name. We find Abraham Faulkner filling the Aldermanic chair in 1635, and again in 1652, in which latter year of office he swore into office Richard Royse, baker, as register general of the births, marriages, and deaths for the whole borough. I also find entries in the registers of this parish of divers marriages being solemnised in his presence, according to the custom of the rulers under the Commonwealth. The family name appears most frequently in the St. Michael's and St. John's registers. I am inclined to think they were denizens of the latter parish, and I do not find any other member of the family but Abraham attaining municipal honours.

(68). According to the inscription on the marble tablet to himself and wife on the south side of the chancel in this church he was a native of Leicestershire. Anne, his wife, who died Nov. 4, 1801, was the daughter of Wm. Roe, Esq., of Sudbrook, in this county. On the top of the monument are these arms—3 annulets (2 & 1); on an escutcheon of pretence, a bend between 3 garbs (2 & 1). Being on white marble and high upon the wall, the colours or lines are not discernible.

(69). This lady was the last of the family buried here, their place of sepulture being the church of Belton (adjoining their seat), near Grantham.

(70). This is the last time I meet with this family now, as regards the name, extinct in Stamford. In the St. Mary's and St. Michael's registers the name occurs at an early period and continues down to a very recent date. In that very interesting work Moule's Heraldry of Fish, I find at p. 138, that there was a family of Freshwater formerly seated at Tollesbury, on the banks of the river Blackwater, in Essex; in the church of which is a memorial brass of Thomas Freshwater, who died in 1517. The family afterwards resided at Heybridge, higher up on the same river, and bore for arms, *azure*, a fesse, between two fish *argent*; crest, two fish in saltier *argent*, their tails in chief enfiled with a coronet *or*.

ERRATA.—Owing to a mistake on my part, the last eight lines of note 31, page 153, should form part of note 22, page 96, and the arms of Porter were *sable*, three bells *argent*, a canton *ermine*.

Stamford.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OPENING OF A CELTIC GRAVE-MOUND, AT CLEATHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, ESQ.

On the 6th and 8th of November last, a Celtic barrow was opened on the estate of Matthew Maw, Esq., of Cleatham Hall. Cleatham is a township in the parish of Manton, at which latter place British and Saxon relics have more than once been discovered. As is the case with most of our villages, Cleatham first appears in written history, in the Domesday Survey. We find there that among the vast possessions of the Abbey of Peterborough were certain portions of this township. In "*Cleatham*" was a free manor; a person called Almond held 7 oxgangs of land, and Roger, a vassal of the Abbot's, had there 1 plough and 4 villains, who plough with 5 oxen and 7 acres of meadow land. The value in King Edward the Confessor's days was forty shillings; at the time of the taking of the Inquisition, on which the Domesday record is based, it had become reduced to thirty shillings. In or about the year 1126 we find that the same seven oxgangs in "*Cleatham*" were held of the Abbey by a person—evidently from his name a Saxon—who was called Alfnoth.* This manor in latter times came by subinfeudation into the hands of the important family of Bussey, of Hougham and Scotton. An inquest—*post mortem*—taken on the death of one of this race, who died at Scotton, in the reign of Henry VII., states that he held the manor of Manton of the Lord Abbot of Peterborough as chief lord. In the 17th century a Royalist family named Darwin, cadets of the Nottinghamshire house of that name, lived at Cleatham. Ages, however, before the Conqueror's Survey—before feudal tenures, manors, or abbeys were ever heard of—a tribe of men dwelt here, whose only memorials are their burial hill and the urns in which their ashes were enshrined.

The barrow opened last November is a conspicuous object from the highway which leads from Messingham to Kirton-in-Lindsey. It is situate on a southern slope in a grass field, which has not been ploughed up for many years, although the marks of ridge and furrow indicate plainly that it has, at some distant time, been under cultivation. On the southern side of the field—in a little valley—runs a small brook, from whose margin there can be no doubt that the sand was collected of which the hill is formed. This barrow is a large one for Lincolnshire, where such objects are usually smaller than in the north country or in Wiltshire. The measurements are 114 feet from north to south, by 75 feet from east to west. The greatest depth to the level of the surface of the field is 9 feet 6 inches. A trench was dug through the mound, from east to west, within two feet of the centre. On a level with the outside surface the excavators came upon the remains of a fire; the sticks of which it had been made were mostly branches of oak trees, but some few fragments of ash were also among them. The grain of the wood was so distinctly visible in the

* *Chron. Peterburgense. Camden Soc., p. 182.*

charcoal that there was no difficulty whatever in distinguishing to what kind of tree it had belonged. Very numerous fragments of human bone were found mixed with the cinders, but they were so charred that it was quite impossible to identify many of them. Two vertèbræ, a few fragments of ribs, and part of a lower jaw, were all the parts that could with certainty be attributed to their proper places in the human frame. An urn of very rude and but half-baked pottery had been inverted in the centre of this fire. It was filled to the brim with charcoal, which had evidently been firmly pressed down. One very small bit of bone was the only relic of humanity—as far as we could see—that this vessel contained.

At a point forty-two feet south of the central fire, a very similar urn turned up. There were no marks of fire and no bones around it. It was buried 3 feet 6 inches deep, and was quite full of human bones, much charred, broken very small, and mixed with charcoal. The only fragment that could be identified was a little bit of the skull. This showed that the person whose body had been consumed was young, as the *coronal suture* had never closed. A similar vessel, but somewhat larger than either of the others, was found forty feet to the north of the centre, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. It was also filled with burnt bones and charcoal; there were no marks of fire around it. Both these latter urns were in an upright position. The greater portion of the hill was not disturbed. It is probable that further excavations might bring more burials to light. The earth was not dug into in the centre below the level of the surrounding surface. If therefore there be here, as is the case in many other places, a central burial in the ground which had taken place before the hill was raised, it has still to be discovered. No relics of any kind were found except some fragments of flint, which were certainly not either arrow heads or knives. They had possibly been brought there for the purpose of striking a light.

The chief interest in this excavation has been that it has shewed distinctly the manner in which these grave-hills were made. The mound was built up entirely of sand, and the sand in this part of the country varies very much in colour, presenting nearly every tint of grey and brown, sometimes very nearly approaching white, and at others being very nearly a true red. When a section of the hill was made it became quite evident that the whole of this large hill had been carried where it was in baskets. Each basket load was distinctly visible. They had been compressed by the weight above, but had not in the least blended with one another. The appearance of the side of the cutting was like mottled marble. Antiquaries have long known that hills of this nature must usually have been raised by means of earth carried in baskets or panniers; but this is, perhaps, the first instance where ocular demonstration of the fact has been given.

A gentleman who has made the primæval antiquities of Denmark his especial study, informs the writer that about a mile to the north of the little town of Husum, in Schleswig, he saw a large barrow opened, a section of which presented lines of black and white sand, as regular as courses of brick-work. The lines were not all of exactly the same

depth, their average was from three to four inches. He is of opinion that this Danish mound had been built up of sods cut on the surrounding moors; that the black lines were the decayed remains of heather and grass; and the white, the sand adhering to the under side of the sods.

Bottesford Manor.

NOTE ON THE CLEATHAM URNS.

THE fragments of cinerary urns found in the Cleatham barrow, the opening of which is here recorded by Mr. Peacock, having been sent to me by Mr. Maw, for examination, I append a word or two upon them. The remains which have reached me are extremely fragmentary, and it is with no little difficulty that I have succeeded in making restored drawings of them. They have unfortunately been much broken in the course of the excavation of the barrow, and, equally unfortunately, the whole of the fragments have not been secured. The first urn (which I engrave on Plate XXI.), is the one found in the centre of the mound. It is of rather large size, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and about 10 inches in height. It is of the same general type, with the deep overlapping rim or lip, as the cinerary urns of Derbyshire. The overlapping lip or border is ornamented with the usual herring-bone or zigzag pattern, five rows in depth, formed simply of incised lines. The herring-bone pattern occurs again below the rim, on the neck, and the upper edge of the rim is also ornamented with incised lines. This fine urn, as well as the two hereafter described, has been filled with the burnt bones and embers of the funeral fire while in a glowing state.

The second example, engraved on the same plate, appears to be of a different form, but it is so fragmentary as to be next to impossible to determine the exact shape of the rim. Like the previous example it is decorated with the herring-bone or zigzag pattern, in five rows of incised lines. In form it resembles examples from the West of England, and from other districts; but it is not a very usual type in the Midland Counties. It measured ten inches in diameter at the mouth.

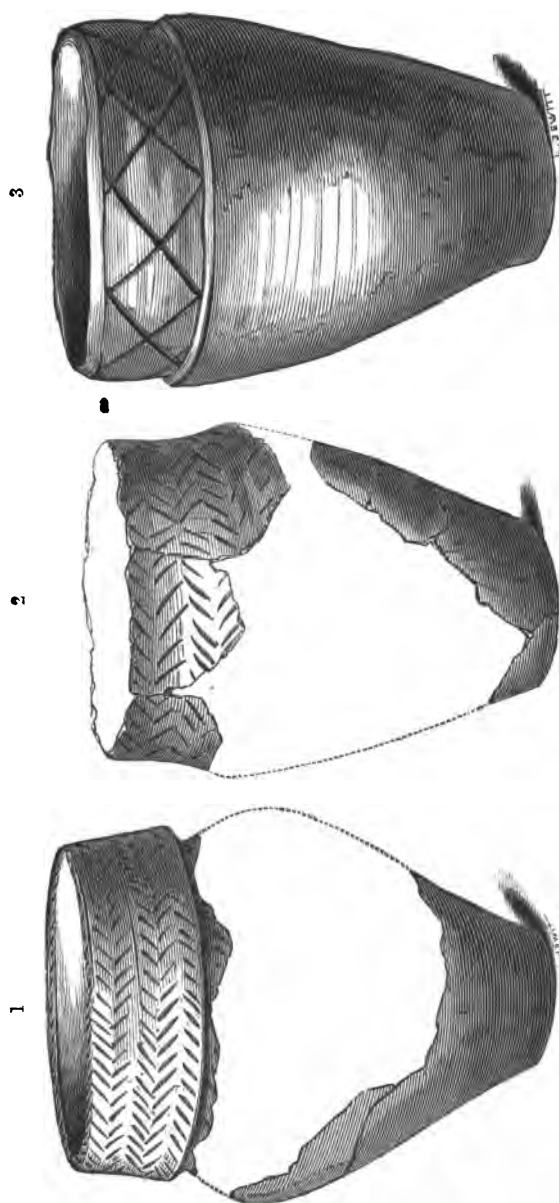
The third, and remaining urn, it will be seen from the engraving (Plate XXI., fig. 3), is entirely different from the other two both in form and in ornamentation. The upper part above the shoulder is rounded and of the same general type as those from Darley Dale.* It is nine inches diameter at the mouth. An incised line runs round the upper and the lower edges of the rounded part above the elbow, which is also, it will be seen, decorated with diagonal incised lines, so as to form a lozenge-pattern around the urn.

The urns are of the usual coarse semi-baked clay, being formed of the clay of the neighbourhood, and, as I have on another occasion advanced the opinion, baked in the funeral fire.

Winster Hall.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

* "RELICUARY," Vol. IV., page 200, Plates XX., fig. 2, and XXI., fig. 2.



CINERARY URNS FOUND AT OLEATHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

He is a bold man who can afford to despise trifles. The world itself is composed of atoms, congealed together by gravitation and chemical force. The hundreds of millions which compose the population of the earth are made up of units, any of which may have a great influence upon the whole mass. The History of the World is made up of the lives of individuals; and we cannot despise the smallest of these lest, peradventure, we should be found to have looked down upon a hero—the prototype of his generation. Again, as a country is but an aggregation of shires, and a shire is but an aggregation of parishes, and a parish is an aggregation of families, it is to the family, and to the family alone, that we are to look for the ancient history of our country; the family—that true archaic unit in the social history of mankind; as a great modern writer¹ has said, “Society in primitive times was not what it is assumed to be at present, a collection of *individuals*; in fact, and in the view of the men who formed it, it was an aggregation of *families*.” This is also strikingly illustrated in the history of our own land, where, in Saxon times, the families were considered as units and divided into hundreds for purposes of government; and the name hundred has descended to this day, though bereft of all its original significance. If the general historian cannot afford to despise trifles, much less can the topographer. By him every stone must be upturned, every register must be well thumbed, and every deed box ransacked before he can consider his work done, and the truth of his conclusions fully established. To many, the minute details of the following pages may seem unnecessary and trivial, and they may be apt to say, *cui bono*? What do the lives and deaths of such human vegetables, useless in their generation and forgotten by our own, signify? But for such I have not written, but in the humble hope that my labours may smooth the toil of our future county historian over the ground occupied by my native parish.

Chapel-en-le-Frith was situated in the forest of the Peak and within the bounds of the ancient lordship of Longdendale, the Langenedale of Domesday, which comprised the whole of the present parishes of Glosop and Chapel-en-le-Frith. We have of course little information regarding this district in the time of the Ancient Britons, but it must have been fairly populous, judging at least from the numerous tumuli which stud the surrounding hills: the names, too, of the hills and valleys in the neighbourhood are almost exclusively Celtic. On a hill called Combs Moss, about 2 miles S. of the town of Chapel-en-le-Frith there is a small earthwork, which the late Mr. Bateman considered to be a British fortification. To quote from the “*Vestiges*,” “at the distance of 2 miles S.E. of Chapel-en-le-Frith are some works of a military character, near the northern extremity of a mountain called Combs

¹ Mr. Maine.

Moss. On the level of the mountain are two deep entrenchments, which run parallel to each other to the extent of about 200 yards; that which is nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses; this part of the entrenchment is much wider than the other, and is about a quarter-of-a-mile long." Other people attribute this work to the Romans, and Roman coins are said to have been dug up in the fosse; and I must say I rather incline to that opinion.

On some land belonging to the writer, situated at Dove Holes, there is a circle of earth about 25 yards in diameter, which I have little doubt is the remains of a Druidic temple. In the course of excavation for stone in this circle, about 30 years ago, two skeletons were discovered, which the late Mr. Kirke conveyed to the Eaves. He gave them to a surgeon living in the parish, who pronounced them to have belonged to men of great height, the length of some of the bones giving him the idea of having belonged to a man nearly seven feet high. Outside the circle, towards the south, there is a large mound, which, if it was opened, would no doubt be found to contain bones and other remains.

The Roman Road called Bathom Gate skirts the edge of the parish, and can be easily distinguished on the left hand side of the road leading from Dove Holes to Buxton. Of the Saxon occupation of Longdendale we have little or no information. Tradition asserts that a great battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes close to the present site of Chapel-en-le-Frith Church, where the name of Danes Yard seems to lend a colouring to the assertion; and the top of a neighbouring hill is said to have been the place where a sorrowing people led Chinlas to his burial, dead but victorious, and which was called Chinlas' Cairn, now corrupted into Chinley Churn. But to pass from the legendary to the true. We know that Ligulf held Longdendale in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and that it was part of the territory appropriated by the Couqueror to his own use. Chapel-en-le-Frith was included in the vast territory granted by him to his natural son, William Peverel.

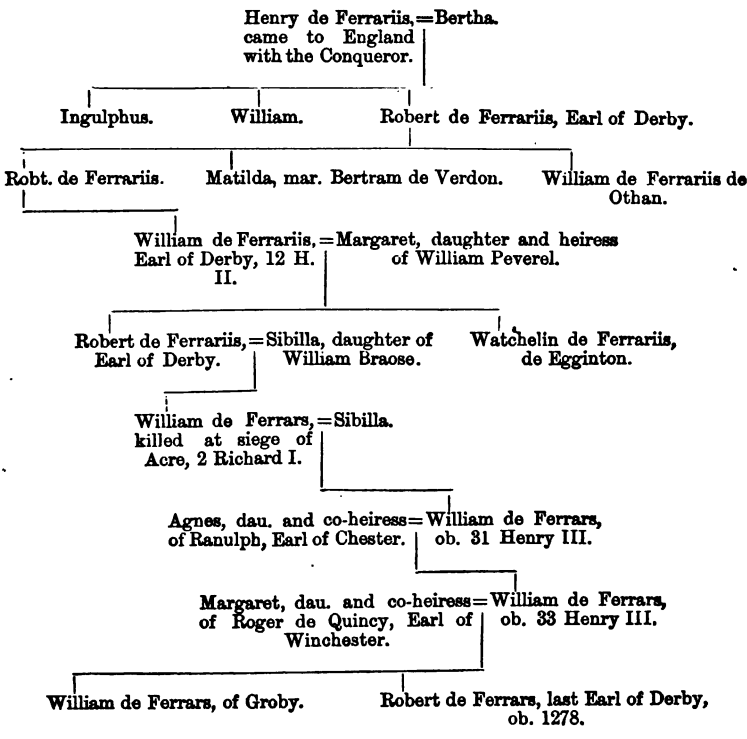
At the time of the Domesday Survey, the present parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith was all waste and wood. When William I. introduced his strict forest laws into England, verderers and foresters were introduced into the Peak Forest to preserve the deer and boars for Peverel and his nobles, who rivalled their royal master in their love of hunting, and consequently of preserving game. Money was scarce in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, so grants of land were given to these foresters as salary and reward for keeping watch and ward in the Forest.

William Peverel the 1st was succeeded by William Peverel the 2nd, who founded the Priory of Lenton and endowed it with the tenth of all his possessions in Derbyshire. This grant to the priory, as far as relates to the Peak, is as follows:—

"Item duas partes decimationum de dominiis meis de omnibus rebus quæ decimari possunt videlicet de Blidesworda cum quodam rus-

tico virgatam terræ tenente ad collegendas decimas. In Dostonâ similiter, in Newboda similiter, in Tindeswella similiter, in Bradewella similiter, in Badecowella similiter, in ² Hoccawella similiter, in ³ Esseford similiter, in Wormevill similiter, in ⁴ Moniar similiter. Item duas partes decimationum dominicarum mearum pasturarum in pecco quarum nomina sunt hæc Shalercross, Fernileia, Dernehalla Quatford, Bukestanes, Sirebrock, etc. Item totam decimam pullorum et pullarum meorum ubicumque ⁵ haracium habuero in pecco vel aliquis alius super dominicas pasturas meas."

This William Peverel was convicted of having poisoned the Earl of Chester. He fled from the King's army, which was sent to take him, to Lenton, and there assumed the tonsure and monastic habit, but being discovered there he managed to escape successfully into Normandy. His estates were confiscated, and most of them, including the castle and forest of the Peak, were granted by the king to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, who had married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel. The following is a pedigree of the Earls of Derby of the Ferrars family :—

² Hucklow.³ Ashford.⁴ Monias.⁵ A stud.

The foresters and keepers of the deer became so numerous that about the year 1220 they purchased land from William de Ferrars and built themselves a chapel for divine worship, which they called the Chapel in the Forest. After the acquisition of Peverel's territory, William de Ferrars had confirmed his grant to the priory of Lenton, so the tenths of the new chapel and its parish were claimed by that priory as passing by Peverel's grant; but this was disputed by the King and also by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. Of the pleas held at Derby, A.D. 1241, we have the following account:—

"The Prior of Lenton, and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, to shew cause why the King should not appoint to the Chapel in the Frith, which was then vacant. The Prior of Lenton replied that they derived the right to two parts of the tenths and first fruits from the grant of William Ferrars, heir to William Peverel, who had granted to Lenton tenths in all his lands. The Dean and Chapter claimed one part in the 10ths as impropiators of the Vicarage of Hope, in which parish they said the chapel lay. The King answered that William de Ferrars made the grant when in arms against his King. That in William Peverel's time all the land from which the tenths were now claimed was then waste and uncultivated, and remained waste and uncultivated till it came into the King's hands, and that there was no chapel there at that time, but William de Ferrars sold land to the people who built the chapel; but if either party have any charter from the King it shall not be set aside."

The Priory of Lenton seems to have established its claim, for in a Survey of the Alien Priories, taken in the third year of Richard II., we find the following possessions of the priory, which were derived from Peverel's grant:—"Item in pochiâ de Chelmorton decima veller: et agnor; blad' et ferri quo val: p. a. £22 3 4. Itm parvas decimas que val. p. a. 12d. Item apud Bradwell de redd: p. a. 6s. 8d. Itm apud Tiddeswall de red. p. a. 10s. Apud Monyash decimam porcois blad' vell. et agn. que val. p. a. 26s. 8d. Apud Glossop de red. p. a. 66s. 8d. Decima minere plumbi in Campis Regis de Pecco, necnon in Maner. de Ashford Monyash et alibi que val. p. a. £18. Decima blad' veller' et agnor, porcionis in pochiâ Capell. del Fryth que val. p. a. £4. Apud Fairfield du. val. p. a. 40s.; and in the reign of Henry VIII. we find "Priory of Lenton Capella-in-le-Frith Firma decimarum, £4."

The appropriation of the tenths by the Priory of Lenton does not seem to have been quietly acquiesced in by the inhabitants, for at an inquisition held at Wormhill, in 11 Edward II. before Philip de Say and John de Thwayt, the foresters, verderers, keepers, and freemen, to the number of 37⁶ affirmed upon oath "de quâ dam villâ quæ vocatur

⁶ Their names were—Walter Waldechef, Bailiff of the Forest. Thos. le Ragged, Rich de Meluer, Rich. le Ragged, Rich. Brown, Thos. Foljambe, Rich. Danyel, Rich. le Archer, Nich. Foljame, Adam Gounfrey, Will. Halley, Peter le Stratton, Robt. le Eyre, Nicholas de Baggeshaugh.—*Foresters.*

Bowden in quâ plures sunt hamaletti et qua post appon hujus modi factum quedam capella fundata fuit in solo regis Henrici per hos tunc tempore habitantes et vocata Capella del Fryth, et postea per quemdam episcopum Coventr. et Lichfield Alexandri nomine concessa fuerunt eidem Capellæ sepultura et baptistatio tempore ejusdem regis ; modo est ecclesia parochialis. Et quod decanus et capitalis Lichfield vel prioratus Lenton et conventus quidem ecclesiam illam tenent in proprios usus. De quâ advocacione et Appropriatione si habeant verum titulum an non ignorant."

It would appear by the above that in the year 1315 Chapel-en-le-Frith was of considerable size, as it is spoken of as a "villa," and the parish is said to contain many hamlets, "plures hamaletti." The land belonging to the Ferrars family was confiscated by the King, Henry III., owing to the frequent rebellions of William de Ferrars and his son Robert. This Robert⁷ being in rebellion in the year 1266 was defeated near Chesterfield by Henry, son of the King of the Romans. He fled for refuge to the church, where he concealed himself, but he was betrayed by a woman and taken prisoner. He was deprived of his earldom and his estates were confiscated to the King, amongst which the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith was included. In 1372, the Chapel in the Frith was granted to John, Duke of Lancaster. It would be interesting to know the names of the landowners at this period, but it is impossible to discover more than a very small number. The following are well-authenticated names :—

Walter Waldechef, bailiff of the Forest, held a considerable amount of land, which was granted to him by Edward III. in the 17th year of his reign, together with the custody of the Peak Forest⁸. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses ; Johanna, who married a Ridgway, whose son, Walter Ridgway, had an only daughter, Agnes,

Philip de Stredleigh, Will. de Gratton, Will. del Hough.—*Verderers*.

Rich. de Addeleigh, John de Smalley, Robt. de Clough, Robt. de Wardlow, Rich. de Buxton, Alan del Hall, Benedictus de Shalscross, John Brown, John de Bradwell, Robert de Baggeshaugh.—*Keepers*.

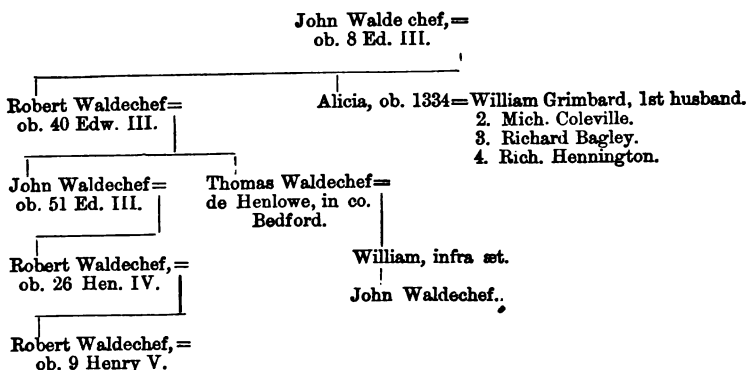
Will. de Stafford, Hugh de Bradbury, Rich. de Clough, Will. le Ragged, Rich. de Baggeshaugh, Will. del Kyrke, Robt. le Tailour, John de Chynley, Rich. de la Ford, Thom. Martyn.—*Freemen*.

⁷ The following curious entry in the Patent Rolls, shews the price at which Robert once purchased his pardon of the King. It was customary at this period to give presents to the King in any case brought before him or his representative, which afterwards became the excuse for the most systematic bribery :—

"The King to all, etc., greeting—Know ye that Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, hath delivered into our wardrobe on Saturday in the Eve of the blessed Thomas the Apostle in the 50th year of our reign by the hands of Henry Luvel to Nicholas Leukener keeper of the same wardrobe, one cup of gold with stones perls and diamonds which the same Robert promised to us for our peace and favour of which same cup we acquit the same Robert in entire whereof, etc. Witness the King at Northampton the 19th day of December, 50 Henry III."

⁸ The Land in the Forest granted to different individuals, was at an early period inclosed to keep out the deer, that wandered at will over the commons and waste till the reign of Elizabeth, when they were confined in a tract of land around the present village of Peak Forest, by a high wall built to secure them. The deer being all destroyed in the Civil War, King Charles II. ordered the country to be disafforested, and this tract of land, as well as the commons and waste, was granted to various landowners.

who married William Cotton; the other, Margaret, who married a Shirley, had a son, Thomas Shirley. I am not aware of any Pedigree relating to this Walter Waldechef, but in the Harl. MS. 2044 there is the following pedigree of a family of Waldechef, probably allied to the Derbyshire one:—



Michael de Hockleye held lands in Bowden, Blackbrook, and Warmbrook, in the reign of Edward I.

Thomas le Ragged possessed, in the reign of Edward II., 20½ acres at Kinder, 21½ acres at Bugsworth, 53 acres at Courses.

Clemente de la Forde, Bailiff of the Forest, in the reign of Edward II. possessed land at Blackbrook, Bowden, Chappell del Frythe, to which land Nicholas de la Forde succeeded.

A daughter of Clement de la Forde married one of the Browns, of Marsh.

Robert Hansted held land in Blackbrook, Fairfield, Bowden, Chapell in the Frith by service of keeping the forest of the Peak, A.D. 1337.

1331, *Richard Treulove* paid a fine of two marks for licence to hold land in Blackbrook, Bowden, and Chapell in the Frith.

Nicholas Treulove possessed land at Bowden and Chapell in the Frith, 1344.

Alexander Bergh held land temp. Edward II. in Maystonfield, Bowden "villa cum hamalettis."

The King, Edward III., granted to *Robert de Manle* land in Blackbrook, Bowden, and Chapell in the Frith, which Margareta de Hansted formerly held.

Michael de Burton, Bailiff of the Forest in 1276, died possessed of land in Blackbrook.

Godfrey Foljambe, and Avina his wife, had a grant in 1375, of land in Combs, Martinside, &c.* This Godfrey was Bailiff of the Forest.

William de Combs Moss, in 1339, left land in Combs and Bowden to his sons Richard and John.

James Legh, descended from the Leghs of Adlington, married the only daughter and heiress of Richard Berd, eldest son of Richard Berd,

of Berd, by which alliance he acquired the manors of Berd and Blackbrook.

Godfrey Foljambe held a considerable amount of land in this parish in 1375, which passed into the Plumpton family by the marriage of a daughter of Foljambe with Robert Plumpton.

Besides those I have mentioned, we know that the following families were considerable landowners in the parish during the 14th century:—Bradshawe, of Bradshaw; Shallcross, of Shallcross; and Browne, of Marsh; whose names occur continually in deeds from the 14th to the end of the 17th century.

About the middle of the 16th century, a list was made of the principal tenants of the King in the Hundreds of the High Peak, and the following are given as belonging to Chapel-en-le-Frith:—

⁹Antony Taylor, of Eaves, Yeoman.

Henry Bagshawe, of Ridge, Gent.

Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Gent.

George Bowden, of Bowden, Gent.

Leonard Shallcross, of Shallcross, Gent.

Arnold Kyrke, of Combs, Yeoman.

Otiwell Bradbury, Yeoman.

Otiwell Bowden, Yeoman.

¹⁰Mosley, of Lightbirche, Yeoman.

Robert Bagshawe, of Marsh Green, Yeoman.

Nicholas Browne, of Marsh, Gent.

The Parish was never like the typical parish of English life—in the hands of one landowner. Belonging from a very early date to the Crown, who granted the land in small lots for fixed services, it never passed into the hands of one individual, but was always very much subdivided, and perhaps there is no other parish in England at the present time, where there are so many freeholders of land for the number of inhabitants. But though there never was one large landed proprietor, yet in the 16th century the land in the parish was principally in the possession of the few families I have mentioned, about whom I will speak more fully. First among these may be reckoned the family of Bagshawe, of the Ridge, who were resident landowners in this parish for more than six hundred years. The Bagshawes took their name from Bagshaw, a small hamlet in this parish, where they first held land in the reign of Edward I. In the Inquisition held at Wormhill, 11 Edward II., there were three Bagshawes present, viz.—Nicholas de Bagshawe, Forester; Robert de Bagshawe, Keeper; and Richard de Bagshawe, Freeman; from whom no doubt both the Abney and Ridge families are descended. The Heralds' Pedigrees indeed begin with a Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, in the reign of Stephen,

⁹ The Taylors were considerable landowners in the parish. Thomas Taylor, mortgaged the Eaves in 1632 to Henry Bagshaw, of the Ridge, who in 1635 concurred with him in selling it to Henry Kyrke, of Martinside.

¹⁰ The Mosleys possessed Lightbirch for many generations. The present house was built by Sir Oswald Mosley, who sold the estate, which now belongs to Mr. Gisborne.

but of him I have no proof. In the list of gentlemen and others taken in the reign of Henry VI., we find the names of Ralph Bagshawe, of Combs; William Bagshawe, of Chapel-en-le-Frith; and Thomas Bagshawe, of Ridge. Ridge¹¹ Hall was the seat of the Bagshawes from a very early period. It was pulled down about fifty years ago, by Mr. Gisborne, and is described as a large and picturesque old mansion, with several fronts, the principal one facing Combs Moss and Bank. Half the principal front was higher than the other half, and contained the kitchen and offices. The sitting-rooms were in the lower part, and themselves low. Externally the appearance of the house was very irregular, having several gables, some high, some low, some projecting, some receding. The chimneys, too, were of different elevations, and the house is said to have been decorated with pinnacles of stone. Great quantities of carved stone lay about the property for some time after the destruction of the house, but they were removed by degrees for the repair of farm-houses on Mr. Gisborne's estate. The foundations of the walls, and the remains of a fish-pond and garden may yet be traced near the site of the old hall. It is a strange fact, that about the time of the transfer of the Ridge Estate from the last of the Bagshawes residing there, to the Fitzherberts, the Rev. William

¹¹ Ridge Hall seems also to have possessed stained glass windows, to judge by the following letter written by Thomas Bagshawe, Esq., which as it also confirms some of the earlier alliances of his family, I will quote in *extenso*.

"MR. ECCLES,

Bakewell, 10 Feb^r., 1710.

"I thank you for your great despatch with Mr. Bassano and the perfect account thereof, as also that you will attend the King-at-Armes. And I doubt not but on search of the office books you will find the Coate of our family, allowed in all the Visitacōns of Norroy (as I take it), King-at-Armes in these parts. And in y^e first visitacōn after y^e restoration of Kinge Charles 2, the coate we clayme allowed to my elder brother Mr. H. Bagshaw and rejected or at least not allowed to Mr. Richard Bagshaw's grandfather William Bagshaw who as I remember then pretended to be descended from Bagshaw of Farewell near Litchfield who was no relation to us, nor was Bagshaw of Abney of any such relation, nor could either of them shew any colour of title to the coate of our family or ever pretended to it. I find my great-grandfather, Henry Bagshaw, married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cokayne, 40 Eliz., and the coate quartered and depicted on glasse on y^e windows at the Ridge, with thefcoates into which my ancestors married, as the Poles, the Barlows of Barlowe, Tunsted, Blackwall of (Blackwall), Shallcross, Blackwall of Alton, Cokayne and severall others. I could send you the Tymess of severall of these marryages if necessary. And I find the coate in this manner auncently drawne with the motto and verses following :-

FORMA



FLOS

FAMA

FLATUS

"Ut cornu flatus minimo floresque rosarum
"Tempore sic pereunt formaque fama virūm.

"Faile not by next to lett me know what money I shall order you in this matter, and you shall instantly thereon have an order for your receiving of it.

"From your very loving friend and servant,

"THO. BAGSHAW.

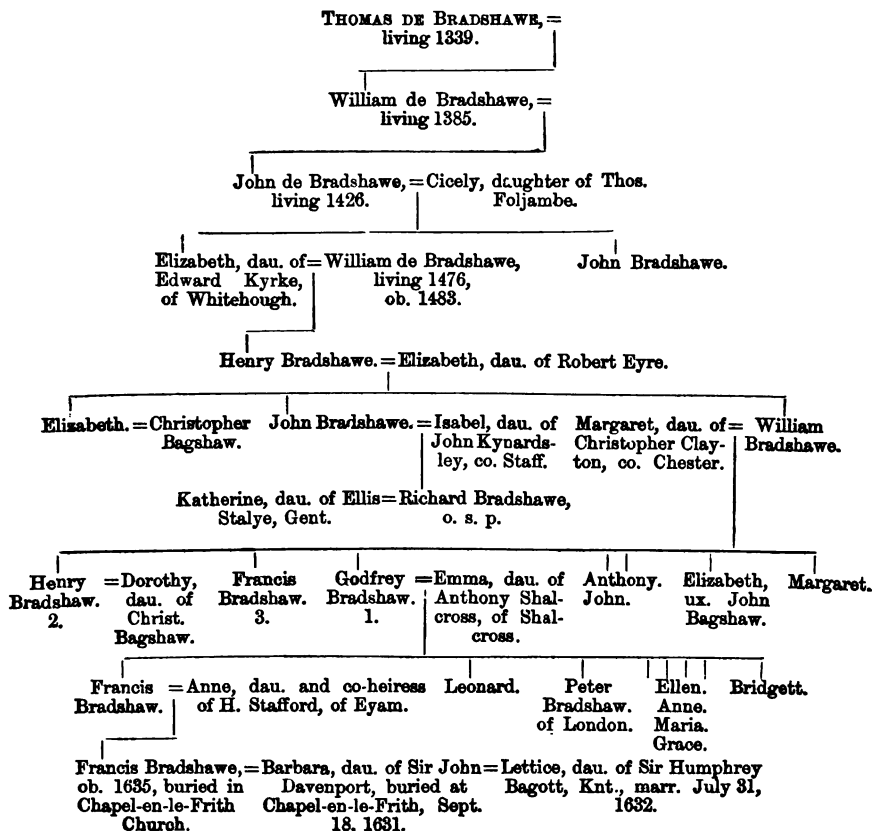
"Excuse bad pen, bitter colde and hast my blessing to dear son Fitz.

"In a hatchment under the coate is 'In coelo salus.'

"To Mr. Samuel Eccles,
at Clement's Inn, These."

Bagshawe, the representative of the Abney and Hucklow families, purchased an estate at Ford, and so kept up the name in the parish where it had been so well known for so many hundred years. There were several younger branches of this family settled in Chapel-en-le-Frith, one of which, the Bagshaws of Hordron, became extinct at the death of Ralph Bagshaw, in 1705, whose only daughter and heiress, Anne, married George Thornhill, of Warmbrook, near Chapel-en-le-Frith: another, the Bagshaws of Hollinknowl, is still in existence.

The family of Bradshawe was settled at Bradshaw, in this parish from a very early period, and continued to live there until the marriage of Francis Bradshaw with Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam. Having acquired considerable property about Eyam by this marriage, the Bradshawes removed there. Accounts of both their family and residence have been given in former numbers of the "RELIQUARY," but as Mr. Furness's Pedigree is somewhat incomplete, I will give a short Genealogical Table of such members of the family as resided at Chapel-en-le-Frith.



I have a copy of a curious deed relating to the Bradshaws, which I think is unique of its kind. There seems to have been some dispute concerning the limits of the Lightburch estate, and the dying declaration of William Bradshaw was taken as evidence. The deed is as follows:—"To all trewe men in Xt that this present writing shall come, we Nicholas Dicconson parson of Claxbe, Henry Bagshaw, of the Rydge, gentilman, Thomas Bowdon, of Bowdon, yoman, Robert Rydge, of y^e Nethercliffe, yoman, Robert Kyrke, of y^e Mylntoun, yoman, sendyth gretying for as much as hit is meritory and nedeful to every Cristen man to testifye and bear trewe recorde in every matter of truth and in especially towchyng man's inheritance, we the foresaid Nicholas, Henry, Thomas, Robert, and Robert, on our owne faithfull mynde wthoute mede or labour testifye and beire witness that the 2nd daye of Auguste the yere of our Lard 1483, Willm. Bradshaw, of the Bradshaw, in the countie of Derby, yoman, said playnly upon his deth-bedd in his hole mynd and reason and toke it straytely on his charge before the abovenamed and Ralyn Browne and Edward Bagshaw, gentilmen, Oliver Kyrke and Peter Browne, yomen, late deceased, as he should onsware before God at his hygh Jugegment when the bodye and the soule were departed that the hoole medow was never of the Lyghtburch land ne was never gyven to John Bradshaw his brother. And bycause that the foressayd William Bradshaw desyred and requyred us upon our truth and in the waye of charite to testifye and record^{the} truth in the above wrytyng to the intent that the truth may the better be known to thys prësents wrytyng according to our heryng and playne knowlege, we the foressayd Nicholas gostely father to the foressayd Will^m. Bradshaw, Henry, Thomas, Robert, and Robert, have put our seala."

There is also amongst the Woolley Charters a letter from the above Nicholas Dicconson to Sir Henry Vernon, Knt., setting forth the same facts. The Kyrkes mentioned in the above deed were no doubt brothers or near relatives of William Bradshaw's wife.

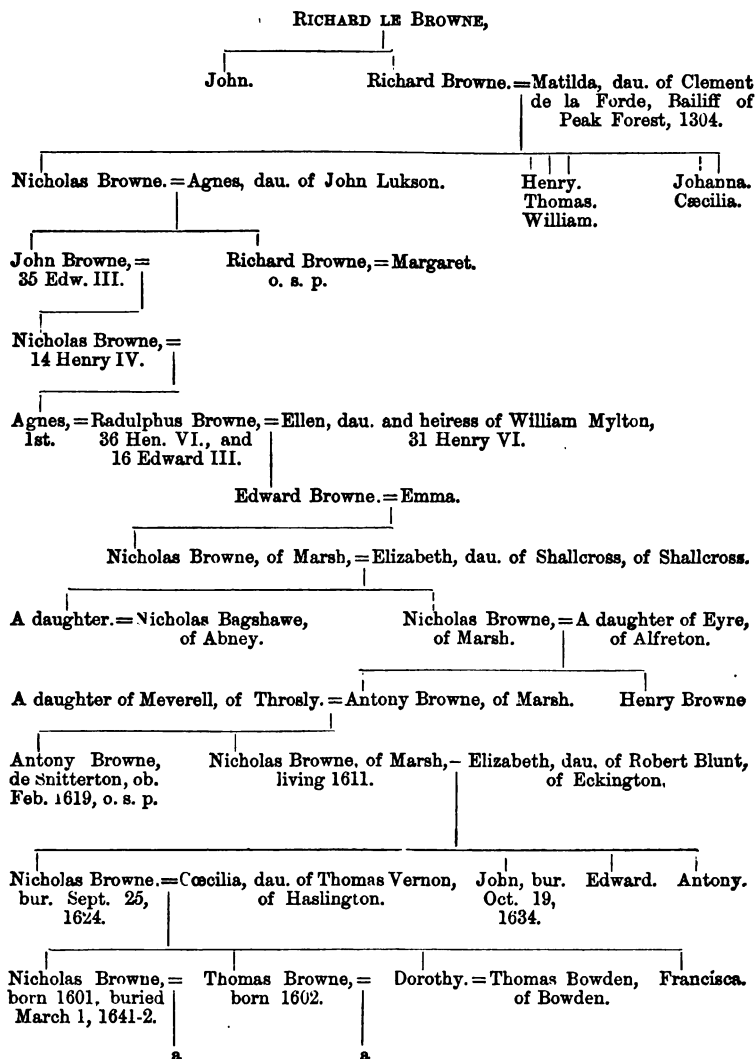
The family of Bowden is of considerable antiquity, though I have not been able to discover any record of them prior to the year 1457, when James de Legh, of Berd, grants to Thomas de Bowden, son of William de Bowden, land in Bowden and Chapel-in-le-Fryth. George Bowden, of Bowden, was denied the title of gentleman by St. George, in his visitation of 1611. The accounts of this family are very different and confusing. Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, was the last of the name of whom we know many particulars.¹ His marriage, and the births and marriages of some of his sons and daughters, are to be found in the Parish Registers. He must have had some remoter descendants, but what became of them I cannot tell. There are no Bowdens now in the parish to my knowledge.²

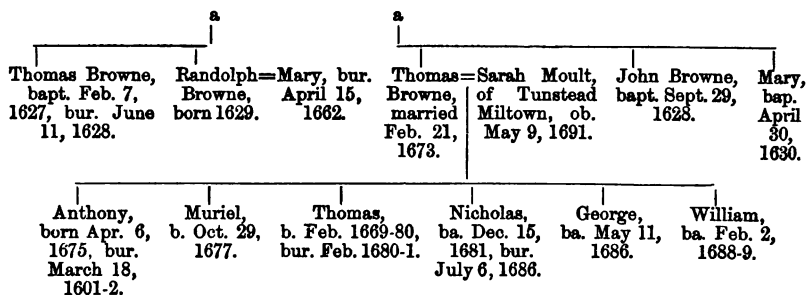
The Brownes were seated at Marsh Hall in the reign of Edward III. They came from Whitfield, near Glossop, and acquired land in this parish by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Clement de la

¹ See the "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI., 228.

² For an account of Mr. Bowden's tomb, see "RELIQUARY," Vol. VII., p. 136.

Forde, Bailiff of the Peak Forest, in the year 1304. Marsh Hall is about half-a-mile distant from Chapel-en-le-Frith Church, and must at one time have been a large house, but there is now little left to indicate its former importance. The family seems to have become impoverished, and to have sunk very low in the social scale till the estate was sold to Mr. Gisborne, at the beginning of this century. The following is a Pedigree of the Brownes, of Marsh :—





A grant of Crest and confirmation of Arms was made to Nicholas Browne in 1581, by William Flower, Norrey, of which the following is a copy : —

“To all and sing., as well nobles and gentles as others to whom these presents shall come—Will Flowers, *alias* Norrey, principal Herold and King of Arms of the N. part of this Realme of Englande from the river Trent northwarde, sendeth greeting.

“Whereas anciently from the beginning the valiant and virtuous Arts of Excellent persons have been commended to the world with sundry monuments remembering of their good deserts, amongst which the chiefest and most usuall have been the bearing of signes and tokens in Shields called Armes, which are no other than the demonstration of prowess and valour diversely distributed according to the quality and deserte of the persons meriting the same, which order as it was most prudently devised in the beginning to strive and kindle the hearts of men to the imitation of virtue and noble exercises hath the same been and yet is observed continually to the intent that such as have commendable service to their Prince and country either in Warre or in Peace may therefore retain both the honour in their lives and also devise the same successively to their posterity for ever.

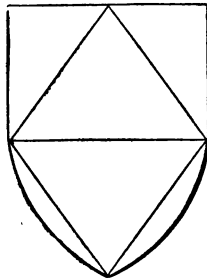
“And being requested by Nich. Browne of Marsh Hall in the Co. of Derby, gent., to make search in the registers and records of my office for the ancient arms belonging to the name and family whereof he is descended, whereupon I have made search accordingly and so find he may bear as his ancestors heretofore have borne these arms hereafter following, *that is to say, argent, on a chevron gules, three roses of the first*—and for that I find no crest or cognizance properly belonging to the same as to all ancient Arms there belongeth most commonly now, I the said Norroy King of Arms by power and authority to me committed by letters patent of the G. S. of Eng. have ratified and confirmed given and granted unto these his ancient Arms the crest hereafter following, *that is to say upon the helm on a wreath argent and gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned or, supp. a lance proper, mantled gules, doub. argent, as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margint, which arms and crest and every parcel and part thereof I the s^d Norroy have ratified and confirmed given and granted unto the said Nicholas Browne and his posterity for he and they and every one of them to*

use bear and shew forth the same at their own liberty and pleasure without the impediment, lett, hindrance, challenge, interruption by any other person or persons whatsoever by these presents, in witness whereof I the said Norroy, King of Arms have subscribed these presents with my own hand and thereunto set the seal of my office, dated the 4th day of November in the 23rd year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and in the y^r. of o^r. Lord 1581.

"Per moy William Flowers *alias* Norroy Roy d'Armes."

The Arms and Crest are shown on Plate XXII.

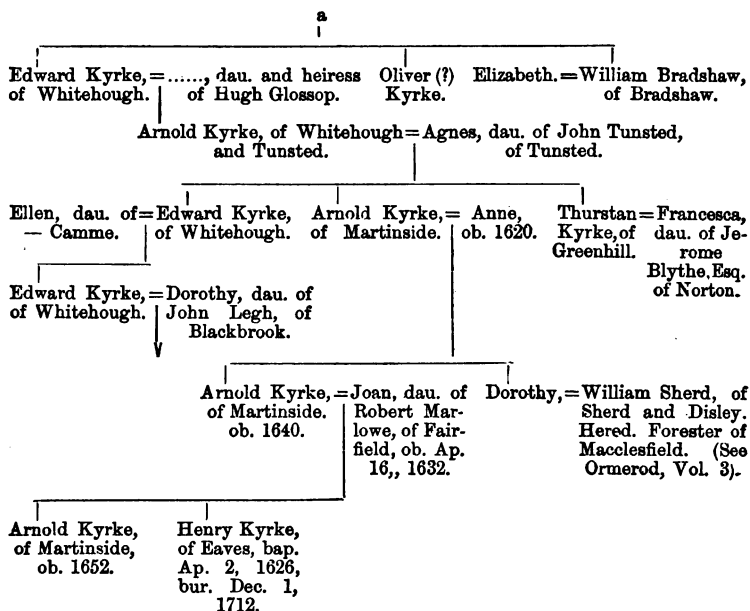
There were several families of the name of Kyrke resident at Chapel-en-le-Frith during the 16th and 17th centuries, but they were all derived from the Kyrkes of Whitehough, who were living there about the beginning of the 15th century. From them were descended the Kyrkes of Martinside and Eaves in this parish, the families of that name residing at Norton, near Sheffield, and in London, Sir David and Sir Lewis Kyrke, Colonel Kyrke and others.¹⁴ Samuel Kyrke, Esq., of Whitehough, married in 1734, Anne, daughter of William Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw, and left an only daughter, who married the Rev. William Plumble. Whitehough Hall, a great part of which is still standing, was an old stone gabled house, with long dormer windows, built in a style not uncommonly seen in old houses in the Peak, and which I am sorry to say, has not been adhered to, the effect being generally very picturesque. The Hall is now divided into cottages and presents a very forlorn appearance. Arnold Kyrke was one of the foresters of fee in the Peak Forest, as appears by the roll of the forest in the reign of Henry VIII. The Arnold Kyrke mentioned in list of landowners, lived at Martinside, which is in the township of Combs. He was the second son of Arnold Kyrke of Whitehough.



EDWARD KYRKE, =
of Whitehough.

Edward Kyrke, =	Elizabeth. = Richard Salusbury,
of Whitehough.	of Newton Bur-
	land, co. Leicester.
	(Harl. MS. 1431).

¹⁴ See "RELIQUARY," Vol. VI., p. 214.



The Bradburys, of Chapel-en-le-frith, were a younger branch of the Bradburys of Ollerssett. Edward Bradbury, of Ollerssett, married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Shakerley, of Longson, and had a son, Ottiwell, who married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Beard, of Beard. Ottiwell had three sons, Nicholas Bradbury, of Ollerssett, John, and Ralph Bradbury, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, and had a son, Ottiwell Bradbury, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Robert Bradbury, of Ollerssett.¹⁵

The accompanying Pedigree (Plate XXIII.), will shew the connection of the Bagshawes, of the Ridge, with the Bradburys, Bowdens, Tunsteds, &c. I have given the pedigrees in full, as I believe none of them have been published before. The Arms of Bagshaw, Tunsted, and Bowden, from Harl. MSS., will be given later on.

Besides these families there were several others of lesser note who owned land in the parish.

(To be continued.)

¹⁵ There is a monument in Chapel-en-le-Frith churchyard to a Bradbury of Bankhead, with the following inscription upon it:—"Here lyeth the body of Elyn the wyfe of Robert Bennet of Haugh and doghter of Robert Bradbury of Bankehead, Gentleman, who departed this life the eight day of October Anno Dom. 1669, and Robert set this stone upon her grave, this is the stone of Elyn's grave unto this day."

PARISH OF CHA

PLATE XXIII

Robert W.
of Tice

Margery, ux. John
Sterndale.



THE ROTHER :
A SERIES OF DERBYSHIRE SONNETS,

BY THE REV. JOHN HALDENBY CLARK, M.A.

I.

ROTHER, bright wanderer thro' the vale I love,
By whose green banks my early footsteps stray'd,
Whose joyous tributary streamlets play'd
O'er mossy rock, by hill and shadowy grove,
The music whereunto my young muse wove
Her earliest fancies—would that I might braid
A wreath of song for thee that should not fade !
I yield thee tardy thanks ; and wont to rove
Near thee so long, ill seems it that my feet
That oft have wander'd on more distant quest
Have never duteous journey made to greet
The fountain whence thy honour'd waters rise.
Forgive the slight ; for yet, a pilgrim guest,
I vow to hail it with a pilgrim's eyes.

II.

North Wingfield Church.

More than one pile adorns thy banks, fair Stream,
That to the pious art of other days
Bears no mean witness ; and to him who strays
Companion of thy waters, soon the beam
Of noontide falls with softly-shining gleam
On this fair tower, where, while o'er all the hill
The summer sunshine brooded, warm and still,
Amid the green groves I have loved to dream
Till the dim Past rose round me, and mine eyes
Saw him, whose image by the chancel lies,
Homesick and weary of the wandering brine,
Once more returning to his native vale—
A red-cross knight, with dints upon his mail
Won in the holy fields of Palestine.

III.

Often along these slopes, by light reveal'd
Of morning sunshine wide o'er wood and lawn
Pour'd thro' the cloudy floodgate of the dawn,
Now on the open woodlands, now conceal'd
In leafy covert, while on helm and shield
Gleam'd the bright dew, the marching legions came ;
And oft from yonder hill in streamy flame
Their watch-fires flicker'd o'er the far-seen field.
And here, perchance, where now the heifer comes
To quaff thy waters, when with surer aim
The sun shot downwards, from thy cooling glooms
The Roman fill'd his helm ; or, when the west
Darken'd, the painted Briton lay to rest :
But still thou flowest by cape and curve the same. D

IV.

Battle at Chesterfield, A.D. 1266.

Not always pure as now thy stream has roll'd,
 Swift Rother, nor alone by tempest wild
 With transient earth-stains hast thou been defiled ;
 The terrors of those troublous days of old
 That left dark memories in many a wood
 Hamlet and hall in this our land, that strew'd
 Our once fair fields with slaughter, and imbued
 In fratricidal strife our streams with blood,
 Left not thy wave untarnish'd ; witness bear
 That time when o'er these meadow lands the bray
 Of battle sounded, and the ruddy glare
 Flash'd skyward, while, beneath the wing of night,
 The Barons' broken army far away
 O'er the dark uplands urged its weary flight.

V.

Chesterfield Church.

How sweet, when hot the beams of noontide glare,
 Leaving the world and worldly thoughts awhile
 To seek the shadow of this sacred pile,
 And breathe amid its consecrated air.
 What holy calm broods round us everywhere !
 Holy now, when the sunbeam falls, imbued
 With hues of glory on its solitude ;
 Holy, when sounds the still small voice of prayer,
 Holy, when deep the rolling anthems fill
 Its vaulted roof with praise, and holier still
 Than when by pious steps its floors are trod
 In the dim light, and humble knees are bent
 To take the bread of awful Sacrament,
 And drink in spirit of the Vine of God !

VI.

Tapton Hill.

Here frown'd the rampart, hence the keen-eyed glance
 Of Roman, piercing far o'er field and fell,
 Saw but rough ridge and green unfurrow'd swell,
 And summer sunbeam's ever changeful glance
 O'er widely-wooded slope, and trackless dell ;
 But now the busy haunts of trade expand,
 And dark smoke rises, while on either hand
 By wall or leafy hedgerow bounded well
 Far stretch the cultivated fields away ;
 Beneath our very feet the train whirls by,
 And where the armèd host was wont to lie
 By many a dainty foot the turf is press'd,
 And sweet in soften'd sunshine from the west
 The merry maiden's tresses dance and play.

VII.

The Whitting; a tributary.

Child of the moorlands, rolling bright and clear
 Thy waters from the wild and heathy waste
 Whence amber pure from maiden springs they haste,
 Where is the glory that thou once didst wear ?
 The furnace fires flash o'er thee, fierce and drear,
 And on thy banks the hurrying engine shrills,
 While from thy valleys deep and sylvan hills
 The spirit of the greenwood flies in fear
 To thy remotest haunts. O dear for aye
 To boyish recollections ! like a dream
 Brighter than aught that lives in common day
 Still seem'd thy beauty, fairest, dearest stream ;
 Yet ah ! that ere that visionary gleam
 Should vanish, like a transient dream, away !

VIII.

Not altogether is the spirit fled
 Of rural beauty, Rother, from thy side ;
 Still by dark alders, still through meadows wide
 And green as yet, the pilgrim's feet are led
 Who wanders with thee, though the smoke o'erhead
 Rolls oft full darkly, and the hammer's sound,
 Stroke after stroke, his musings doth confound,
 Still fair as in old times the boughs are spread
 About the base of Staveley's time-worn tower,
 And, as the breeze of summer ebbs and swells,
 Full many a legend charms his listening ears
 In the soft cadence of those peerless bells,
 As in the shade he sits where, swift and clear,
 Fair Doe-lea meets thee in thy bridal bower.

IX.

Mason.

Hence, too, thy course is calmer : from the woods
 Gray mansions, near and distant, meet the view,
 And brightest flowers thy vernal meadows strew
 Gleaming amid the track of winter floods.
 Through a fair valley winds thy northward way
 Not all unnoticed by poetic eyes :
 Where Aston's turrets o'er the grove arise
 A Poet-rector dwelt, the friend of Gray.
 There in his "secret shade" he loved to watch
 Beneath the tendance of his tasteful hand
 His roses brighten and his bowers expand ;
 And there, as age drew on, stray'd forth to catch
 The wild Peak's distant blue, that in the west
 Told him, may be, of some diviner Land.

X.

Rotherwood.

As through thy broadening valley we advance
 What antique memories crowd around thy name !
 Thou, Rother, art, and yet art not, the same,
 The very hills alter their countenance,
 And from the perilous realms of old romance
 This breeze that crisps thy waters surely came.
 For here was ROTHERWOOD: and knight and dame,
 Swineherd and clown, as in some wondrous trance
 Pass by us: once again around us broods
 The solemn horror of the ancient woods,
 The shadows of the night about us fall;
 Our ears are startled by rough gibe and jest,
 And then we sit and watch each unknown guest,
 And quaff the brimming cup in Cedric's hall.

XI.

"The Corn-law Rhymers."

We wake—the Past becomes the past once more,
 And other scenes await us, where the din
 Of toil and traffic hails thee, bringing in
 Thy tribute unto Don's resounding shore—
 A murky spot, but not unsung before.
 Here, ere the wrongs of labour fired his heart,
 Young Elliott wander'd, hence in wrath to start
 His note of war—Tyrtæus of the poor!
 Fiercely he sang, nor, long and sorely tried,
 Rested until he saw the victory won
 He wrought and sang for; and with honest pride
 The busy vale shall own him as her son
 Long as the blossom falls on Canklow's side,
 Long as the smoke-wreath darkens over Don.

XII.

Conclusion.

Weak desultory strains and little worth
 Are these, dear stream, I bring thee, scanty fruit
 For all I promised once—that little suit
 Those earlier hopes that in my native earth
 No spot, no legend, should remain unsung:
 The muse of Drayton I had fain call'd forth
 To tell of all the charms that, south and north,
 And east and west, to Scarsdale's vale belong:—
 Old Hardwick, by whose oaks thy Doe-lea springs,
 And those proud towers that on her stream look down;
 Hipper, and Drone, and every rill that sings
 Through moorland heather or by peopled town:
 But now, by alien waters set to dwell,
 I see thee but in dreams, and bid thee sad farewell.

Original Document.

GRANT OF LAND IN THE FOREST OF HIGH PEAK BY CHARLES II. TO THOMAS EYRE. DATED 4 MARCH, 1674.

COLONEL EYRE, of Hassop, was a loyal and active partizan, and rendered important military services to the Royal Family in the Great Rebellion. During the Commonwealth the gallant cavalier suffered severely by fine and sequestration. On the Restoration, the grant was probably made by Charles not only as a mark of esteem and gratitude, but as some compensation for the heavy pecuniary loss, sustained by the family, in consequence of their steady adherence to his cause. At Hassop there is a fine portrait, in armour, of this enterprising soldier.

The following is an extract from an Abstract of Title to an Estate in Wormhill, in the Lordship of High Peak, purchased by the late Mr. Anthony Goodwin, of Great Rock, co. Derby, Gent., of Lady Massereene, sole heiress to the Eyres of Rowter.

Eyam.

P. FURNESS.

"The King by sealed Letters patent of the 4th day of March 1674 of his special favor and certain knowledge and mere motion DID give and grant unto Thomas Eyre of Graies Inn in the Co. of Middlesex Esq^r., the reversion of all those 7331a. 3r. 16p. (according to the measure of 8 rods to the perch) of Barren and waste Ground being parcel or commonly reputed parcel of his Manor or Lordship of High Peake Parcel of his Dutchy of Lancaster in s^d. Co. of Derby lying in the several vills, Pabs, Fields and places (to wit) In Bowden Chapel by estimation 2228a. in Fairfield, Leigh, Shallcross, and Bowden Chapel 917a. 3r. 8p. In Bowden Chapel district from the rest of the vills 973a. 1r. 9p. In Mellor 182a. 18p. which said parcels of Barren and Waste grounds were before described on Maps and plans in the time of his Father King Chas. the 1st. to be inclosed and improved. And also in Hope 616a. 3r. 1p. In Castleton 441a. 0r. 8p. In Bradwell 667a. 1r. 3p. In Wormhill 604a. 3r. 6p. In Flagg and Chelmorton 622a. 3r. 29p. In Taddington and Priestcliffe 188a. 3r. 14p. Given to the s^d Thomas Eyre and his heirs and assigns for ever."

Lady Massereene's Estates in Derbyshire were all sold in the latter part of last century.

Notes on Books.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.*

THERE are few lives in the whole range of English History which present more vivid pictures of wild and reckless daring, of adventurous heroism, and of disregard of danger, and but few deaths more brave, than that of Raleigh, whose memoirs, often though they have been written, are brought before us in a truer, a better, and an abler light than ever, by Mr. J. A. St. John, to whom the thanks of every historian are eminently due. From his birth, at Hayes Farm, near Budleigh, in Devonshire—a place to which we, as admirers of the murdered Raleigh, have made more than one pilgrimage—to his shameful death on the block, Mr. St. John traces with remarkable skill and accuracy, every main incident of Raleigh's life, and gives no statement, no incident, no date, that he cannot and does not fully vouch. Among the many important points in Raleigh's history, which Mr. St. John by his researches now first brings to light, are his voyage to the West Indies sixteen years before he was supposed to have visited that part of the world; the opening up of a period in Raleigh's life hitherto regarded as a blank, and supposed to have been obscurely spent in Ireland, but, in reality, passed in the company of the foremost men in England. The date of his departure from London and arrival at Cork; the conduct of Elizabeth and of Lord Grey, of Wilton, in relation to him. These, and many other such interesting facts, Mr. St. John adds to our knowledge of this brilliant period in English history; throwing fresh and clear light on many incidents in his life at Court and his feud with Essex; his services against the Armada; his devoted passion for Elizabeth Throckmorton, whom he afterwards married, and his first imprisonment in the Tower; his prison life, his literary labours, and his manifold and bitter persecutions, and "the real circum-

* *The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1552—1618.* By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. small 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Picadilly. 1868.

stances attending his death, on which the manuscripts at Simancas throw a new light, and thus enable us to comprehend 'many parts of the history which were previously obscure.' The memoir is one of the best which has been penned, and ranks Mr. St. John very high among biographers. Our notice of this truly excellent book is short, but it is intentionally so, for we purpose reserving further notice of it in connection with some curious documents relating to Raleigh, which have for some time been in preparation for the "RELICUARY." We therefore now simply call attention to this admirable work by Mr. St. John, so as cordially to recommend it to our readers, and shall take further occasion to allude to it in another number.

Y STANLAGH MOOAR.*

"THE MARTYR EARL OF DERBY"—as he is popularly called in all parts of Lancashire, and I have no wish to gainsay his title—is one of those great historical characters too well known, and too reverentially regarded, to need more than an outline of his biography here," says that truly accomplished scholar and antiquary, the Reverend Canon Raines, in the opening of his admirable volumes of the "Stanley Papers." If but a brief biography of him were needed at the hands of that able writer, how much more brief an one is necessarily needed here in calling attention to his admirable volumes, and to the fascinating one by the Rev. Mr. Cummings. The "brief" biography by Mr. Raines—so full of interest, and of events, and of importance is his subject—has extended itself to no less than 396 4to. pages, and yet to it he might well have devoted at least three times that space.

James Stanley, Lord Strange, and who afterwards became 7th Earl of Derby, was the son of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford. He was born at Knowsley on the 31st of January, 1606-7. When only twenty years old he was returned to Parliament for Liverpool. While yet a minor he married at the Hague, in the presence of the King and Queen of Bohemia, and many other royal and noble personages, "the princess damsel Charlotte of Tremoille, daughter of the most high and mighty prince lord Claude of Tremoille, duke of Towars, peer of France, prince of Talmoante, earl of Smens, Bevon, Taillebourg, and of the high and illustrious princess the lady Charlotte Brabantine de Nassau, princess of Orange, duchess dowager of Tremoille and of Towars." In January, 1627-8, his first child, afterwards Charles, 8th Earl of Derby, was born, and was named after King Charles the First, who was his godfather. In 1642 he succeeded his father as Earl of Derby. During the civil war he (and his heroic and affectionate wife, Charlotte de la Tremoille,) gave many and signal proofs of their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, "especially in that memorable encounter in Wigan Lane, when, with 600 horse he maintained a fight of two hours against 3000 horse and foot commanded by Colonel Lilburne, and though in that action he received seven shots on his breastplate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, a blow on the face, and had two horses killed under him, he made his way, with some few of his men, towards Worcester, in order to join His Majesty King Charles II." After the battle of Worcester he surrendered as a prisoner of war, and in 1651 was shamefully, and by breach of word and of faith, executed at Bolton. His murder, for it was nothing less, was one of the most disgraceful things—and there were no end of them—that occurred during that rebellious and abominable war. The story of the heroic holding of Lathom House against the Parliamentarians, by the Countess of Derby, and the gallant holding of the Isle of Man by her loyal husband, who, by his wisdom, and clemency, and justice, had endeared himself to its inhabitants, is too well known to need repetition here—even in few words—but it is well to state that, while his whole life well earned for him the proud title of Y STANLAGH MOOAR (the great Stanley), his death created for him that imperishable and truly noble one of "The Martyr Earl."

In the two books before us, which, both having the same object, are yet as widely different in manner, in style, in matter, and in treatment, as two books well can be, the incidents and events connected with the life of this nobleman are well set forth, and show incontestably how justly and eminently the Earl was entitled to these two distinctions—the Great, and the Martyr. A more painstaking, a more patiently laborious, a more strictly reliable, or a more excellent book in every way, than the one by

* *The Stanley Papers.* Edited for the Chetham Society by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. 3 vols. small 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1867. Illustrated.

The Great Stanley, or James VIIth Earl of Derby, and his noble Countess, Charlotte de la Tremoille, in their Land of Man. By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A., F.G.S. London, W. Macintosh, Paternoster Row, 1867. 1 vol. small 8vo., pp. 280. Illustrated.





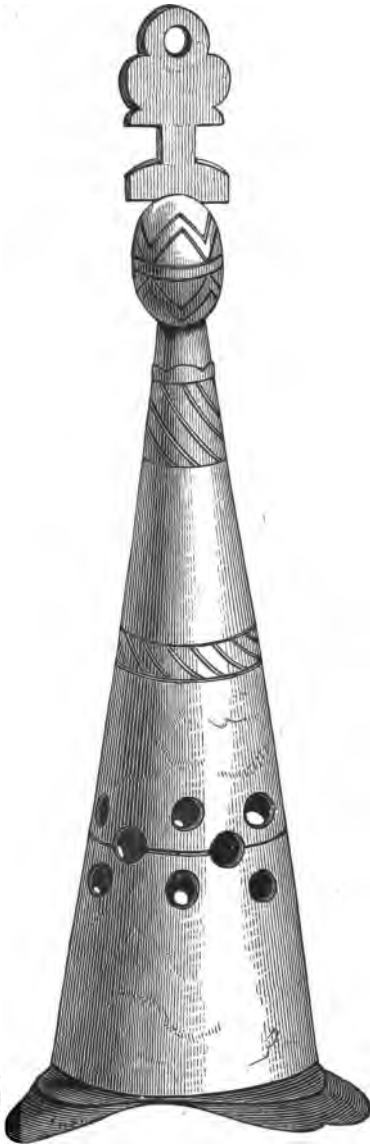
PEEL CATHEDRAL, FROM THE SOUTH.



KIRK MAUGHOLD CHURCH.



TOWER, RUSHEN ABBEY.



PROCESSIONAL LANTERN TOP,
MALEW CHURCH.

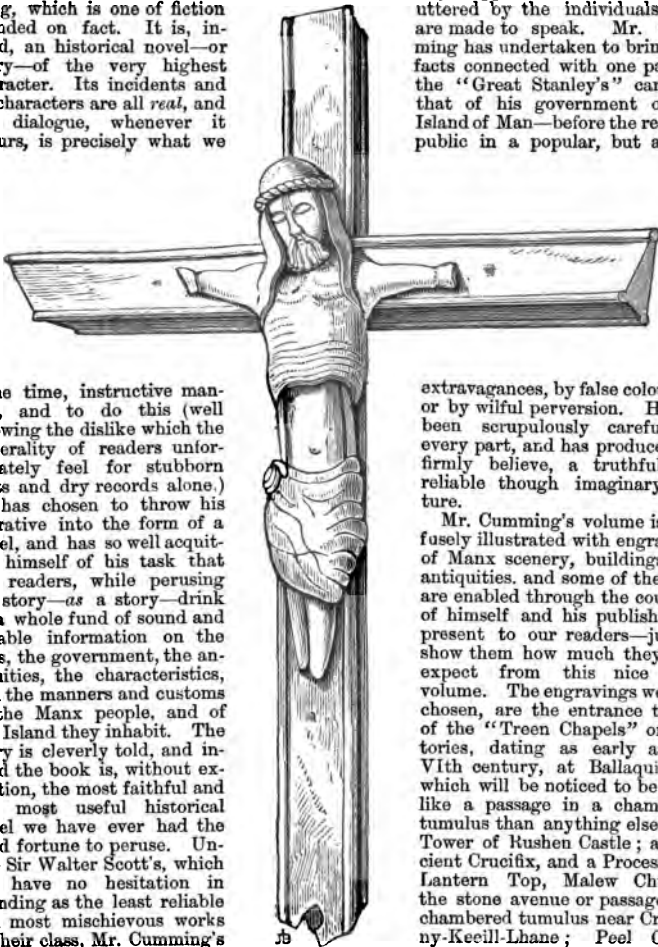


CROSS, KIRK MAUGHOLD.

the Rev. Canon Raines, we have never seen, and indeed, we verily believe, has never been produced. He has collected together from every source open to him, every fact connected with the life of this great man, and has, to use a common expression among the people of the midland counties, given "chapter and verse" for each statement he has made. Thus, his memoir of the Earl becomes one literal fact from beginning to end; and each link in the chain which he has formed bears upon it the name and impress of the place of its origin. In other words, as each fact which he brings forward is like a coin or historical medal, so each of these coins in its turn bears the mint-mark of the place of its issue. This is the only *true* method of writing a history, and the only way to make a book really useful and reliable. Not a point is advanced, not a date given, not a statement of any kind made, but it is weighed well, and the authority for it produced, and not a fact is distorted, or a wrong colouring given, for party purposes. It is, indeed, impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which Mr. Raines has acquitted himself of his self-imposed task.

Distinguished from the stern realities of Mr. Raines's book in every particular, is that of the Rev. J. G. Cumming, which is one of fiction founded on fact. It is, indeed, an historical novel—or story—of the very highest character. Its incidents and its characters are all *real*, and the dialogue, whenever it occurs, is precisely what we

may suppose would have been uttered by the individuals who are made to speak. Mr. Cumming has undertaken to bring the facts connected with one part of the "Great Stanley's" career—that of his government of his Island of Man—before the reading public in a popular, but at the



same time, instructive manner, and to do this (well knowing the dislike which the generality of readers unfortunately feel for stubborn facts and dry records alone,) he has chosen to throw his narrative into the form of a novel, and has so well acquitted himself of his task that his readers, while perusing his story—as a story—drink in a whole fund of sound and reliable information on the laws, the government, the antiquities, the characteristics, and the manners and customs of the Manx people, and of the Island they inhabit. The story is cleverly told, and indeed the book is, without exception, the most faithful and the most useful historical novel we have ever had the good fortune to peruse. Unlike Sir Walter Scott's, which we have no hesitation in branding as the least reliable and most mischievous works of their class, Mr. Cumming's volume is not disfigured by an Isle of Man Halfpenny, bearing the arms of Man and the "Eagle and Child" extravagances, by false colouring, or by wilful perversion. He has been scrupulously careful in every part, and has produced, we firmly believe, a truthful and reliable though imaginary picture.

Mr. Cumming's volume is profusely illustrated with engravings of Manx scenery, buildings, and antiquities, and some of these we are enabled through the courtesy of himself and his publisher, to present to our readers—just to show them how much they may expect from this nice little volume. The engravings we have chosen, are the entrance to one of the "Treen Chapels" or Oratories, dating as early as the Vth century, at Ballaquiney, which will be noticed to be more like a passage in a chambered tumulus than anything else; the Tower of Rushen Castle; an ancient Crucifix, and a Processional Lantern Top, Malew Church; the stone avenue or passage of a chambered tumulus near Cronckny-Keeill-Lhane; Peel Cathedral; Kirk Maughold Church; an Isle of Man Halfpenny, bearing the arms of Man and the "Eagle and Child"

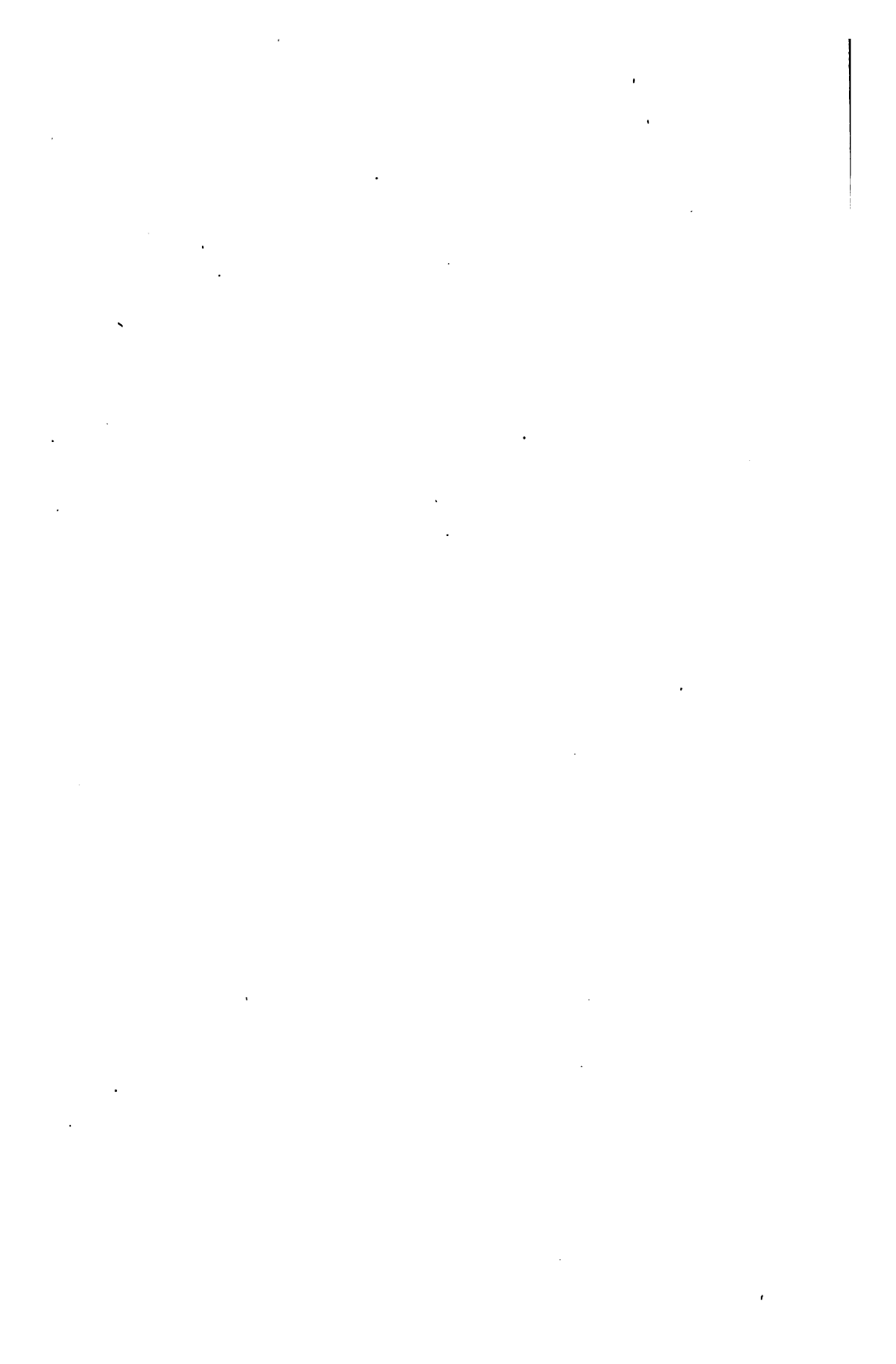


crest of the Stanleys; and three ancient crosses from Kirk Maughold and Kirk Braddon.



Mr. Raines's "Stanley Papers" are beautifully illustrated with the most carefully executed plates and wood engravings, which add no little charm to his book, and second most admirably his wonderful labours. Our only sorrow regarding the "Stanley Papers" is that they are not made public. It is not every one who is a Member of the Chetham Society, and therefore but few—very few—can be possessors of these valuable volumes, while hundreds of outsiders would be only too glad to secure them if placed within their reach. We throw out the suggestion that it would be well to issue the "Stanley Papers" in the ordinary way, in the hope that it may some time, and that soon, be acted upon.

Of the illustrations to the Rev. Canon Raines's faultless and truly admirable work, we are enabled by the kindness of that gentleman, and of the President of the Chetham Society, to reproduce the two on Plate XXVII. These are the chair at which the unfortunate "Martyr Earl" of Derby knelt in prayer when on the scaffold, which is preserved at the present day at Knowsley, the seat of his descendant the present Earl of Derby; and the interior of Ormskirk Church, showing the Derby Chapel.





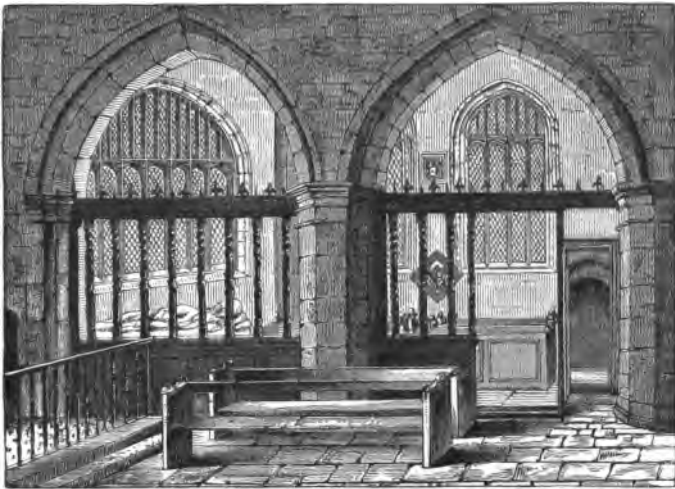
KIRK BRADDON.



IN A TREEN CHAPEL, KIRK MAUGHOLD.



CHAIR AT WHICH JAMES, VII. EARL OF DERBY
KNELT ON THE SCAFFOLD.



INTERIOR OF ORMSKIRK CHURCH WITH THE DERBY CHAPEL.

ABYSSINIA.*

Mr. HOTTEN—even if he had not already been so well and so favourably known to the reading public as he is—has, in his present work on Abyssinia, proved himself to be one of the cleverest of editors, and one of the most energetic and reliable of publishers. The volume before us is the best digest—or *résumé*—of what is known on Abyssinia, of any that has ever been attempted. It is a pleasant, an amusing, an interesting, and a highly instructive narrative, and contains a vast deal of useful information, not only on the people and the country, and on the king and his captives, but on the antiquities, and manners, and customs of that strange nation. Those who have not already become possessed of Mr. Hotten's volume should do so at once. It is an essential of every library.

THE TREES OF OLD ENGLAND.†

THIS is a nice, readable, pleasant little book—very poetical, very rhapsodical, and very enthusiastic—and one that lovers of forest trees will read with both pleasure and profit. The author, Mr. LEO GRINDON, who is, we believe, though we have not as yet had the opportunity of personally judging of the volumes, favourably known as the author of “British and Garden Botany;” “Life, its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;” and other works, is a deep thinker, a close observer of nature, and a clever reasoner, and he has good powers of description. His “Trees of Old England” contains, besides much valuable information, several passages of extreme beauty. It is not a scientific book, but it is one that will induce readers to become lovers of science. The volume is illustrated by a number of wood-cuts of the leaves, fruits, &c., of the trees described.

FRET CARVING.‡

MR. W. BEMROSE, Jun., a most enthusiastic and peculiarly clever carver, whose name is known far and wide by his previous work§ on that elegant art, has just issued the desirable volume before us, in which he gives instructions, with a vast number of full-sized examples, in the fashionable and beautiful art of fret-cutting and perforated carving. The instructions are so clear, and so well and profusely illustrated with diagrams, that the veriest tyro in the art cannot fail soon to become an expert carver, while the examples of designs are so carefully drawn as to answer every possible purpose of the operator. The designs (which by the way we ought to say are of full size) include book sides, brackets, book rests, table mats, plant boxes, hand mirrors, card baskets, blotting case sides, envelope boxes, finger plates, window blinds, picture frames, panels, photograph frames, table easels, key and trivet cupboards, reading desks, ladies' work baskets, hanging bookshelves, paper knives, butter and bread platters, etc., etc., etc. It is a work that deserves, and is sure to command, the utmost patronage.

BIRMINGHAM LIFE.||

WHAT a pity that every town and every district has not a Mr. John Alfred Langford residing in it! Such is our feeling from a glance at the very excellent work before us. Birmingham is indeed fortunate to have so talented, so hard-working, so judicious, and so energetic a writer in its midst, as the editor and compiler of “A Century of Birmingham Life,” who we believe is already favourably known as the

* *Abyssinia and its People; or, Life in the Land of Prester John.* By JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN. London: J. C. Hotten, Piccadilly, 1868. 1 vol. small 8vo., pp. 384. Illustrated with Map, Plates, and Wood-cuts.

† *The Trees of Old England: Sketches of the Aspects, Associations, and uses of those which constitute the Forests, and give effect to the Scenery of our Native Country.* By LEO H. GRINDON. London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 1868, pp. 96. Illustrated.

‡ *Fret Cutting and Perforated Carving, with Practical Instructions.* By W. BEMROSE, JUN. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol. 4to., Illustrated. 1868.

§ *Manual of Wood Carving.* By WILLIAM BEMROSE, JUN.; with an Introduction by LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A. 1 vol. 4to.

|| *A Century of Birmingham Life, or a Chronicle of Local Events, from 1741 to 1841.* By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Birmingham: E. C. Osborne. Vol. I., pp. 514, 8vo., 1868.

author of other books of interest and value, and it owes him a debt of gratitude which such a grand, such a noble, and such a wealthy town, should not be slow most liberally to pay. Taking "Aris's Birmingham Gazette"—a photographic reduced *fac-simile* of the first number of which (Nov. 16, 1741) is given as a frontispiece—Mr. Langford culls with the greatest care and discrimination all the more interesting advertisements and paragraphs which relate to circumstances, people, and events in "Brummagem," and strings them together in an admirable manner, thus making his work a chronological history of the town during the period of which it treats. It is impossible to speak too highly of the importance and value of such a work, which is one "for all time." The first volume only, ranging from 1741 to 1791, is at present issued, and we, in common with hundreds of others, shall look forward with no little anxiety to the issue of the next. We strongly recommend Mr. Langford's work to our readers of every class.

ROSSENDALE.*

THE Forest of Rossendale, one of the many very interesting districts of Lancashire, but one about which but little is generally known, has at length found an able and a painstaking and industrious historian in the person of Mr. Newbigging, who has produced the highly creditable, interesting, and readable volume before us. In it, besides a clever sketch of the early history of the Forest and of its laws, of the progress of manufactures in the district, and of every matter connected with the locality, he gives a great deal of information on the manners and customs of the people, and their beliefs and superstitions. Thus the volume which has just been issued is one of peculiar interest, and affords us information on many curious remnants of customs unknown in other localities, and of others which though long obsolete in most places, still here linger. One of these is the office of "Ale Conner," or "Ale Taster"—an office still held and still found good and useful in keeping up the standard of the malt liquor of the district. Much information, and valuable withal, is also given on the worthies of the Forest in every walk of life, from the centenarian, who has only his years to recommend him, to the poet, who has tried to earn fame by lofty thought. The book is beautifully printed, and while thanks are eminently due to Mr. Newbigging for the manner in which he has accomplished his task, a word must also be said in praise of his printer and publisher who have so worthily seconded him.

LITERARY SCRAP BOOK.

MR. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, the eminent publisher, of Piccadilly, has done the best of all good services to the literary man and the collector, by preparing for him a Scrap Book, in which to arrange cuttings from newspapers, extracts, miscellanea, etc. The volume is of foolscap folio size, is excellently ruled throughout into columns, with border lines, and has a printed title page, and ruled pages for Index. The volume contains nearly 350 columns, and is therefore capable of containing a vast number of scraps and cuttings. It is just the thing for collectors, and we recommend our friends to order a number of these volumes (we know one collector who has nearly forty in use already), and to devote one to each branch of their study, whether archaeological, literary, scientific, masical, Shaksperian, or what not. They will find them of immense use, and the most handy, and at the same time the most elegant, books for the purpose which have ever been prepared.

BRITISH MOTHS.†

THIS is one of the cheapest, and at the same time one of the very best works on British Moths which has ever been attempted. The parts before us consist of "Nocturni" (one part), and "Geometers" (three parts), and they are all that can possibly be desired. The descriptions are not only clear and definite, but they are at the same time so truthful that it would be next to impossible for the most inexperienced collector to mistake them. They are admirably illustrated by exquisitely executed

* *History of the Forest of Rossendale.* By THOMAS NEWBIGGING. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co; Bacup: T. Brown. 1 vol. 8vo., 1868, pp. 336. Illustrated.

† *The Illustrated Natural History of British Moths.* By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. Illustrated, 1868.

wood engravings, which add immeasurably to the value of the book. Mr. Newman's name is enough in itself to ensure success to any book to which it is attached, and the present so admirably brought before the public by Mr. Tweedie, will be no exception to this rule. We shall hope to speak of the work again as it proceeds.

MONUMENTAL DESIGNS.*

THIS beautiful volume, by Mr. Forsyth, one of our ablest and most reliable of Gothic sculptors, contains no less than seventy-eight designs for mural and other monuments, ranging from the simple headstone to the exquisite and elaborate tomb with its recumbent effigies. There is not one that is not characterised by good taste, and by correct feeling, and we may confidently say, that all who require work of this kind done will be safe in placing themselves in the hands of Mr. Forsyth. The volume has an introduction by Mr. C. Boutell, and the plates are most cleverly executed by Mr. R. K. Thomas.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS.

WE perceive with pleasure that Mr. Richard Sims, of the British Museum, is about to issue a new edition of his "Index to the Pedigrees and Arms in the Heraldic Visitations and other Genealogical MSS. in the British Museum." It must be most gratifying to him to find his labours so well appreciated as to call for this new edition, and we see that it is to be amended and altered in many respects, the arrangement under counties being abandoned, and references to Pedigrees and Arms in the Irish, Scotch, and Welch collections in the Museum being added. As the new edition is to be published by subscription, we trust our readers who may desire to possess it will lose no time in sending in their names to Mr. Sims. It gives us extreme pleasure to add to this note the fact, that Mr. Sims's labours at the British Museum, which have extended over a quarter of a century as attendant, have been just now very properly rewarded by the authorities, by their promoting him to the post of assistant—an office no one is better qualified to fill. We congratulate Mr. Sims on his promotion, and no less heartily do we congratulate the Museum and the country on having secured his services in a higher position than he has hitherto held, and which he is so eminently qualified to fill.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURE, A.D. 1396.

THE following indenture of apprenticeship, the original of which remains penes C. S. Greaves, Q.C., is, as far as we know, the oldest one in existence. Possibly some of our readers may point out others even more ancient. It is at all events, apart from its antiquity, highly interesting and deserving of preservation. ESLIGH.

Hæc indentura testatur quod ita convenitur inter Johannem Hyndlee de Norhamptone, *Brasyer*, ex parte una, et Thomam Edward, filium Gilberti Edward de Wyndesore, ex parte alterâ, quod prædictus Thomas Edward semetipsum fecit et posuit apprenticium dicto Johanni Hyndlee, ad deservendum eidem Johanni Hyndlee et assignatis suis, bene et fideliter more apprenticii, a festo omnium Sanctorum proximè futuro, post datam præsentium usque ad finem septem annorum proximè extunc sequentium et plenariè completorum, ad artem vocatam *Brasyercraft*, quâ dictus Johannes utitur, medio tempore humiliter erudiendum. Infra quem quidem terminum dictorum septem annorum præfatus Thomas Edward consilia dicti Johannis Hyndlee, magistri sui, celandi celabit; dampnum eidem Johanni, magistro suo, nullo modo faciet, nec fieri videbit, quin illud cito impedit, aut dictum majistrum suum statim inde præmuniet. A servicio suo prædicto seipsum illicitè non absentabit: Bona et catalla dicti Johannis magistri sui absque ejus licentiâ nulli accommodabit. Tabernam, scortum, talos, aleas et joca similia non frequentabit in spendium magistri sui præ-

* *Book of Designs for Mural and other Monuments.* By JAMES FORSYTH, Sculptor. Third Edition. London: J. Forsyth, 3, Edward Street, Hampstead Road. 1 vol. 4to., 1868.

dicti. Fornicationem nec adulterium cum aliquâ muliere de domo et familiâ dicti Johannis magistri sui nullo modo committet, neque uxorem ducet absque licentia magistri sui prædicti. Præcepta et mandata licita et rationabilia dicti Johannis, magistri sui, ubique pro fidei posse ipsius Thomæ diligenter adimplebit, et eisdem mandatis libenter obediet durante toto termino suo prænotato. Et si prædictus Thomas de aliquâ conventiones suâ vel articulo præscripto defecerit, tunc idem Thomas juxta modum et quantitatem delicti sui præfato Johanni magistro suo satisfaciet emendam aut terminum apprenticiatûs sui prædicto duplicabit, iterando servitium suum præfixum. Et præfatus Johannes Hyndlee et assignati sui dictum Thomam apprenticium suum in arte prædictâ in meliori modo quo idem Johannes sciverit ac poterit tractabunt, docebunt et informabunt, seu ipsum informari facient sufficienter; debito modo castigando et non aliter. Præterea dictus Johannes Hyndlee concedit ad docendum et informandum dictum Thomam in arte vocatâ *Peutere's craft* adeo bene sicut sciverit seu poterit ultra conventionem suam præmissam; et idem Johannes nullam (*part lost*) artium prædictarum a dicto Thomâ, apprenticio suo, concelabit durante termino prænotato. Invenient insuper idem Johannes et assignati sui dicto Thomæ omnia sibi necessaria, videlicet victum suum, et vestitum, lineum, laneum, lectum, hospitium, calciamenta et cetera sibi competentia annuatim sufficienter, prout ætas et status ipsius Thomæ exigerint durante termino suo præfixo. In cujus rei testimonium partes prædictæ hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt.

Data apud Norhamptone die Sabbati proximâ post festum sancti Lucæ Apostoli et Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo nono. *Hiis testibus*: Henrico Caysho, tunc majore villæ Norhamptone; Willielmo Wale, et Johanne Wodeward, tunc ibidem ballivis; Ricardo Gosselyn, Johanne Esex, Smyth, et aliis.

The Seal (as far as can be discovered), bears a pale fretty; on a chief 3 escallop shells.

COPIED FROM AN OLD MS. IN BEELEY CHURCH. A.D. 1370.

EDWARDUS Dei gratiâ (Rex Angliæ) Dominus Hiberniæ et Aquitanie Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Justiciariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus bonis et fidelibus suis, Salutem! Sciatis nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessisse et hâc cartâ nostrâ confirmasse dilecto et fidei nostro *Godfrido foljambe* quod ipse et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominiciis terris suis de *Hassoppe, Darley, et Chaddesden*, in comitatu Derbiæ; dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warrenam pertineat sine licentiâ et voluntate ipsius Godfredi vel heredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod ipse, dictus Godfridus, et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam warrenam in omnibus dominiciis terris suis prædictis, dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warrenam pertineat sine licentiâ et voluntate ipsius Godfredi vel heredum suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum sicut prædictum est.

Hiis testibus: Venerabilibus Patribus, W. episcopo Winton, Cancellario nostro. J. Eliensi, Thesaurario nostro. Johanne duce Lancastriæ, filio meo carissimo. Ricardo comite Arundell. Willielmo Latimer, senescalco hospitii nostri, et aliis.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonaster die Aprilis anno Regni nostri quadragesimo tertio. (43^o. E. III.)

ESLIQH.

Rot' pat' 12, Jac' I., pars 26, No. 13.

GRANT TO JOHN GREAVES, OF WOODHOUSE, IN THE CO. OF DERBY, GENT., HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS.

THE following deed appears to deserve some consideration, as it is one of a peculiar kind; and we have never met with any one which is similar to it. It is clear that the sum of twenty shillings is very much too small to have formed the true consideration for a grant of so many manors as are given by this deed; and this alone leads to the inference that there must have been some other consideration for the grant. It is not easy to conjecture what a private country gentleman, living either at Beeley or the Woodhouses, could have done in order to induce the Crown to confer such a

favour upon him; and we are not aware of any statement existing as to the cause of this grant. The peculiarity also of the grant is increased by the persons who are to be benefited by it. Not only John Greaves and his heirs and their tenants, but also all the present and future inhabitants of the Manors are to be freed from suit and service at the Courts mentioned in it. This seems to raise the inference that the inhabitants of these manors, as well as John Greaves, had done something to obtain the favour of the Crown. We draw the attention of our readers to these points, in the hope that some of them may be able to throw some light upon this curious grant.

JOHN SLEIGH.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

Nos tam pro & in consideracione summe vigniti solidorum legalis monete Anglie, ad receptum Scaccarii nostri Westm. ad usum nostrum per dilectum subditum nostrum *Johannem Greaves*, de *Woodhouse*, in Comitatu *Derb'*, gen' bene & fideliter solute, under fatemur nos plenarie fore satisfactos et solutos, eundemque Johannem Greaves, heredes, executores et administratores suos inde acquietatos et exoneratos esse imperpetuum per presentes, quam pro diversis aliis bonis causis et consideracionibus nos ad presens specialiter moventibus, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus—the manors of *Beeley*, *Stanton*, *Birch-over*, *Bridgtowne* alias *Bridgton*, *Cowley* alias *Colley*, *Gratton*, and *Winster*.

Insuper concessimus, &c., prefato Johanni Greaves, heredibus et assignatis suis, quod ipse, heredes et assignati sui et eciam omnes tenentes ejusdem Johannis Greaves, heredum et assignatorum suorum ac eciam omnes inhabitantes et residentes, & omnes qui imposterum *inhabila-verint vel residerent* in vel infra predicta maneria, villas, loca et hamelettos, vel in vel infra eorum aliqua, de cetero imperpetuum, acquietati et exonerati erint, et quilibet eorum acquietatus et exoneratus erit de et ab omnibus comparicionibus, sectis et serviciis quibuscumque aliquo tempore imposterum debitis seu hendis ad aliquod hundredum vel alios visus franci plegii, vel letas nostras ubicumque infra predictum comitatum *Derbie* tenendis, vel ad turnum pro predicto Comitatu nostro *Derbie* tenendum, racione alicujus rei vel materie visus franci plegii vel lete aliquo modo tangentis vel concernentis.

NOTES ON A FEW TRADERS' TOKENS OF 17TH CENTURY, NOT DESCRIBED IN BOYNE'S WORK.

Cheshire.—STOCKPORT.

1. *Obverse*—JOHN BROOK (?) 1670 = HIS HALF PENY
Reverse—MERCER (?) STOCKPORT = L.B.

This token is much worn, and the name of issuer is almost illegible.

Herefordshire.—HEREFORD.

2. *Obverse*—WILLIAM BARNES = 1666
Reverse—IN HEREFORD = W.B.

This is a farthing token.

The name of William Barnes appears in the list of prisoners taken at the final siege of Hereford, by Col. Birch, 10th December, 1645.

3. *Obverse*—ROGER MORGAN = A fleur de lis.
Reverse—IN HEREFORD R.M. (in four lines.) (*Octagonal*.)
4. *Obverse*—JOHN RODD 1670 = A cavalier's hat.
Reverse— (?) (*Square*).

A Hugh Rodd, also an issuer of tokens, was Mayor of Hereford in 1666, and part of 1673.

KINGTON.

- *5. *Obverse*—EDWARD GRONNOVE
Reverse—KINGTON 1670 = HIS HALF PENNY

6. *Obverse*—JAMES LLOYD 1664 = I.M.
*

Reverse—OF KINGTON MERCER = HIS HALF PENY

James Lloyd's name appears as one of five witnesses to the signature of an indenture of lease of lands belonging to the Free Grammar School, in Kington (founded by

Lady Margaret Hawkins), dated 3rd August, 1657. He was also, with five others, appointed trustee (10th March, 1675) under the will of Henry Walker, who left the sum of £8 yearly to the poor of Kingston,

- *7, *Obverse*—JOHN ROWDON 1664 = A shield parted quarterly first and fourth, a griffin segreant; second, six swallows, close, three, two and one; third on a bend cotised three
— (?)

Reverse—MERCER IN KINGTON = HIS HALF PENNY

- *8. *Obverse*—RALPH TURFORD 1668 = Arms (?)

Reverse—KEIGHTON APOTHECARY = HIS HALF PENY

* The description of Nos. 5, 7, and 8 is taken from Parry's "History of Kingston," pp. 42 and 43.

9. *Obverse*—NICHOLAS VORE = The Ironmongers' Arms.

Reverse—IN KEIGHTON 1664 = HIS HALF PENY

Nicholas Vore was evidently a man well to do in his day, as a messuage or tenement, with orchard and garden, in the borough of Kingston, conveyed by will of John Walker to five trustees for benefit of the poor of Kingston, is described as situated between lands of Edward Broughton, on the east and south parts, and lands of *Nicholas Voare*, on the west part.—*Vide* Parry's "History of Kingston," p. 180.

The name of Vore or Voare appears but once in Boyne, and occurs at page 433, under *Kington* on Thames, Richard Voare, the issuer, being also an ironmonger. Probably as the word KINGSTON *only* appears on this token, it properly may belong to Kingston.

LEOMINSTER.

10. *Obverse*—NATHANIEL SMITH = HIS HALF PENNY

Reverse—OF LEOMISTER 1667 = ^S
N.M.

This differs from one of the same issuer, given by Boyne, in spelling Nathaniell with two P's.

In Price's "History of Leominster," published 1795, is a plate of Leominster tokens, all of which are given by Boyne, but the following differ in spelling, &c. :—

11. *Obverse*—NATHANIEL SMITH = HIS HALFE PENNY

Reverse—OF LEOMINSTER 1667 = ^S
N.M.

12. *Obverse*—ELIZABETH BEDFORD = A plain shield.

Boyne says a sugar loaf.

13. *Obverse*—THO. HARDWICK IVNIOR IN = A hart lodged.

In Boyne the name Thomas is given in full.

Tho. Hardwick was Bailiff of the borough of Leominster in 1661.

Sampson Edwards, issuer of token noticed in "RELICUARY," vol. vii., page 127, was bailiff, 1679.

Worcestershire.—TENBURY.

14. *Obverse*—JOHN COVNLEY = The Grocers' Arms.

Reverse—OF TENBURY = I

This token (a farthing) (?) is of very rude workmanship, and is apparently of an earlier date than the usual type of 17th century tokens.

Lancashire.—LANCASTER.

15. *Obverse*—JOHN MASHTER = The Apothecaries' Arms.

Reverse—OF LANCASTER 1668 = HIS HALF PENY

Radnorshire.—KNIGHTON.

16. *Obverse*—JAMES MASON MERCER OF = The Mercers' Arms.

Reverse—KNIGHTON HIS HALF PENY = 1668
*

Kington.

J. W. LLOYD.

COUNTERS OR JETTONS.

MR. JOHN MORTON, of Skelsmergh Hall, was recently making alterations in that building, when the workmen discovered as they supposed two gold coins; on further examination they proved to be what have been called Counters in England; Reckenpenning (reckoning pennies) in Germany, Jectoires and Jettons or Gietors in France. The latter term is from the French word to cast, and thus we have "cast up" in addition. These counters were used to assist in reckoning as the Romans counted by pebbles, calculi, hence the word calculation. The term cypher comes from a Greek word, signifying the ebbles with which the Greeks made their calculations. The frame with little balls now used to teach elementary arithmetic is only an elegant adaptation of the ancient methods, the Roman Abacus, the Chinese Soan Pan, and the Russian Shtchota. The Dutch called these counters Leggenpenning or Legpenning (lay penny), in allusion to laying them on the board in reckoning. Counter has given the name to the *shop counter* on which these calculations used to be performed. At first these counters were plain pieces of metals, afterwards they were cast with designs, inscriptions, and mottoes. Nuremburg, in Germany, was famous for the manufacture and issue of them. Those found at Skelsmergh Hall were made at Nuremburg; and it is interesting that similar Counters—the inscription a little different—have recently been discovered in some old buildings on the other side of the county, shewing the communication that at a remote period must have existed between Westmoreland and Germany. It is said that in some cases these Counters passed for coins of very small value, but this was seldom the case, and they are different from those used in the trading republics of Italy. It was customary in Holland, Austria, and France, at one time, to present a number of these Tellers or Counters as New Year's Presents to great Officers of State, those of gold to the higher and of silver to the lower, and so many were given one year in Holland as to amount to £2,770. In some cases the presents in this form have been commuted to an offering equivalent in amount in sterling coin, and are still continued. The Skelsmergh Counters being of brass, mixed with a little bronze apparently, were doubtless brought over in the way of trade, and not of Larceny. The designs on both are the same, as well as the inscriptions. On one side we have a Cross surmounting a Globe within a rude kind of Shield, and on the reverse a six-pointed Star; on each point rests a Crown or a *fleur de lys* alternately. There is no date on either. The inscription on the reverse side is "WOLFF LAUFER IN NVREMBER." The family of the Laufers seem to have been of importance in Nuremburg, as a number of Counters have been met with bearing the names of at least six members of that family. The Shield on the other side of the Counters is surrounded with the motto "PFENING MACHER REICHEA." The last word is not clear, but it is evidently intended to express that "good Counting maketh right or rich." We believe that the Counters found on the other side of the county have the motto "Gottes Legen Macht reich"—God's blessing makes rich; but on this head we shall be glad to hear from the gentleman with whom the Counters are deposited. The period at which these Counters were introduced into Westmoreland was probably between 1620 and 1680, a time when the Kendal manufactures were sent into Germany. There was found along with these at Skelsmergh Hall a strong needle, of the same material as the Counters; it seems to have been beautifully embossed, and well adapted to sew leather. It has been guessed that the Counters and needles were brought into Westmoreland by some soldier of fortune, who returned from the wars of Germany to settle down in his native land; but as there is no record of anything of the kind, that we know of, the interchange of commerce seems best to explain the cause of their introduction into this county.

Kendal.

JOHN FISHER.

THE '45.

From Prince Charles Edward's Household Book.

		£	s.	d.
DEC. 1.	AT MACCLESFIELD. SUNDAY.			
	to 2 tounces	0	1	6
	to a rabbet	0	0	4½
	to 6 quarts of ale	0	2	0
	to bread at several times	0	0	0
„ 2.	AT MACCLESFIELD. MONDAY.			
	to 60 pound beefe at 2½	0	12	6
	to 2 tounces	0	1	8

	more to 110 pd. ditto (<i>beef</i>)	1	7	0½
	to 4 geese	0	8	0
	to 12 chickens	0	4	0
	to 15 galls. alle	1	0	0
	to 16 pd. butter	0	8	0
	to 2 ducks	0	1	4
	to 6 henna	0	3	0
	to 26 pd. bife at 2½	0	5	5
	to a side of veall	0	5	0
	to roots & herbes	0	1	6
	to flower & eggs & salt	0	1	4
„ 3.	AT LEEK. TUESDAY.			
„ 4.	AT ACHEBOURNE. WEDNESDAY.			
„ 5.	} AT DERBY, & MARCHED NO FARTHER INTO ENGLAND. FRIDAY.			
„ 6.				
	pd. for bread.....	0	17	0
	pd. for alle.....	0	3	4
	for limons, eggs, floure & root	0	0	0
	for veall	0	3	0
	for pertridges, foul & fish	0	15	0
	to brandy & rume	0	0	0
	to 8 pd. butter at 6d.	0	4	0
	to eggs	0	1	2
	to 4 bottles beere.....	0	1	0
„ 7.	AT LEEK, IN THE RETREAT. SATURDAY.			
	pd. for salt beef, 45 at 2½	0	9	4½
	for a gooss	0	2	0
	for pettates	0	2	0
	to a bottle rume	0	3	0
„ 8.	AT MACCLESFIELD. SUNDAY.			
	paid for 110 pd. beefe at 2½	1	12	11
	to nutmaggs	0	0	8
	to cinemon.....	0	1	0
	&c., &c., &c.			

Extracted from Bishop Robert Forbes' Jacobite Memoirs by

ESLIGH.

A BILL OF Y^e EXPENCES OF MR. HUMPHREY OKEOVER, 1678.

To Banbury, for sending & helping y ^e Nurse & sitting up Day & Night, from y ^e time he fell sick, y ^t was March y ^e 9 th till March y ^e 25 th	01	10	0
It. to y ^e Nurse for y ^e same time.....	02	02	6
It. to Mr. Hughs, makeing his will & Transcribing itt twice	01	01	06
Itt. pd. to y ^e Physitians, Dr. Ratcliff, Dr. Fry	10	15	0
Itt. pd. y ^e Apothecary's Bill	07	04	10
Itt. to y ^e Surgeon for bleeding 3 tymes.....	00	07	6
Itt. to y ^e Nurse, for Greenes	00	01	0
Itt. to y ^e Bellman	00	05	0
Itt. for Shrowd & Shirt &c.	01	07	6
Itt. for y ^e Coffin & bearers	02	06	0
Itt. y ^e Minister's Dues	00	14	0
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Itt. Millener's bill for Scarfes.....	01	04	6
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